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J. L. Willet Seed Co.

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

Spring 1923



BILOXI
SOY BEANS

BOUNTIFUL
BEANS

TILLMAN
ASPARAGUS

WONDER
MELON

NIXON

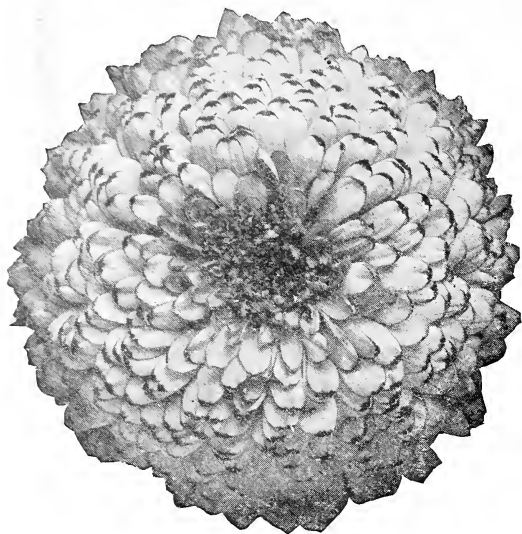
ALL SEASON

WILLETS
EARLY
GIANT

WILLETS WONDER

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
- AUGUSTA - GEORGIA -

Novelties of Merit—



New Picotee Type Zinnia.

New Picotee Type Zinnia

See Illustration.

This is a new, distinct and very beautiful Zinnia. The striking feature being that each petal is serrated and tipped with a different shade of color than that of the balance of the petal; for instance, a buff petal will be tipped with chocolate, scarlet will have yellow markings, and so on. Wherever this Zinnia is exhibited the same enthusiasm is shown, and there is no doubt but that it has a great future before it in the flower world. Our seed come direct from the originator. Price, pkt., 35 cts. each.



New Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia.

New Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia

See Illustration.

An amazing novelty of proven worth that we are proud to offer our customers for the first time. This is the largest Zinnia in existence, and was grown last year in an experimental way by florists in the large cities, who sold the cut blooms at \$3.00 per dozen as rapidly as they opened. The gorgeous blooms are exquisitely colored and have the distinct dahlia shape. They are hardly recognizable as Zinnias, and might well be classified as the **Spencers of the Zinnias**, and are head and shoulders above all others. We have originator's seed. Price, per pkt., 35 cts.

Asparagus Bean (Dolichos Susquipedalis)

Delicious Edible Podded Beans—Vines 12 Feet, Pods 24 Inches Long.

We offer as novelties two interesting and splendid varieties of this tropical Pole Bean. It has been cultivated for many years in the Orient, where it is considered a staple vegetable just as our garden snap is in this country. The edible pods are boiled for the table and served like our snap beans; the dried beans cooked with "white meat" or ham are delicious and to be eaten throughout the winter.

CHINESE PROLIFIC—The vines grow to a length of from 10 to 12 feet, and the pods themselves average 24 inches. They are slender and round. The flavor is very good and the young beans are tender and as fine as snaps. A luxuriant variety, dark green round pods sometimes 30 inches long. A tremendous yielder and little affected by dry weather on account of its vigorous root system which acts as a soil renovator. Pkt., 20c; 2 ozs. 40c; ¼ lb. 60c.

EASY GROWING, or Early Semi-Bush—Does not need artificial support and more easily grown than cow peas. Our grower recommends this variety not only as a vegetable, but also as a forage plant and soil improver. It has a tremendous root system and is therefore drought resistant. Pods 2 feet long are borne in great profusion. Pkt., post-paid, 20c; 2 ozs., 40c; 4 ozs., 60c.

OUR STOCK OF ASPARAGUS BEANS IS LIMITED

(OVER)

Write the Balance of Your Order on This Side After Having Filled the Front of This Sheet

[illegible]

FREE SEED

One 5 cent packet of any kind of seed we handle for the names and addresses of five neighbors who plant seeds and whom you think would be interested in our catalogue. One 10 cent packet or two 5 cent packets for ten such names.

NOTE.—Free seeds will be given only when orders of 50 cents or more are sent in with names. Always state what kind of seed you want at the bottom of your order.

[illegible]

YOUR CHANCE TO WIN \$100

ONE
HUNDRED
DOLLARS
(\$100.00)
FOR A
WATERMELON

Last year we offered one hundred dollars for a name for our new watermelon. We received several thousand names. The winning name was "The Wilsonian." We are listing this melon this year in our catalogue and you can see description among the watermelons. This year we are offering one hundred dollars for the largest watermelon of "The Wilsonian" variety delivered to us prepaid by August 1st. We are not restricting this offer to those who buy seed from us, for several thousand of our customers last year got a trial package and they probably have their seed stock already. Anyone sending us in a watermelon of this variety to enter contest must, however, notify us when shipped and weight and mark plainly on tag their full name and address, so that this can be entered correctly upon receipt of the melon. The winner will be mailed check on the morning of August 15th, and name and address of the winner will be published in the Augusta Chronicle on that date.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Our retail store, office and mail order department were completely destroyed by fire on September 4th, and although we saved practically all our records, many of them were badly damaged and had to be recopied. We are now back in our old quarters, having spared no expense to make our new store, which has been rebuilt on the site of the old one, one of the **best, largest and most complete Seed, Plant and Bulb Establishments in the South**, and we are now organized and better prepared to give the same courteous, prompt and satisfactory service to which our customers were accustomed in the past. It has always been and will continue to be our aim to supply "ONLY THE BEST," and all seed that we are offering are of absolutely the latest crop and best grades obtainable and bought from the best and most reliable growers that we know. Unfortunately, some new seed and novelties that we expected to list in our 1923 catalogue had been delivered to us on contract and were destroyed by fire. This will make it necessary for us to wait another year before offering these specialties to the trade. We have also been delayed in getting out our catalogue, and have not had time to make some changes which we intended to make.

After our fire we purchased the retail business of the old Alexander Seed Company of this city, and we trust that those customers of theirs receiving our catalogue who have never been enrolled as customers of ours will give us at least a part of their orders. We are sure they will be pleased, and it certainly will be our pleasure to serve them. We assure all our old customers that their orders and good-will are appreciated, and it will always be our endeavor to merit their continued confidence. It has always been our desire to give the best in seeds and service to every order that we receive, and we believe that our success is due to our unvarying rule to supply to our customers "ONLY THE BEST."

N. L. Willet Seed Company.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PRICES in this catalogue have been made as low as possible, quality considered, and cancel all previous quotations. They are subject to change without notice. **Terms are cash. No goods sent C. O. D.**

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS—Prices on seeds, especially field types, such as cotton, sorghum, etc., are based on prevailing prices at the time this catalogue goes to press. It is possible that at the time you are ready to order there has been either an advance or decline in price on some article. Write or wire us for special quotations on field seeds you expect to buy in large quantities, if you think our catalogue prices out of line. Always state quantity you expect to buy.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Money should be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Cashier's or Certified Check. When personal checks are sent, goods will not be shipped until our bank has had time to verify the account. Cash may be sent in registered letters. Stamps are acceptable in small amounts.

POSTAGE CHARGES—We pay postage on all seed in packets ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., unless otherwise specified. Charges on seeds quoted "not prepaid" will be paid by customers and if it is desired to have them shipped by Parcel Post, sufficient money should be inclosed to cover postage. The correct amount

may be determined by consulting Parcel Post table on next page. If carrying charges are not sent, goods will be shipped by express or freight collect.

DAYS TO MATURITY—We have tried for the information of our customers to give the correct number of days to maturity from time of planting of all varieties of seed listed herein. These figures are correct as far as we know, but being estimated and averaged, we do not wish to be understood as guaranteeing a time of maturity of any matter in this catalogue. Effects of weather conditions make it impossible to foretell, except in an approximate way.

NON GUARANTEE—The very nature of the goods that we sell makes it impossible for us to guarantee seeds, plants, bulbs or any goods that we may send out, as to matter of germination, purity or outcome of crop, and like other responsible seed houses, we have adopted the following form of non guarantee: We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants that we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once and money will be refunded. All claims must be made within five days after delivery.

U. S. PARCEL POST RATES

Weight in pounds.	PARCEL POST ZONES.				
	1st & 2d Up to 150 miles.	Third 150 to 300 miles.	Fourth 300 to 600 miles.	Fifth 600 to 1000 miles.	Sixth 1000 to 1400 miles.
1	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09
2	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17
3	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25
4	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33
5	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41
6	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49
7	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57
8	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65
9	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73
10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81
11	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89
12	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97
13	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05
14	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13
15	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21
16	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29
17	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37
18	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45
19	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53
20	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61
21	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69
22	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77
23	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85
24	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93
25	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01
26	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09
27	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17
28	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25
29	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33
30	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41
31	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49
32	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57
33	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65
34	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73
35	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81
36	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89
37	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97
38	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05
39	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13
40	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21
41	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29
42	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37
43	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45
44	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53
45	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61
50	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01
55	.59	1.14	.....	.....	.....
60	.64	1.24	.....	.....	.....
65	.69	1.34	.....	.....	.....
70	.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....

Approximate Parcel Post Zones for the Southern States

For the guidance of those who do not know the parcel post zones they are in we have arranged here a list of the Southern States and their zones which will doubtless help the customers in the matter of their postage.

GEORGIA—Practically all in the first and second zones.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Practically all in the first and second zones.

FLORIDA—Northern half is in the third zone. Lower portion is in the fourth zone.

ALABAMA—Eastern half is in the third zone; Western part in the fourth zone.

MISSISSIPPI—Entirely in the fourth zone.

LOUISIANA—Mainly in the fifth zone. Extreme eastern strip in the fourth zone.

ARKANSAS—Eastern portion is in the fourth zone; Western half in the fifth zone.

TENNESSEE—Eastern half in the third zone; Western section in the fourth zone.

NORTH CAROLINA—Mainly in the third zone; Northeastern portion in the fourth zone.

VIRGINIA—Southwestern corner is in the third zone; balance is in the fourth zone.

WEST VIRGINIA—Practically all in the fourth zone.

KENTUCKY—Practically all in the fourth zone.

To Figure Amount of Postage Necessary For a Package

Determine your zone, either by the parcel post table on this page which tells at the top the zones according to the distance you are from Augusta, Ga., or by the approximate list which we have given. If, as an example, you are 60 miles from Augusta, Ga., you are in the second zone.

After you have determined the zone, figure the weight of the goods you are ordering. On the left side of the table are the weights. If the weight of the goods you are buying will be 60 pounds and you are in the second zone the amount of postage required will be 64 cents.

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Good Things Not Found In Other Catalogues

WILLET'S WONDER PEA

(See Illustration)

Introduced by us in 1919, and as its name implies it is truly a wonderful garden pea. Without a doubt the most prolific bush garden pea that grows, being literally covered with peas, all of which are borne on the top of the bush. Our grower after marketing this green pea over a long season saved 20 bushels of the dried peas on one acre.

The small green peas are sweet and tender like the famous "French Peas." As one enthusiastic grower puts it, "they melt in your mouth." The seed are buff and similar in looks to First and Best, but a trifle smaller. Foliage is dark green and not silver-green like other peas. Few seeds are required to plant a given area; sow three every four inches in single row, never in double rows, because each plant stools heavily, 25 stems to one seed sometimes. The earlier they are planted the more they stool. May be planted in December and January without danger of being cold killed. Stands more cold than any other sort.

Unfortunately our main crop of these peas were destroyed by fire and they will be very high again this season. It is only a matter of time, however, before this will be the cheapest of all garden peas. On account of prolificness they will be universally grown. **Prices: Postpaid, pkt. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. for \$3.50.**

Frost Proof LIMA BEANS

This is the first year a seed of this bean has ever been offered to the trade. Our grower has been working and perfecting this bean for the past ten years. He has given us this year a few hundred pounds of seed to offer. The lima beans, as we all know, are very susceptible to frost and cannot be planted until all danger of frost is over. This bean, however, is different in that respect. It is very hardy and will stand frost. We do not mean by this that it is cold-proof, but it will stand more frost than any other lima, or even a snap bean. For this reason it can be planted earlier and the crop offered before any other lima bean. While very high in price, we advise all truckers and gardeners to try a small amount and get started with the seed. The ones that start now will reap the benefit of the high prices later. **Price: Postpaid, pkt. 20c; 2 ozs. 40c; 4 ozs. 65c; 8 ozs. \$1.00.**

REGARDING NOVELTIES

Humanity is always looking for something new, something different, something better. That is why we find men devoting their entire lives to the production or perfection of a single thought, object or plant type.

In the agricultural world men strive to produce new types of standard plants—ones that have a decided advantage over other varieties, such as extreme earliness, greater productivity, finer colors or superior flavor; and after perfecting new varieties the originators carry them to the seedsmen to put them before the planting public, who on their part are also looking for something new, something different, something better.

If it were not for this distribution on the part of progressive seedsmen agricultural production would be cut fully 50 per cent. The man who is satisfied with what he has, has lost his usefulness to humanity.



Willet's Wonder Peas.

Willow Leaved POLE LIMA

Described by our Oklahoma specialist as a "rare and distinct variety of Pole Limas, the leaf of which is willow-leaf shaped, and it is very early and prolific, producing pods from the bottom to the very top of the vine. Flavor is distinct and very mild. It is an early drought-resistant, hardy and easily grown bean; successful in all parts of the country. "The best pole lima bean grown." We have only been able to get a small amount of the seed to offer for sale this year, and therefore advise those who wish to try them to mail in their orders as early as possible.

Doubtless this fine acquisition will enjoy great popularity because it fills a long-felt want in the South, that of a medium seeded pole lima with the ability to withstand drought and produce in sandy land. The originator's statement speaks in high terms of the merit of the new bean, and we do not believe that anybody will go far wrong in trying a "patch."

Price: Postpaid, pkt. 20c; 2 ozs. 30c; 4 ozs. 50c; 8 ozs. 80c.

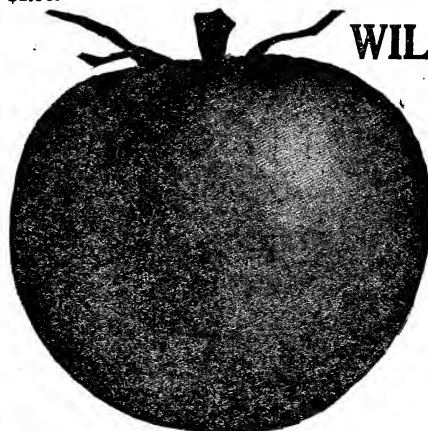
WILLET'S NEW TOMITREE TOMATO

(See Illustration)

The Best Main Crop Tomato on Earth

This new tree tomato introduced by us last year has popularized itself in one year and is considered by many the finest main cropper in existence. This smooth, handsome fruit is borne in clusters of four or five; color is deep glowing red right up to the intersection of the stem; of medium size, firm flesh and very small seed chamber. The fruit of Tomitree has never been known to split or crack. Being a tree tomato it does not have to be staked or trellised except in instances where it has fruited so heavily that the branches are borne down by the weight of the tomatoes, as was the case with G. B. Daniels, 160 Barber St., Athens, Ga., who says he had to prop the limbs with broomsticks to keep them from breaking off. Mr. Daniels is very enthusiastic about Tomitree and claims that out of seven varieties planted by him in 1921 Tomitree alone lived through the severe drought and that they were still bearing heavily on October 17th.

As for ourselves, we are proud of the splendid showing made by Tomitree during the unfavorable season, and are more confident than ever that it is destined to be a great main crop tomato for the South. **Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 45c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**



Tomitree Tomato.

Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South

What to Plant and When to Plant for Each Month in the Year

JANUARY

GARDEN—Asparagus Roots, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Shallots, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, English Peas, Carrots, Kale, Radish, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Strawberry Plants, Nursery Stock, Spring Grass.

IN BEDS—Tobacco, Cabbage, Collards, Lettuce, Beets, Cauliflower, Spring Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Sweet Peas.

PRUNE VINES, Fruit Trees, etc. Spray with Willet's Insecticides.

FARM—Vetches, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley. Start Incubator. Order Nursery Stock—Nuts, Fruit, Etc.

FEBRUARY

GARDEN—Asparagus Roots, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Shallots, English Peas, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Artichokes, Irish Potatoes, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Celery, Mustard, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips, Dwarf Essex Rape, Strawberry Plants, Nursery Stock, Dahlia, Gladioli, Canna Bulbs, etc., Spring Grass.

IN BEDS—Tobacco, Tomato, Cabbage, Pepper, Egg Plants, Sweet Potatoes, Flower Seeds.

FARM—Canada Field Peas, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass, Clovers, Rape, Early Corn.

POULTRY—Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Raise the best. They cost no more to feed. Plant Vines, Sunflower Seed, Castor Oil Bean for shade in chicken yards.

Order Nursery Stock—Nuts, Fruit, Etc.

MARCH

GARDEN—All Early Garden Seeds, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Garden Corn, Transplant from Hotbeds Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce, etc. Onion Sets, Tomato Plants, Egg Plants, Pepper Plants, Lettuce Plants.

LATE IN MARCH—Cantaloupe, Squash, Watermelon, Cucumber, Okra.

FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL KINDS—Dahlia Bulbs, Canna Bulbs, Gladioli Bulbs, Elephant Ear, Tuberose, Bedding Plants, Japanese Lilies, Bermuda Roots.

FARM—Field Corn, Spring Oats, Carpet Grass, Clovers and Grasses of all kinds. Spring Beardless Barley, Artichoke, Dwarf Essex Rape, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Watermelon, Dasheen, Sweet Potato Draws.

POULTRY—Keep Incubator going. Early Chicks are best. Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Plant green for chickens. Plant vines, etc., to shade chicken yards.

APRIL

GARDEN—Irish Potatoes, Snap Beans, Field Peas, Garden Corn, Cantaloupe, Squash, Watermelon, Cucumber, Okra, etc., Tomato Plants, Egg Plants, Pepper Plants.

FLOWERS—All Flower Seed, Bedding Plants, Hanging Baskets, Porch Boxes, Summer Flowering Bulbs, Japanese Lilies, Dahlias, etc., Bermuda Roots.

POULTRY YARDS—Plant Ricinus (Castor Oil Beans) for shade, also Sunflower Seeds.

FARM—Willet's Cotton Seeds, Carpet Grass, Grasses and Clovers, Corn, Chufas, Peanuts, Rice, Watermelon, Sorghum, Millets, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Dasheen, Sweet Potato Draws, Irish Potatoes, Pumpkin.

MAY

GARDEN—Okra, Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Snap Beans, Butterbeans, Garden Corns, Tomato, Sweet Potato Draws.

FLOWERS—Bedding Plants, Dahlia, Gladioli, Cannas, Elephant Ear, Tuberose, Japanese Lilies.

FARM—Carpet Grass, Sorghums, Millets, Cow Peas, Corn, Cotton, Chufas, Peanuts, Rice, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Grasses, Kafir Corn, Sweet Potato Plants.

JUNE

GARDEN—Tomato Plants, Squash, Cucumber, Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Butterbeans, Pole Beans, New Zealand Spinach, Collards.

FLOWERS—Zinnias, Marigold, etc. Caladium, Salvia Plants, Phlox.

FARM—Brown Top Millet. Other Millets, Sorghums, Feterita, Kafir Corn, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, Sudan Grass, Sweet Potato Cuttings, Beggar Weed.

JULY

GARDEN—Cabbage, Collards, Ruta Baga, Turnip, Beets.

FARM—Millets, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Mexican June Corn, Ensilage Corn, Crimson and Burr Clover in last plowing of cotton and corn. Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

Send for Willet's Fall Catalogue.

AUGUST

GARDEN—Snap Beans, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Romaine, Salsify, Turnip, Cucumber. Late crop of Tomato Plants, Cabbage Plants, Collard Plants.

FARM—Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Rye and Barley for grazing. Rye as cover crop, Alfalfa and other Clovers. Amber Sorghum, Sudan Grass, Vetch and Rape.

Send for Willet's Fall Catalogue.

SEPTEMBER

GARDEN—Carrots, Kale, Beets, Chard, Lettuce, Romaine, Spinach, Radish, Turnip, Salsify, Parsnip, Parsley, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Strawberry Plants, Winter Lawn Grass, Dutch Bulbs.

FARM—Spring Beardless Barley, Burr Clover in Corn and Cotton Middle. Vetches, Crimson Clover, Black Medic, Grass Seeds, Turf Oats, Barley, Rye, Dwarf Essex Rape.

POULTRY—Plant Rape, Rye, Barley, etc., for greens. Chickens need it. Give chickens tonic to help through moult. Send for Willet's Fall Catalogue.

OCTOBER

GARDEN—Salad Turnips, Collards, Kale, Rape, Lettuce, Mustard, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Spinach, Chard, Carrots, Parsnip, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Strawberry Plants.

FLOWERS—Hyacinth, Tulips, Crocus, Oxalis, Narcissus, Daffodils, Jonquils, Freesias, Chinese Sacred Lilies, Winter Lawn Grass.

FARM—Grasses, Clovers, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Vetches, Black Medic, Rape.

POULTRY—Same as for September.

NOVEMBER

GARDEN—English Peas, Strawberry Plants, Onion Sets, Cabbage Plants, Kale, Rape.

FLOWERS—Hyacinth and other bulbs as for October. Winter Lawn Grass.

FARM—Gather and bank Sweet Potatoes. Plant Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Clovers, Black Medic.

POULTRY—Plant Rape, Rye, Barley for Chickens, cull down your flock and mate pens. Buy new cockerels or pullets to introduce new blood in strain. Give hens egg producer to start them laying.

DECEMBER

GARDEN—Get hotbeds ready. Plant Onion Sets, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, Asparagus Roots.

ORCHARDS—Plant Nursery Stock, Fruit Trees, Nuts, Evergreens, etc. Spray trees for scale. Prune.

FLOWERS—Sweet Peas, Dutch Bulbs.

FARM—Rye, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Canada Field Peas.

POULTRY—Start Incubator or set hens for next year's early laying pullets and show birds. Plant Rye, Barley for green. Give hens egg producer to start them laying.

ORIENTAL VEGETABLE SEEDS

Introduced into this country by the Japanese and Chinese of the Pacific Coast. These vegetables, because of their superior quality, have won favor throughout the United States, and are very successfully grown in our Southern States in the early Spring and late Fall. The varieties listed below are not novelties, but are now classed as staple vegetables of great merit, and have been grown with great satisfaction for the past three or four years in increasing quantities each season.

"PAOTING" (genuine 'Wong Bok')—Big, compact, tender and crisp, an excellent Wong Bok. We have found this to be absolutely the best firm-heading Chinese Cabbage to grow during the summer months. It will not scald or burn and will make a head when other varieties fail. It will produce a head of 15 lbs. and will stand long before bolting to seed. It is excellent in quality, crisp, tender and brittle, with a fine celery flavor. We recommend it either for the market garden, trucker, or private planter as it is a perfect Chinese Cabbage in every respect, not only being of the largest size but of handsome color and of the finest quality. It is probably the safest variety for an amateur to plant, as it does well at all seasons, and one is almost sure of getting a crop. It is vigorous and free from insects. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.



"PEKING" (genuine "Pe-Tsai")—This is a grand variety of Chinese Cabbage. The interior blanches creamy-white, crisp and delicious, and of that desirable rich celery flavor. It produces successfully throughout the year and is considered one of the best late fall and winter Pe-Tsai. It is a good keeper and shipper, and its attractive appearance and fine quality make it one of the best sellers. We can say without exaggeration that this is the finest Pe-Tsai in existence today; whether for medium early, main crop, or late use, it has no equal, and is so finely bred and so true to type that in a field of several acres every head appears alike. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

CHINESE CUCUMBER "FUSHINARI"—Very prolific variety. From ten to twelve inches long. Deep green skin; flesh pure white; very crisp. Excellent for truckers or home gardens. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE MUSTARD—"Takana Improved"—Of all mustards this is possibly the best type. Plant is hardy and it sends up a stout stalk 3 to 4 feet high loaded with a mass of large, fleshy, smooth leaves which can be pulled off of each stem like Jersey Kale. The yield is extremely heavy. Leaves are cooked same as spinach, the flavor being a little sharp and pungent. This mustard, because of its high quality and great productivity, should be in universal use among us. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE SPINACH "HORENSO"—Of highest quality. Leaves exceedingly large, but very tender and of fine taste. The Japanese believe this to be the best spinach in the world. Retains freshness long after cutting. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE RADISH—"Sakurajima," or "Mammoth of Japan"—The largest radish known. Round in shape and pure white; excellent flavor. We have seen them weigh over twenty pounds. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

JAPANESE RADISH—"Mikado," or "Neriona Long"—Large, long, snow white, sometimes several feet in length, or seven or eight pounds. Very sweet and crisp and firm. Slice and eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used quite largely by restaurants. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP "Shogoin"—The largest of all the Japanese turnips—sometimes 15 lbs. White, solid, sweet. For human use or cattle. Withstands cold, keeps well, shape round and uniform. Best variety for summer planting. Carries not only large bottoms, but large tops. We weighed one in Augusta December last weighing, tops and bottoms, seventeen pounds. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP "Tenoji Large Ball"—It is the most popular variety of Japanese Turnips. Snow white, smooth, globe-shaped and has fine-grained flesh of mild flavor. It forms a good root early, even in shape, and of good quality for table use. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP "Tokyo Summer Market"—This is a very popular turnip and matures quickly. Good variety for summer use. Flat, round, pure white, solid, sweet, and excellent fine flavor. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS

A Wonderful Money Crop for the South

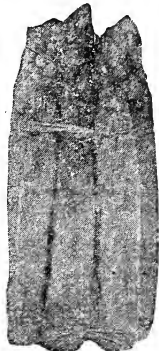
South Carolina and Georgia grow thousands of acres which net per acre from \$100.00 to \$500.00. In some sections the growing of Asparagus roots for planting has developed into a large industry. Asparagus will produce for 10 to 15 years. Planting asparagus seed is recommended only to large planters where the element of economy must be considered. Loss of a year, extra cultivation and the uncertainty of getting a stand on account of unfavorable weather conditions make the planting of the roots preferable.

Asparagus Seed

Note—We are the largest dealers in Asparagus Seed and Roots.

Culture—Plant seed by hand, March and April, in 2½ foot rows, 1 inch apart, 1 inch deep; cultivate; use nitrogeous fertilizer, and in 12 months they are ready to transplant. One ounce of seed produces about 300 plants (roots), 16 lbs. for one acre, produce about 100,000 roots. Market Asparagus March to May 15th.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—(See illustration). A new variety valuable on account of its rust-resisting qualities, besides being rust-resistant the quality of the spears is of the highest. It has a good flavor and is bound to gain popularity immediately in asparagus centers. The ravages of rust have made other varieties valueless in some sections and it is fortunate that a long wanted rust-resistant variety has appeared in Washington Rust-Resistant at this time. Postpaid, 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$12.50. Stock limited.



Washington
Rust-Resistant.

GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—Of great reputation in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. A first-class variety with beautiful smooth spears. See prices below.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Popular and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other Asparagus. See prices below.

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—(See illustration on front cover.) Introduced by Senator Tillman. Now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows large and uniform stalks and spears. Has a small percentage of culls. See prices below.

Prices on Argenteuil, Palmetto and Tillman:
Postpaid: ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 3 lbs. \$1.80.
Not prepaid: 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

Asparagus Roots

Culture for Garden—Open furrows 8 ins. deep and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in bottom of furrow, 12 to 18 ins. apart; cover with 2 or 3 ins. of soil. As shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You can't get your beds too rich nor use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots sets a bed about 10x30 feet.

Culture for Farm—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 to 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first year cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich. Plant roots from November to March. It requires 4,000 to 5,000 per acre.

For Asparagus Rust—Spray 1 gallon Lime Sulphur solution with 5 pounds of resin soap in 100 gallons water; three applications at intervals of ten days.

ARGENTEUIL, PALMETTO and BEN TILLMAN—

Prices: Postpaid, 100 for \$1.25; 500 for \$5.00.
By express, 1,000, \$6.00; 2,000, \$10.00; 5,000, \$20.00. Get prices on larger quantities.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—

Prices: Postpaid, 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$8.00.
By express, 1,000, \$10.00; 2,000, \$18.00; 5,000, \$40.00.

ASPARAGUS

BUNCHERS—

No. 2, 7 to 10 in.

Bunchers.

No. 3, 8 to 12 in.

Bunchers, \$3.25,

Postage 25c.

ASPARAGUS

KNIVES—

Latest improved, V-

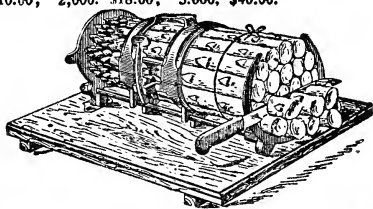
shaped blade, best

steel, each, 60c.

RAFFIA—Largely used for tying and bunching Asparagus, Beets, Carrots, and all vegetables for market.

1 pound 25c

5 pounds, per pound 20c



GARDEN BEANS—BUSH or SNAP

The Garden Bean is one of the most important and profitable food crops we have and makes a good yield on almost any soil. Like all other plants it responds to good treatment both as to cultivation and fertilizer; yet it will produce a fair crop with less attention than almost any other vegetable. The plants are hardy and readily adapt themselves to almost any condition. Sandy loam enriched with well-rotted stable manure or good commercial fertilizer is the most suitable soil. Frequent shallow working of the soil and irrigation greatly increases the yield. Early Beans are an important crop with Florida, South Georgia and Carolina Coast truckers, who ship them in great quantities to the Northern market. At Beaufort, S. C., the average yield per acre for the past three years has been 100 hampers and the net profit from bean crops has averaged \$205.00 per acre. Last year the Normal and Industrial Training School planted 30 acres in snap beans and "notwithstanding a poor season because of adverse weather conditions the school pupils harvested 3,630 hampers" (35 pounds to the hamper). The average price per hamper was \$2.25, which gave a net profit of \$3,310.48 on the crop. It was marketed in the South, Georgia and Alabama chiefly. This year they expect to ship to Northern markets.

Culture—For earliest crop, plant first of March. For succession, every two weeks throughout summer, until September. Late snaps make a satisfactory and highly profitable crop; should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. Ready in 60 days. Plant beans in Florida from January 15th to April; also August and September. 2 lbs. plant 100 feet of drill, 90 lbs. per acre.

Use Mulford Cultures—Makes stronger plants and increases yield.



Willet's Imp. Red Valentine.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

WILLET'S IMPROVED RED VALENTINE—Matures in 40 days. Strain of Red Valentine perfected through many years of careful attention. Hardy, vigorous, upright in growth, holding pods well up from the ground. Early and remarkably uniform in height as well as ripening. One of the finest beans grown for market gardeners, as a large proportion of crop can be secured at one picking. As early as any strain of Red Valentines, and fully as uniform of habit and ripening, with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, thick and meaty, tender and of fine flavor.



Willet's Bountiful.

BLACK VALENTINE—Matures in 45 days. The main shipping variety of Florida growers. Excellent bean for market gardeners, especially in earliness, in abundance of pods and uniform ripening. Extensively used throughout the South for Northern shipping, as the pods retain their color and freshness longer than any other sort. Fairly good flavor and handsome in appearance. Vines vigorous and hardy, holding pods well up from ground. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, thick, meaty, tender, but not stringless. Seed medium in size, black. Becoming more popular each season. Hardy and

will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Matures in 45 days. A very early variety; long straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a light brown color and of a fleshy appearance.

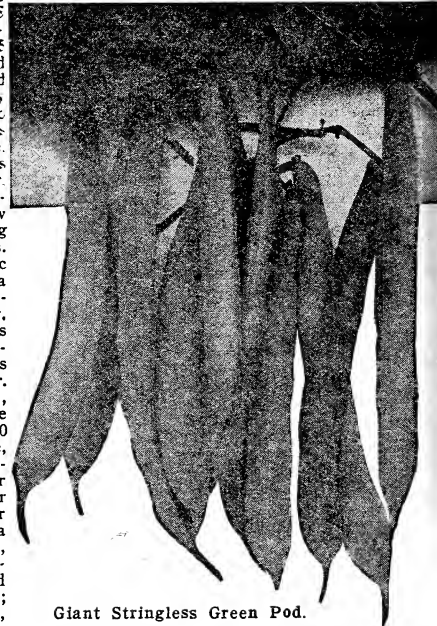
LONGFELLOW—Matures in 45 days. This is an excellent variety to grow either for home use or for the market. It bears profusely and the long slender pods are attractive to the buyer and the fine quality meets the demands of the most critical. This bean is very similar in growth in all respects to the Black Valentine, except the pods are straighter. This is a very desirable bean for all planting.

IMPROVED REFUGEE, or 1,000 to 1—Matures in 50 days. The most prolific variety grown. Fine for medium crop; used largely by Beaufort growers. Plant at the same time you do Valentine for a succession. A seven-week plant, medium to late. Variation from the old Refugee or 1,000 to 1, more dwarf and compact in growth and earlier. Pods round, light green, nearly straight, solid, tender, of good quality, either for canning or for pickling. Seed resembles that of Refugee Wax.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Matures in 45 days. Splendid hardy green pod variety; very prolific; uniform in ripening. Pods are straight and flat, of good quality and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The dried beans are yellow.

WILLET'S BOUNTIFUL (See Illustration)—Matures in 45 days. About 16 inches high. For home use and early market garden purposes there is no bean that can surpass this tender stringless variety. The beans grow about six inches long, slightly curved, flat and of a beautiful light green color. Bountiful as its name indicates, is extremely prolific. In fact, the bushes are literally a mass of beans which are borne freely and over a long season. There is a striking uniformity of size always and this fact, together with their handsome appearance, is doubtless responsible for their immediate sale on all markets. The beans are always free from strings and even when left on the bush do not become coarse or tough. It is a great canning bean; does not lose its good color. Dried beans are medium size and yellow.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Matures in 45 days. A round green podded stringless variety that is hard to beat. The pods are of good size, plump and always crisp and tender. The favorite variety with New Jersey and Long Island truckers. It is very prolific and bears for a long time. Excellent for shipping, because it keeps so well and retains crispness and deep color. A Norfolk, Va., shipper says he averages 150 hampers per acre, which is considerably better than any other bean he ever planted. As a garden variety, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod holds first place; being tender, brittle and sweet, there is nothing left to be desired for table use. Dried beans are liver colored.



Giant Stringless Green Pod.

Prices of Beans on This Page

		By Mail Postpaid					Not Prepaid		
	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	15 lb.	30 lb.	60 lb.	
Imp. Early Red Valentine.....	10	.20	.35	.65	1.10	3.00	2.45	4.80	9.00
Black Valentine.....	10	.25	.40	.75	1.25	3.25	2.70	5.10	9.60
Willet's Bountiful.....	10	.20	.35	.65	1.10	3.00	2.45	4.80	9.00
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	10	.25	.40	.75	1.25	3.25	2.75	5.10	9.60
Burpee Stringless Green Pod.....	10	.25	.40	.75	1.25	3.25	2.75	5.10	9.60
Longfellow.....	10	.20	.35	.65	1.10	3.00	2.45	4.80	9.00
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.....	10	.25	.35	.65	1.10	3.00	2.45	4.80	9.00
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.85	2.30	4.35	8.25

YELLOW, or WAX PODDED VARIETIES,

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Matures in 40 days; pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless and of a beautiful golden wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods 3½ inches long, straight and flat; light cream wax color. Seed white splashed with purplish black.

DWARF BLACK WAX—Matures in 45 days; of prolific type. An old variety. Tender wax pods. Strong, healthy foliage; pods 4½ to 5 inches long; thick, curved, round, meaty and tender. Creamy white; excellent quality; seed oblong, glossy black.

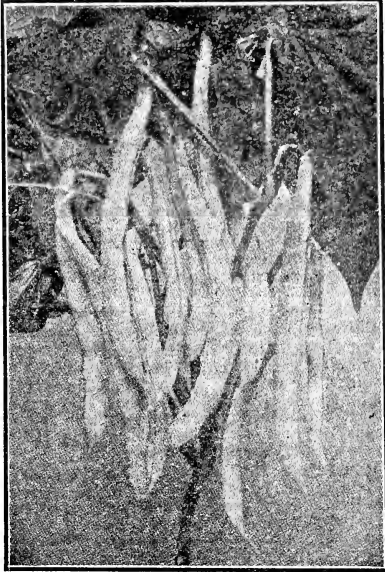
HODSON WAX—Matures in 45 days. This is a splendid yielder. One of the largest podded of the wax variety. It is an exceedingly good bean for the shipper, its pods holding their form and color a long time after they are picked.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—Matures in 40 days; one of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. Pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color and of finest quality. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long. Seeds larger than Black Wax and are purplish black in color.

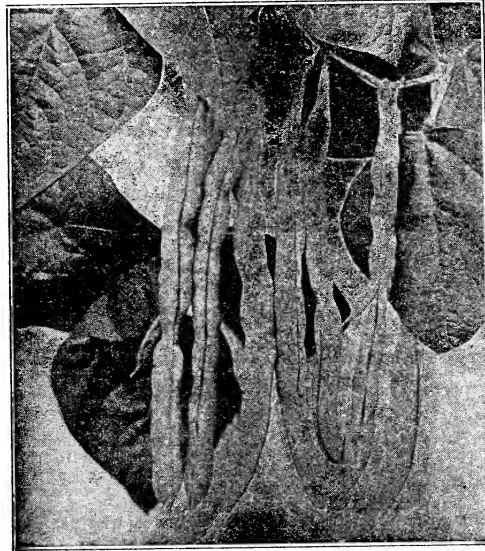
POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—Most Prolific of All

The great late crop snap beans; bear larger and more prolifically than the bush varieties. They are more sensitive to cold and therefore cannot be planted until all danger of cold weather is over. May be planted in corn or around fences and allowed to grow up on them. There is no excuse for anyone not planting this valuable crop. The beans are often dried for winter use.

Culture—Plant 1 pound per 100 feet, 30 pounds per acre, in April or when weather is settled. Cultivate the soil deeply in preparing the ground. Drop 3 to 4 seeds to the hill—4 feet apart each way where poles have been previously placed. Frequent working and a liberal application of fertilizer will materially increase the yield.



White Kentucky Wonder Beans.



Improved Golden Wax Beans.

McCASLAN—Matures in 70 days. A white seeded, rapidly growing, hardy bean in wide use throughout Florida and Texas.

Green pod; smooth, tender. Said to withstand drought and is a very heavy bearer.

STIMULANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Use **MULFORD CULTURE** for Legumes. It will increase the yield and improve the soil.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER—Matures in 70 days. Very early, yet bears for a long season. Stands dry weather better than Improved Kentucky Wonder. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use.

IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead)—Matures in 75 days; pods 7 to 9 inches in length, saddle-backed, solid and meaty, and of finest quality. Stringless when young. Be sure to gather pods as they mature, and vines will continue bearing to end of season. Enormously productive. Pods in clusters; bright green color.

NANCY DAVIS, or STRIPED CORNFIELD—Matures in 80 days. There has always been a strong demand for a running bean that is suitable for planting among corn, to grow up on the stalks and thus save trouble of staking, which is usually the objectionable feature with pole beans. Nancy Davis is the finest runner of this sort. Vines are very rapid growers and robust; the root-system is deep and drought-resistant. The beans themselves are good size, straight, smooth, attractive light green and perfectly stringless. They bear longer than any other bean. After picking through the entire summer the late beans can be left on the vines to dry and then used during the winter. Planted around fences and other places of the sort, they do not take up any room, nor do they require special cultivation. We advise planting this bean in all suitable places, and they will be found of great economic value.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE—Matures in 85 days; large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from 6 to 12; silver green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for fall market.

PRICE OF BEANS ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	BY MAIL POSTPAID.					NOT PREPAID.		
		½ lb.	Lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	15 lb.	15 lb.	30 lb.	60 lb.
Improved Golden Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.10	3.00	2.45	4.80	9.00
Dwarf Black Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.10	3.00	2.45	4.80	9.00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	.10	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.85	3.50	6.00	10.80
Hodson Wax.....	.10	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.85	3.50	6.00	10.80
White Kentucky Wonder.....	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.65	4.50	4.20	7.50	15.00
Improved Kentucky Wonder.....	.10	.25	.45	.85	1.40	3.85	3.50	6.00	10.80
Nancy Davis.....	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.65	4.50	4.20	7.50	15.00
Southern White Creasback.....	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.25	3.25	2.70	5.10	9.60
McCaslan.....	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.70	4.60	4.30	7.60	15.25

Write for prices on 1,000 pound lots.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Choicest and Most Delicious Member of the Cabbage Family

Just why Brussels Sprouts are not universally in use we would like to know, because there is no green vegetable of its kind that we know of as tender, highly flavored and appetizing in appearance. Perhaps it is because people of the South know nothing of them. In Europe and throughout the North Brussels Sprouts are cultivated and in common use. Anyone who likes cabbage, cauliflower or collards is sure to be fond of this vegetable which after all is nothing but a stalk with from 10 to 30 miniature heads of cabbage growing about it. The "Sprouts"

are cut from the stalk and prepared—boiled or creamed—as we do cabbage or cauliflower.

Culture—Being a member of the cabbage family, the same planting season and cultural directions apply to each. Brussels Sprouts are harder than cabbage. 1 package for 200, and 1 ounce for 1,000 plants.

PERFECTION—The most desirable variety for the South. Bears 10 to 30 sprouts of the highest quality. Price: Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

LIMA, or BUTTER BEANS

Green or Dried They Are Good All Year

BUSH VARIETIES

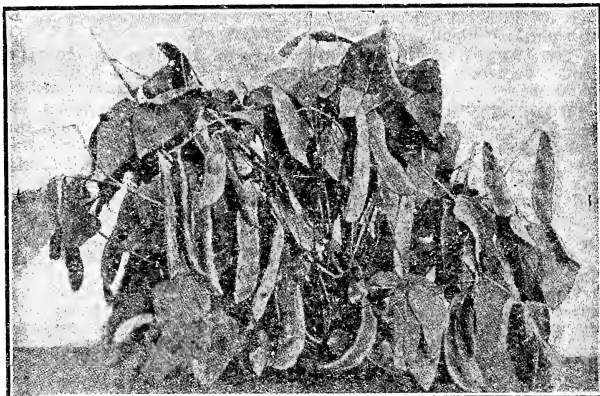
Bush Butter Beans are preferred to the running kind by many home gardeners, because they are earlier, require less area, do not have to be staked and are less troublesome generally. They do not, however, bear as prolifically as the pole beans, but by the aid of intensive cultivating the yield will be greatly increased. Irrigation is also an important factor in the yield of beans of all classes, and where it is practical it will pay to irrigate.

Butter Beans are one of our most valuable vegetables and may be eaten green throughout the summer. They bear until frost. In the winter the dried beans make an excellent meal.

Culture—Same as snap beans. Plant three weeks later.

HENDERSON'S BUSH—Matures in 70 days. (See illustration.) Undoubtedly the finest bush lima bean for the South. Bushes are very stocky and grow about 18 inches high, stands drought well, bushes are covered with pods in which are 4 beans of fine buttery flavor, which the dried beans do not lose. A valuable dish for winter use. About the size of Carolina Sieva; white.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH—Matures in 75 days. A bush form of the large lima. 2 to 2½ feet high. It is quite prolific and of good quality, but does not stand up under adverse conditions. Drought greatly affects both the crop and the bush itself and for that reason we advise Henderson's Bush Lima for Southern planting over this variety. Further north Burpee's Bush even surpasses Henderson's, but the quality is not as buttery and sweet.



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans.

PRICES OF BEANS ON THIS PAGE

	PREPAID						NOT PREPAID		
	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Henderson's Bush Lima	.10	.25	.40	.85	1.50	4.00	3.75	6.50	12.00
Burpee's Large Bush	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.60	4.50	4.20	7.50	15.00
Carolina Sieva	.10	.25	.45	.85	1.50	4.00	3.75	6.50	12.00
Florida Butter	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.60	4.65	4.40	8.00	15.75
Large White Lima	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.60	4.50	4.20	7.50	15.00

POLE BUTTER BEANS

Are the most prolific of all butter beans and we advise the planting of them for dried beans to be used all winter. Let them cover your fences and corn stalks.

Culture—Same as for Pole Snap Beans. Plant two weeks later.

CAROLINA SIEVA—The genuine "Butter Bean" of the South. Matures in 95 days. Undoubtedly the most prolific of all beans, bush or climbing. The plants are very sturdy and run freely on fences, trellises, poles, etc. Many people plant this variety between corn and allow the vines to cover stalks; pick the dried beans during the winter. The beans are smaller than what we generally call Lima Beans and they are more buttery and juicy. The large Limas, as a rule, are rather dry. Drought never affects Carolina Sieva on account of their deep root system which makes them the best variety for sandy lands.

There are many other Pole Lima beans on the market, and yet throughout the entire South practically no bean will stand in competition with this splendid variety. The bearing season is ended only by frost, and if the beans have been gathered throughout the season, sufficient may be stored to last through the winter months. In this respect this bean takes the place with us that the "Yankee Bean" does in the North. Anyone who neglects this crop is throwing away a valuable store of food.

FLORIDA BUTTER—Matures in 100 days. A sure bearing Pole Lima Bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine on poor land; begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butterbeans for Fall use and then some for dry beans in Winter. We have known Florida Butter



Small Lima, or Carolina Sieva Beans.

for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. The dried bean is white, blotched with purple.

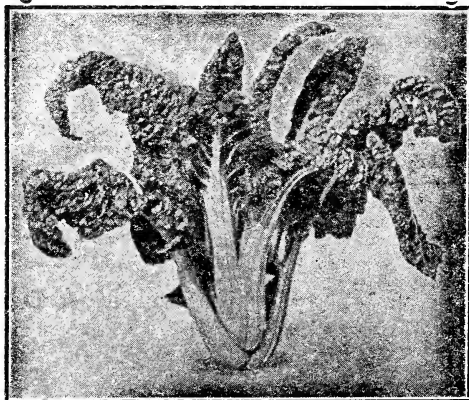
WILLOW LEAF LIMA—See page 3 for full description.

FROST PROOF LIMA—See page 3 for full description.

LARGE WHITE LIMA (POLE)—Either green or dry this is the standard table vegetable and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room, frequent workings and, during extreme dry weather, a heavy mulching of leaves or stable manure will prolong the bearing life of the plant, which is ordinarily not very drought-resisting.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet
A WONDERFUL GREEN

SWISS CHARD—Sow Spring and Fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during season. Plant grows 2½ feet high. In cutting keep the outside (only) leaves cut and the plant will continue to put out leaves as a continuous bearer, almost all the year. Desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens and later the broad, flat beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus; also makes desirable pickles. An attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. The leaves are large, with heavy stems, very tender and brittle. Plant February 1st to April 15th; July to September. Makes an excellent green poultry feed in summer when other greens are not available. Where Rape burns up in Summer, Swiss Chard is indicated as a substitute for hogging. We hogged June 1st until August 15th in 1919 Swiss Chard four times and the crop gave us a world of good hogging feed. Packet 10c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1b. \$1.25;



Swiss Chard.

5 lbs. \$5.00, postpaid.

GARDEN BEETS—EARLY ROOT CROP

Beets are very well adapted to our Southern soils. They thrive best in sandy, light, rich soil, which should be well worked. Beets are grown both for the roots and tops or "greens," which make a delicious dish not unlike spinach. The stock beets are one of the most economical feeds for hogs and cattle.

Culture—Spring sowing, latter part of February up until April. Fall sowing August through October. Drill in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart, thin plants to 4 inches apart when large enough. Use the discarded ones for greens. This thinning permits the proper development of those plants left. They should be fertilized with well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer, rich in potash. Beet seed are generally slow in germinating and weak in vitality so we advise soaking them overnight in water before putting in the ground. Sow seed thickly to insure getting a good stand without having to replant. 4 ozs. to 100 ft., or 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

WILLET'S HEART BLOOD—Matures in 45 days. A new one and the finest table beet cultivated. Handsome, smooth, dark red, "top-shaped" fruit of very unusual uniformity. The flesh is firm, blood-red throughout and decidedly tender and sweet; never becomes "woody" or "stringy" like other varieties. The tops are erect, crisp and tender; fine for salad purposes for which it is used largely. Foliage is handsome deep green with red veins running through. No other beet we know of deserves the praise and wide use this one does. For market purposes it is in the first rank, being early, of fine appearance and special quality.

EARLY ECLIPSE—Matures in 45 days. The beets are symmetrical, smooth, globe shaped, 2½ inches in diameter. Desirable dark red color. The flesh is tender and sweet, foliage is crisp, purplish green in color.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Matures in 45 days. Large but flatter than either of the foregoing varieties. Of good color and quite tender when picked young. Dark Red Egyptian is an old favorite and has been planted by truckers for years.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Matures in 50 days. This beet is of medium size round "turnip shaped" and of a dark blood red color. The flesh is sweet and tender and entirely free from strings. It is one of the earliest beets known and is planted largely by truckers around Augusta.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Matures in 55 days. A long red beet, very sweet flavor, is tender and grows to a length of about six inches. The flesh is of a more uniform red than any other beet.

HALF LONG RED—Matures in 60 days. A late but very hardy variety. A sure cropper, adverse conditions never cause a failure with this beet, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Dark red flesh, zoned with lighter color.

SILESIAN WHITE SUGAR—Matures in 55 days. A good flavored white variety that is preferred by some, especially for pickling purposes. The meat is very sweet and firm.

PLANT STOCK BEETS

They are a very economical feed matter for stock and used throughout Europe very largely. There is no reason why they are not in more universal use, especially in the South, when their remarkable feed value is considered. They produce more tonnage and higher nutritious contents than any other root crop and therefore should have an important place in every farmer's planting scheme. As a dairy feed they are excellent and will

improve decidedly the quality of milk. In Denmark and Sweden, where the dairy industry is reduced practically to a scientific calculation, these Mangels or Stock Beets are fed mainly through the entire winter. Enormous yields are made and the beets harvested and stored in barns or other dry places. They may be left in the ground a long time without injury or loss in feed value.

The Danish Government has organized a system of official supervision over all efforts to improve agricultural crops, which has had a miraculous effect on the improvement in size and quality of the Stock Beet during the past five years. Our seeds are Danish grown and improved types. We urge every farmer to plant some, if only in an experimental way.

Culture—Deeply and thoroughly cultivate the ground. Sow seeds at the rate of 10 pounds per acre in 2½ foot rows. Deep workings will benefit the crop, as they do best in a light, loamy soil. Ample moisture and good drainage are preferable. Plant from January until March.

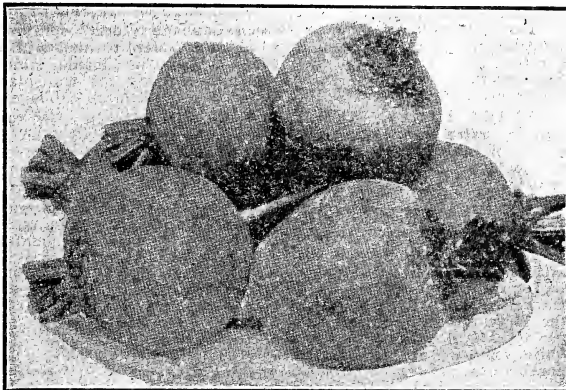
NORBITIAN GIANT—The largest beet that grows. Makes a tremendous yield of stock feed which

is highly nutritious and valuable for hogs and cows. This beet is very coarse and therefore unfit for human consumption. It is a good keeper. The crop may be gathered and stored away in a dry place and fed through the winter.

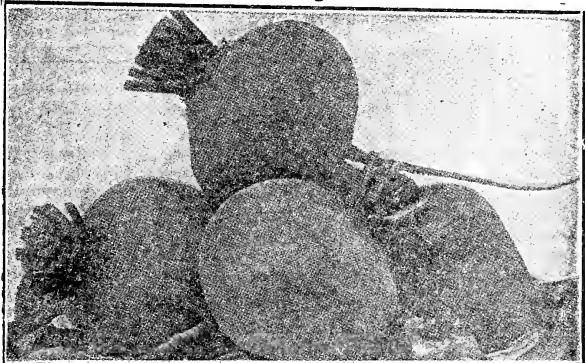
KLEIN WANZ LEBEN—This is the great Sugar Beet. It is a tremendous yielder of immense roots which make a very nutritious stock feed, besides its regular use as a sugar beet. Many growers claim that this variety exceeds all other feeds in cream-producing qualities. There is no doubt that it is a milk increaser and in fact, great acreage is devoted to the growing of this variety in Holland and Switzerland by dairymen there. The roots are very large and white and after maturing may be stored away and kept for winter feeding. Not only is this beet a popular sort with dairymen, but it is used very largely in swine feeding. It has a greater food value than turnips, rutabagas, pumpkins, squash or other feeds of this class. An admirable feature is its long-keeping quality, which makes it a most useful farm product. This is the beet from which the commercial beet-pulp is sold after the saccharine qualities are extracted.

PRICES POSTPAID.

	Pkt.	Oz.	½lb.	Lb.	5lbs.
Willet's Heart Blood	10c	25c	60c	\$1.75	\$7.50
Early Eclipse	5c	15c	35c	1.00	4.50
Improved Early Blood Turnip.....	5c	15c	35c	1.00	4.50
Dark Red Egyptian.....	5c	15c	35c	1.00	4.50
Improved Long Smooth Blood.....	5c	15c	35c	1.00	4.50
Half Long Red.....	5c	15c	35c	1.00	4.50
Silesian White Sugar.....	5c	20c	35c	1.25	5.00
STOCK BEET—Norbitian Giant.....	—	—	15c	.60	2.25
SUGAR BEET—Klein Wanz Leben....	—	—	15c	.60	2.25
SPINACH BEET—Swiss Chard	See page 8				



Early Eclipse Beet.



Willet's Improved Blood Turnip Beet.



Norbitian Giant Beet.

SOUND SEEDS

The value of sound seeds cannot be argued. There is no such thing as saving money by buying cheap seeds because one "bad lot" will cost more in time and fertilizer than five times the price of the seeds.

It does not pay to get seed from unreliable houses where there is question as to dependability. Willet's Sound Seeds for the South are known universally as being—Absolutely the best by test.

CABBAGE—THE GREAT HUMAN FOOD!



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

For Collard and Cabbage "Green Cabbage Worm" spray young plants with solution Arsenate of Lead—1 lb. to 30 gals. water; or dust with Calcium Arsenate. For lice, use "Black Leaf 40." Plant cabbage in Florida January and February, September and October. Seeds sown are ready for transplanting in 30 days. We make a specialty of selling cabbage seed to large cabbage plant growers.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Matures in 90 days. Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some later varieties, but for extra earliness, the best of all. The heads are of good size; cone form, broad at the base, with twisted top.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—(See illustration.) Matures in 95 days. Early and well known favorite; heads are conical-shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage now off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield, one-fourth larger in size. It is the best and most profitable early variety to grow for either market or private gardens, as it is quite sure to form fine solid heads, and is the largest heading of all the early varieties. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—Matures in 100 days. A premium variety. Cone-shaped head, early and an extremely hardy sort. The leaves are glossy and quite resistant to worms and other pests. Heads are solid and very white inside. It is the greatest Kraut cabbage. The Wakefields have largely taken the place of

Winningstadt as the first crop variety, but many growers stick to this old standard. Undoubtedly it is very desirable in all respects and deserves continued use. Imported seed.

EARLY LARGE YORK—Matures in 100 days. A splendid heart-shaped variety for early market. Heads are large and solid, bigger than the Wakefields and only a few days later; of fine appearance and readily sells. May be planted as close as 8 inches, and for this reason a tremendous yield of handsome heads may be had per acre. We advocate planting this along with Wakefield, to come in as a succession.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Danish grown seed. (See illustration.) Matures in 95 days. A new cabbage in enormous demand by planters everywhere. Just a few days later than Wakefield; considerably harder. Larger and has the advantage of being a round-headed type. It is practically the only round-head extra early cabbage we have, and the earliest of that class. Weighs from 10 to 14 pounds at maturity. Virginia and New Jersey truckers have given this a large acreage that formerly was devoted to Wakefield. They claim that better prices are possible from this type on account of its size. Finest imported seed.

CAROLINA WINTER—Matures in 105 days. (Native grown.) Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for cabbage seed—usually small-headed cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The largest of all cabbages and the only cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold killed. Is of immense size, often 3 to 3½ feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 pounds. Augusta truckers have wholesaled them in Augusta at 15c per head—retailed at 25c. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collar. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th.



Carolina Winter Cabbage.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage.

NOTE—We have supplied Cabbage Seed year after year to the Cabbage growers on the Carolina coast without a complaint. We want no better testimonial as to the superiority of our Cabbage Seed.

POSTPAID PRICES OF CABBAGES ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lb.
Early Charleston Wakefield.....	5c	35c	1.00	3.00	13.75
Extra Early Jersey Wakefield.....	5c	35c	.90	2.75	12.50
Carolina Winter	5c	65c	1.50	4.50	21.25
Copenhagen Market	5c	65c	1.50	4.50	21.25
Early Winningstadt	5c	35c	.90	2.75	12.50
Early Large York	5c	35c	.90	2.75	12.50

DANISH BALLHEAD—Danish grown seeds. (See illustration.) Matures in 120 days. A favorite with truckers around Augusta, because of its solidity and good keeping qualities. Ballhead is a sure-header; hardy and a cabbage of fine appearance. It weighs more for its size than any cabbage we know.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—Matures in 110 days. A thoroughbred second early cabbage, pronounced by experts the most perfect type grown. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions, and does well in all seasons, no matter when planted. The earliest header among flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate. A popular cabbage; large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 lbs.), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker.

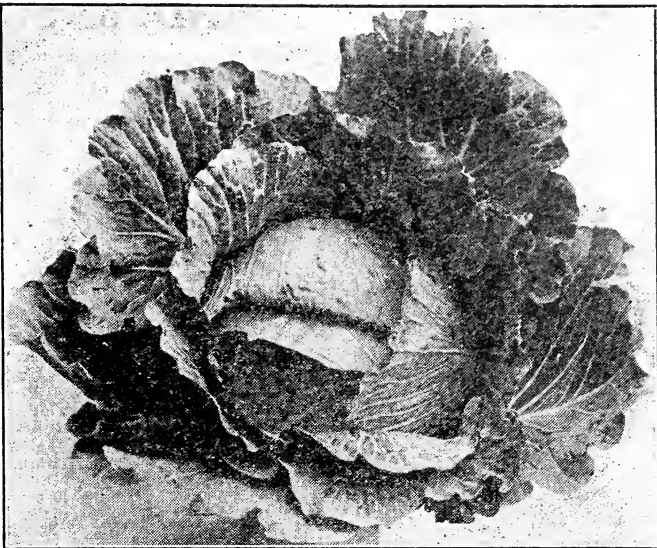
GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—Matures in 110 days. For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size; handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina seacoast shippers.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—Matures in 105 days. (See illustration on cover. Surehead has all the individual type of the Large Flat Dutch and emanated from that variety by selection. Is popular with all for its size and sure-heading. Fine for second early or late sowing. Grows quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard header. Its name is an index of its character.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 110 days. Not so early as the very early and not so heavy as some, but very saleable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted. Weighs from 10 to 12 pounds.

EARLY DRUMHEAD—Matures in 110 days. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape.

LATE FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 125 days. The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large; bluish green in color; broad flat top. Is a remarkable keeper and will stand any amount of cold. Plant at the same time



Willet's Succession Cabbage.

you do Wakefield for a succession. These mature after early varieties are gone.

LATE DRUMHEAD—Matures in 120 days. Sow in September. Very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; well known. The hardness of this cabbage is one of its strong points. Leaves are tough and resist insects better than other kinds.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—Matures in 125 days. This is the best of the curled leaf cabbages. It is excellent for home use and the market; heads large, solid and compact. It has the rich, sweet flavor of cauliflower when cooked. One of the best of all cabbages for fall planting and is improved by frost.

PRICES.

POSTPAID.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lb.
Succession .....	.05	.35	.90	2.75	12.50
Danish Ballhead .....	.05	.50	1.25	3.50	16.25
Georgia Early Trucker .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00	13.75
Willet's All-Season Sureheader.....	.05	.50	1.25	3.50	16.25
Early Flat Dutch .....	.05	.35	.90	2.75	12.50
Early Drumhead .....	.05	.35	.90	2.75	12.50
Late Drumhead .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00	13.75
Late Flat Dutch .....	.05	.40	1.00	3.00	13.75
Drumhead Savoy .....	.05	.50	1.25	3.50	16.25

Willet's Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

Delivered October to April. Grown in the open, highly cultivated and well nourished. That is why they are so hardy and will make earlier, bigger, better heads than other cabbage plants. It is of the utmost importance that you secure healthy, well-established plants, and you cannot do this unless they have been properly started, properly fed and well worked. Cabbage have shallow root systems, and it is necessary that the surface of the ground above them be kept broken with a fine-toothed cultivator from three to four times a week. In taking up the plants it is necessary to leave the roots undisturbed as far as possible, and to do this, expert labor must be employed. Our plants are grown by men who have done nothing else all their lives but raise cabbage plants, and by getting them of us you are assured of getting healthy, strong, dependable plants.

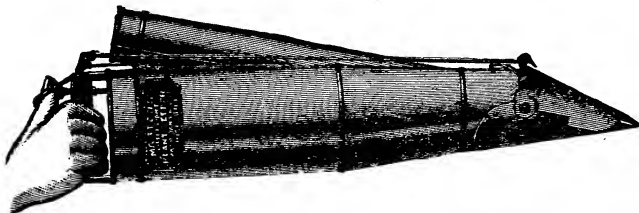
VARIETIES: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Succession, All-Season Sureheader.

PRICES, POSTPAID: 100, 40c; 300, \$1.20; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00. No plants sent C. O. D.

PRICES BY EXPRESS F. O. B. CAROLINA COAST: 1,000, \$2.25; 3,000, \$6.00; 5,000, \$9.00.



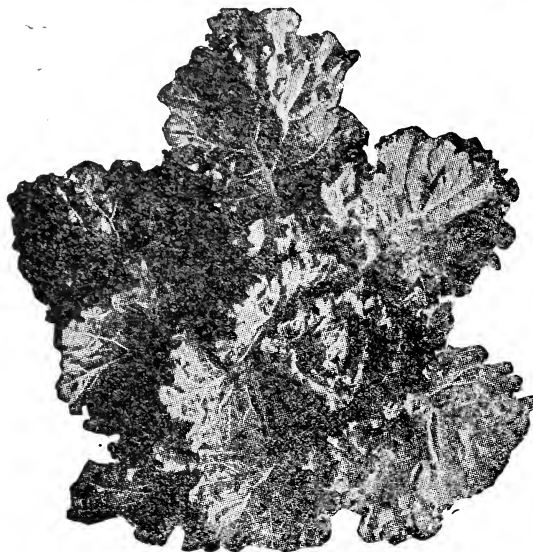
Danish Ballhead Cabbage.



Master's Plant Setter

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's own way. No stooping. Don't wait for showers, but keep the planter going every day regardless of weather, and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system is guaranteed to be proof against cutworms. Sets 5,000 to 10,000 plants a day—Cabbages, Sweet Potatoes, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Pepper, Collards, etc. Price, \$6.00 each.

GEORGIA COLLARD, or SOUTHERN CABBAGE



Georgia Collard.

Belongs to the Cabbage family, but never forms as compact a head and is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest), growing in any kind of fertile soil. The vegetable is fit for food from a plant 10 ins. in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet; then after the top has been cut off, the young crisp sprouts springing out from the stalk are delicious. The Collard is most palatable in winter after a keen frost. Every farmer's garden in the South grows Collards. Many eat "collard greens" three times a day. One of our indispensable foods and should be grown to the maximum in the South for human, cattle and poultry feed. One acre in Collards should make 10 to 12 tons succulent food, 20,000 pounds, and worth at least one cent a pound. No possible over-production, for aside from human use, they are the finest cattle and hog food.

Culture—An ounce produces about 1,000 plants 100 feet row; 1 pound for 1 acre. Sow spring or summer as for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. For cabbage and collard "green cabbage worms," spray young plants with solution of arsenate of lead—1 lb. to 30 gals. water; or dust with calcium arsenate. For lice use "Black Leaf 40."

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—Matures in 130 days. This is an old and well known variety. The main stems have a bluish color. Grows taller than other varieties and heads are less compact. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$4.00.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Matures in 125 days. An improved strain, whiter and more tender than ordinary varieties. Introduced 15 years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. for \$4.00.

COLLARD PLANTS

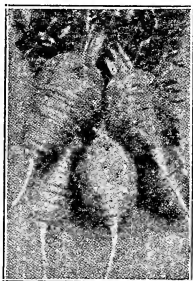
Deliveries: May through June and August through September.
Prices: Same as Cabbage Plants. See page 11.

WILLET'S CARROTS

A VALUABLE CROP

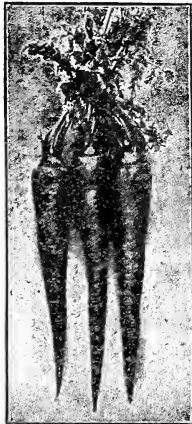
Culture—One ounce plants a 100 foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile and deeply dug or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press down, thin out from 2 to 4 inches so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days. Best time for planting August to October. Digestible, wholesome, with six times more nutriment by weight than Irish potatoes. Valuable in stews and soups, as its pectin acid gelatinizes all fluids and makes them easily digested.

For Succession—Carrots followed by Egg-plants in June, and by Turnips or other greens for salad in the fall.



Chantenay Carrot.

OXHEART—Matures in 75 days. One of the finest Carrots for table use. Measures 2 to 3 inches in diameter at top, and from 3 to 4 inches in length. Does especially well in heavy soils. Yields heavily, has rich orange color and no core.



Improved Long Orange.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Matures in 80 days. A standard late variety, handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size.

CHANTENAY—Matures in 75 days. Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long, and one of the best carrots ever produced.

HALF-LONG DANVERS—Matures in 80 days. One of the most productive and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp, tender.

BELGIAN YELLOW STOCK CARROT—The largest, heaviest cropping and the most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Sow three pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter. 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.

POSTPAID PRICES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lb.
Oxheart .....	.05	.15	.40	1.00	4.50
Improved Long Orange.....	.05	.15	.40	1.00	4.50
Chantenay .....	.05	.15	.45	1.25	5.00
Half Long Danvers.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25	5.00
Belgian Yellow Stock Carrot	—	—	.25	.65	2.25

WILLET'S CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Grows in soil adapted to cabbages, with same methods of cultivation. Sow seed in January and February in cold frame or boxes. Make as hardy as possible. Put out as soon as plants are leaved. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. Heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form. 1 oz. for 1,000 plants. Also plant September 1st for December and January. Fall planting (now largely adopted in South Georgia) is the better one for the South.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Matures in 100 days. Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

CELERY

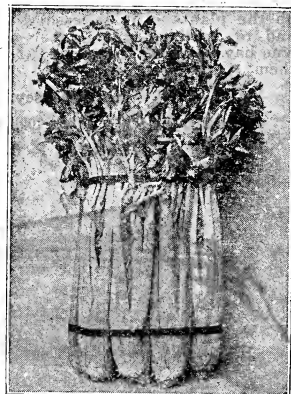
A BIG MONEY CROP

A big money crop, but one that requires skillful and very intelligent handling. Vast quantities are grown along the Carolina coast, South Georgia and Florida for the Northern market. 1 oz., 2,000 plants; ½ lb. per acre.

Culture—One ounce makes 2,000 plants, 50 feet drill. Eight ounces to an acre. Grown extensively for market. Sow April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Plant celery in Florida August to November.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—(French grown seed.) Matures in 120 days. A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality than most varieties; is crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$8.00, postpaid.

WHITE PLUME—(American grown seed.) Matures in 120 days. The stalk and portions of inner leaves are naturally white; needs little earthing up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50, postpaid.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

CANTALOUPE, or MUSKMELON

Cantaloupes are one of our most luscious and finest fruits, which are profitably raised in large quantities universally. It is never difficult to sell good melons, and especially the earlier varieties, but poor fruit is always a drug on the market. Perhaps no other crop is so dependent on good seed as this, and we have given special care to our stocks, buying only from the most reliable growers.

Note—A great commercial truck crop. Planted in open ground March 25th, ripening about June 22nd; produces about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount is same as given for truck cabbage. Very many truckers plant pink flesh or salmon varieties.

Culture—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil. When frost is over plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines. Give frequent shallow cultivation till vines cover ground. Dust with sifted ashes or air-slacked lime to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to an acre. Plant Cantaloupes in Florida January to May. Plant April 1st to June. For leaf blight, use Bordeaux Mixture. For Melon Aphids use "Black Leaf 40." For cucumber beetle powder with calcium arsenate.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Matures in 70 days; green meat. Earliness is the feature that popularizes this melon. Size is small, about that of Rockyford. Its fruit is finely flavored and appetizing in looks. Is round, slightly flattened at the ends and netted. Good for shipping, especially for early market.

EARLY KNIGHT—Matures in 75 days. A popular new medium sized green-fleshed variety for early market or for home planting. Fruit is round, netted and of good size, average around 3 pounds. The firm meat is sweet and juicy; never insipid like some sorts. Ships well to short distances and brings excellent prices, even with the most particular trade. Knight is very prolific, more so than the extra early varieties, and the fruits are uniform in size. It is seldom that culls or runty melons are found even when seasons are unfavorable. A little later than Hackensack. One grower in Augusta last year built up a special trade on this cantaloupe and his customers refused to buy any other melon. It has a distinct flavor—seems to melt in your mouth.

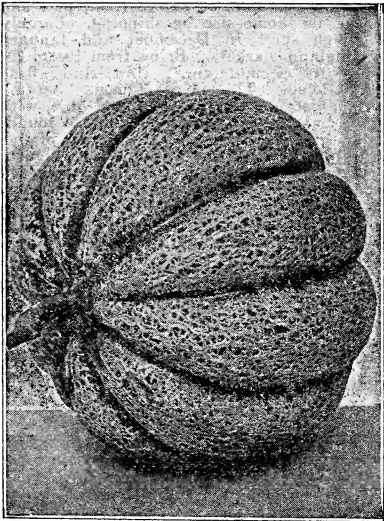
POLLOCK 10-25—Matures in 80 days. This remarkable new salmon tinted cantaloupe has taken many years to develop and without doubt has come to the front more than any variety on record. This is not surprising when we take into consideration the fact that Pollock 10-25 combines the good qualities of all cantaloupes and has no objectionable points. Truckers and market gardeners everywhere are adopting this as their principal melon. Many of the large hotels and restaurants in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia refuse to buy any others even at cheaper prices. At Newport, where quality is the only consideration, five cents a melon more has been asked for Pollock than other sorts, and even then the demand has never been fully supplied.

The flavor is superior to any green fleshed kind, in fact, it has the reputation of being the finest flavored cantaloupe in existence today. That is why they sell so readily everywhere. It is sweet and has a peculiar delightful "tint" that is not found in other varieties. The meat is always crisp and juicy; stays firm a long while. There is little seed cavity, the flesh filling in to a great depth and can be eaten up to the rind. Has golden center and shades to emerald green at the skin.

Last year shipments to New York and other Northern markets kept better than Rockyford or other netted varieties and produce merchants were highly pleased with returns and reorders for them, claiming that there was more satisfaction in handling Pollock than any other kind.

Extremely prolific and uniform bearers; yielding up to 350 standard crates from one acre, leaving no culls in the field. The vines are sturdy and stand up well under adverse conditions. Growers are highly pleased with their results from this excellent cantaloupe.

NEW FORDHOOK OR SWEET MARTHA—Matures in 85 days. The principal cantaloupe used in Atlantic City. All hotels and restaurants using one-half melon for a portion, have discarded the small green fleshed melons for the larger salmon flesh. The New Fordhook being the best of this type, and large enough for two helpings at restaurants. A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect one I ever saw. Is of extra size, thick flesh, orange-yellow, very small seed cavity, remains solid and firm after it has become quite yellow, making it an



New Fordhook or Sweet Martha Cantaloupe.

excellent long distance shipper. The vines are healthy, prolific, often makes one dozen or half bushel measured; setting fruit close to hill, and keeps bearing throughout season. Well ribbed, heavily netted, weigh about 1½ to 2 pounds apiece." One-third larger than Rockyford, flavor different and better. Skin yellow, green markings. Many truckers have discarded all others.

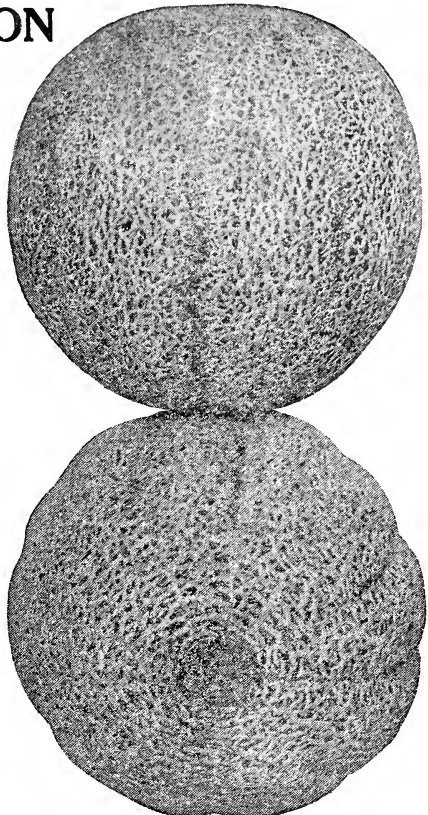
Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "The cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."

Our grower says: "All the big hotels in Atlanta, Ga., paid me a premium of \$1.00 per crate and used no other."

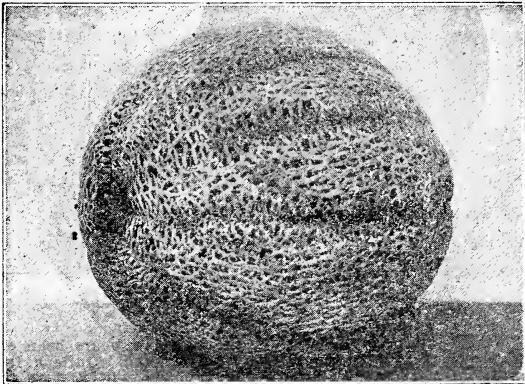
The best melon grower in New Jersey says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockyford; considerably larger and a much better melon in every way."

Postpaid

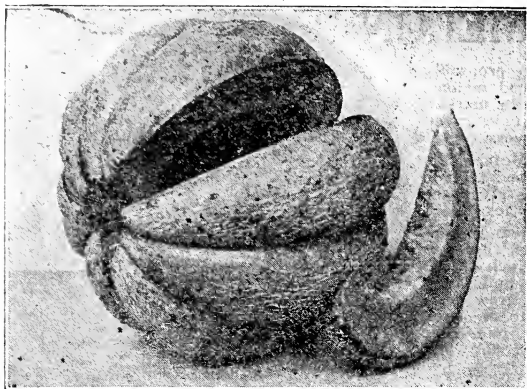
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Early Hackensack	10c	20c	50c	\$1.50	\$6.25	\$12.00
Early Knight	10c	25c	75c	1.75	7.50	14.00
Pollock 10-25	10c	25c	75c	1.75	7.50	14.00
New Fordhook	10c	25c	70c	1.65	7.35	13.75



Pollock 10-25.



Early Knight Cantaloupe.



Nixon Cantaloupe.

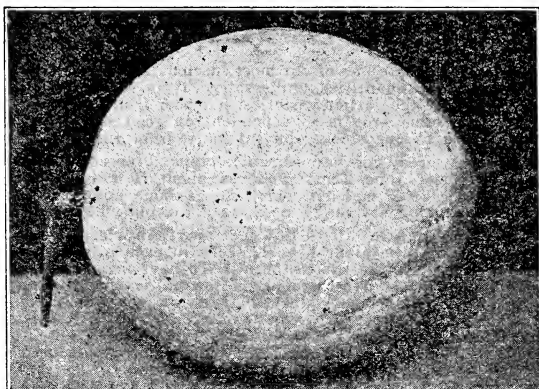
ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE—Matures in 90 days. Is more widely known than any other cantaloupe in the world. Our seed are grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have large contracts. Melon is small, sweet, and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green. Fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. The melon is small but uniform in size.

EDEN GEM—Matures in 95 days. (See illustration.) Our seed are from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. The melon is small. This is an early melon, the solid net type, and is very desirable. Thick, luscious flesh of salmon tint, shading to green at the rind. A splendid keeper and stands shipping well. One of the best salmon tint melons offered.

THE NIXON (A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Matures in 100 days. (See illustration.) Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county. Weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in Augusta markets. Is especially liked because of its large size, combined with the finest flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, brings a fancy price wherever sold. No home market melon is comparable to it—size, sweetness and crispness considered. Market never half supplied, so large is the demand. They generally retail at 25c each. One Nixon equals in size 3 to 5 Rockyfords, and, therefore, for family use or for home market, the Nixon is incomparably the better. Our seed are grown here at Augusta, where this melon originated.

BANANA—Matures in 115 days. A very odd-shaped melon, being elongated and often 18 or 20 inches long. The flesh is thick and blends from a bright green to a salmon in color. When ripe it has a banana-like aroma, and the flavor is delicious.

HONEY DEW CANTALOUPE—Matures in 120 days. (See illustration.) The average size of the melon, 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches in length, and weighs from 4 to 6 pounds.



Honey Dew Cantaloupe.

Skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is green and very thick and finely grained, and can be eaten to the extreme rind. It matures later than the Rockyford strains, and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks, the late maturing melons keeping until Christmas. Flesh pea green, sweet and delicious like a good Cantaloupe. The melon is very nutritious, as it runs as high as 10 per cent sugar. This amount of sugar helps preserve it, and in connection with its self-hermetically sealed rind makes it a very long keeper. For shipping wait until stems are ready to "slip." The melon is thoroughly ripe when the stems slip from the melon.

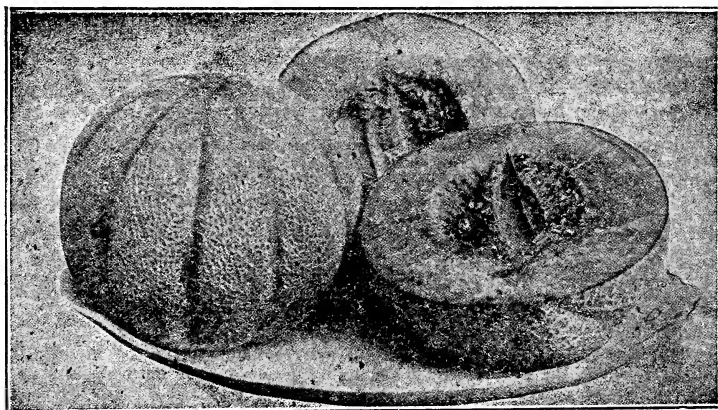
WINTER CASABA, or MEXICAN CANTALOUPE—Matures in 140 days. (See illustration.) Plant late spring till last of June. Late ones ripen in September and can be kept several months. Can be eaten from the vine, or before frost, pull and store in outhouses. Fine for home use or shipping. Largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. Bring from 50c to 70c each. About 24 inches in circumference; thin rind; flesh cream white; soft and delicious. This is the famous "Sarda," or Sweet Melon of Afghanistan. Do not confound this with the Summer or Pineapple Casaba—a different melon. Is roundish, 7 or 8 pounds, yellow green and ridged. Keeps four or five months and improves in quality all the while. An Augusta grower says: "Had splendid success with Casaba, as planted every few weeks during the latter part of spring until July 1st, and had fine cantaloupes from the last of June until frost."

PRICES OF MELONS ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
Rocky Ford .....	.10	.20	.40	1.25	5.50	10.00
Eden Gem .....	.10	.20	.40	1.25	5.50	10.00
The Nixon .....	.10	.30	.85	2.25	10.00	18.50
Banana .....	.10	.20	.50	1.50	6.25	12.00
Honey Dew .....	.10	.30	.85	2.00	8.75	16.00
Winter Casaba .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	13.75	26.00



Winter Casaba—6½ Pounds.



Eden Gem Cantaloupe.

NOTE—Cantaloupes have for the past few years been one of our most profitable crops both for shipping to Northern markets and for truckers who supply the local demand. Quite a few have made failures—the majority of these can be traced to the sowing of inferior seed. Shippers and truckers will find that the use of cheap seed is unprofitable. Get the best. The small difference in price will doubly pay in the long run.

CORNS—WILLET'S BEST

GARDEN AND SWEET

The planting of sugar corn has never been very general until recently in the South. It seems now that the extreme tenderness and superior flavors have at last won a place in most gardens for this deserving type of corn. Truckers even report an increasing demand and a willingness on the part of consumers to even pay a premium for sweet corn. Roasting Ear corns, such as Snowflake, Adams Early and Truckers' Favorite, are well known and on account of their hardness may be planted two weeks earlier, but they cannot be compared with sugar corns when it comes to flavor for table use.

Culture—Plow and prepare the soil well in March so as to have a loose rich seed bed 6 to 8 inches deep ready in April for the early planting. Rows should be 3 feet apart and seeds dropped in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in drill and covered with 3 or 4 inches of soil. Frequent shallow cultivation with stable manure or commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Plant at rate of 1 lb. to 150 hills, 15 lbs. to one acre.

EARLY GARDEN VARIETIES

ADAMS EARLY—Matures in 55 days. Adams Early is not a sugar corn; it is the earliest corn we know with the exception of Extra Early Adams, which we have discontinued on account of its lack of size. Adams Early is only three days later and the ears are fully twice as large. For very early marketing this corn has no equal. Ears are thick, medium sized and almost as highly flavored as the sugar varieties.

TRUCKERS' FAVORITE—Matures in 65 days. Roasting ear corn. Ears mature 10 to 12 inches in length, deep grained, tender, fine flavor and of unusual shipping quality. Is indicated for market gardens and truckers on account of its earliness, size and flavor. Large quantities of this corn are shipped to Northern markets where they bring excellent prices. Is quite hardy and may be planted early, generally two and sometimes three ears to stalk.

SNOWFLAKE—Matures in 70 days. A finely flavored large-eared roasting ear variety that enjoys first place as a main crop market corn. We do not pretend that Snowflake can compare in flavor with the sugar varieties listed below, nor can they compare in size or shipping quality with this excellent variety. Snowflake has a tough shuck which admirably protects the grains from the ravages of insects to a large extent.

SUGAR VARIETIES

WILLET'S EARLY GIANT—(Illustration, front cover.) Matures 60 days. Without doubt the greatest sugar corn of today. The great drawback to sugar corns has been that the larger late varieties did not mature early enough to escape midsummer droughts, and that the early kinds have been so small as to be insignificant and of no value in a commercial way. Willet's Early Giant overcomes both these objectionable features and at the same time has the sweetness, tenderness and high flavor not found in field or garden types. Certainly this is an addition that truckers and market gardeners are wel-

coming with enthusiasm throughout the South, and the public are always ready to buy these handsome, delicious ears at best prices. Ears grow 7 inches long and have twelve rows of tender and pure white grains. Makes a splendid ear.

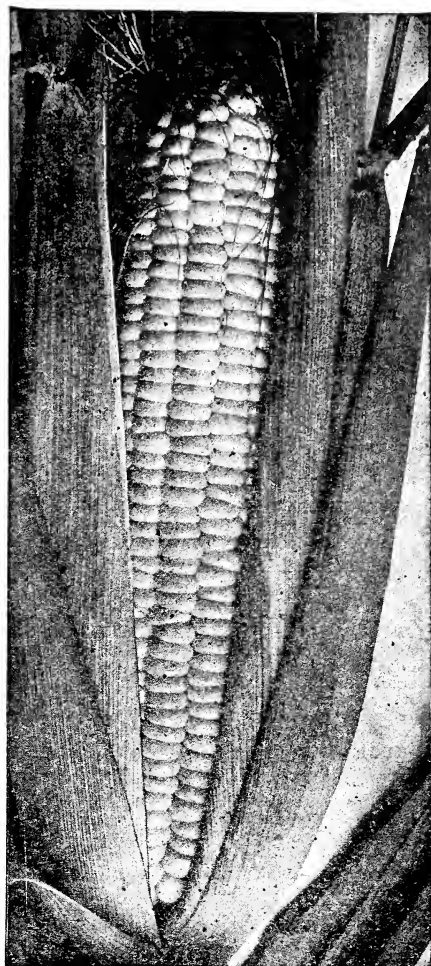
WILLET'S GOLDEN GIANT—Matures in 75 days. New and very popular variety, possessing the good qualities of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob—having the earliness and sweetness of the former but not its inferior size; it has the size and high flavor of the latter. Ears are large and well formed, grains filling ear to the very tip. The color is creamy yellow. Stalks are heavy and put on from two to four ears.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Matures in 85 days; sugar corn. No other corn has enjoyed the continuous popularity Country Gentleman has. It is still the favorite medium crop sugar corn. Ears average 7 inches, and of broken row type. Two to three ears to stalk. Its flavor is excellent, quality tender and keeps so for a long time. Country Gentleman can be depended on and we do not hesitate to back it.

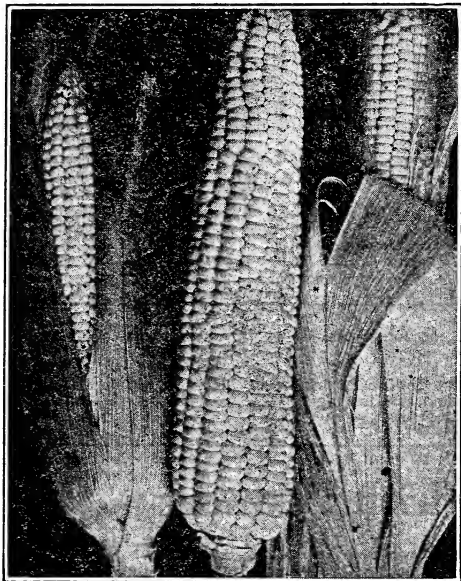
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Matures in 90 days. This is the standard late corn for all uses. Sugary content is heavy and it is therefore desirable for the table. Ears are 8 inches in length covered by unusually thick shuck which is invaluable on account of the lateness of the corn. Keeps tender and resists insects well.

MAMMOTH SUGAR—Matures in 90 days. Mammoth Sugar is a late variety of fine size and one of the best for home use and late market. Ears average 7 to 8 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. The stalks grow to about 7 feet, are sturdy and bear 2 to 3 ears; grains are of good size and the quality is above the average. It remains tender for a long time. Try a row or two of this along with your earlier corn.

BLACK MEXICAN—Matures in 80 days. Standard medium early variety. Ears about 8 inches long, grains purplish blue and unusually sweet. Black Mexican is a favorite on account of its wonderful flavor, and every garden should have a few rows at least.



Willet's Early Giant.



Stowell's Evergreen Corn.

PRICES OF CORN ON THIS PAGE

	1 Ear.	2 Ears.	Pkt.	Lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	15 lb.	Not Prepaid.
Adams Early .....	.10	.15	.10	.25	.40	2.35	2.00	3.75
Truckers' Favorite .....	.10	.15	.10	.20	.35	.75	1.50	2.75
Snowflake .....	.10	.15	.10	.20	.35	.75	1.50	2.75
Willet's Early Giant.....	.15	.25	.15	.45	.80	1.50	3.75	6.50
Willet's Golden Giant.....	.15	.25	.15	.45	.80	1.50	3.75	6.50
Country Gentleman .....	.10	.15	.10	.35	.60	1.00	2.70	4.25
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.10	.15	.10	.30	.55	.90	2.35	3.60
Mammoth Sugar .....	.10	.15	.10	.30	.55	.90	2.35	3.60
Black Mexican .....	.10	.15	.10	.35	.60	1.00	2.70	4.25



Long Green Cucumber.

WILLET'S PERFECTION WHITE SPINE—Matures in 55 days. This is the perfected strain of cucumber that has had such great popularity for many years and is planted very largely for general use. It is a good shipper and keeps the lot in a class with Willets—in this respect. The skin is rich green in color, and its flesh is white; seed chamber comparatively small, average 7 inches long.

KLONDIKE—Matures in 60 days. For northern shipping this cucumber is used extensively because of its splendid deep color which it retains after being picked longer than most varieties. Measures generally 7 inches. Meat is firm but tender and of pleasing appearance.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Matures in 65 days, not as early as some but a large (fruits average 10 to 12 inches), prolific sort especially recommended for pickling. Vines are stocky and drought resistant; skin dark green; flesh white.

DAVIS PERFECT—Matures in 60 days. A splendid early variety of the white spine type. Fruit 10 to 12 inches long, exceptionally small seed chamber. Deep green skin, flesh pure white and firm. A dandy kind for slicing and a good keeper. Davis Perfect is one of the best looking cucumbers, and for this reason always finds a ready market.

EARLY FORTUNE—Matures in 55 days. A favorite of uniform size, measuring 9 inches long. White Spine type, color is deep green and fadeless, slices beautifully, and is crisp and white. Many Florida growers ship Early Fortune to Northern markets with finest satisfaction. Keeps well and looks good.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN—Matures in 50 days. The earliest and smallest variety of cucumber. Fruit grows 2 inches long, prickly and are very sweet and fine for pickling. The seed are slow to germinate.

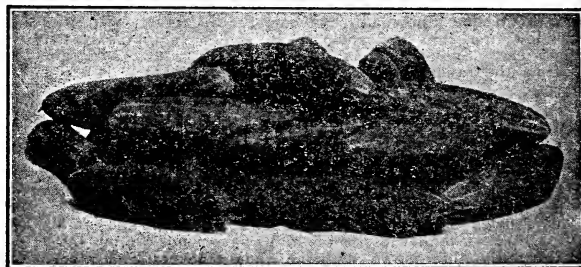
BEST CUCUMBERS

Important Early Crop for Home Market and Northern Shipping

Early cucumbers are easily grown and are considered a good money crop by Carolina coast, South Georgia and Florida growers who ship great quantities north for early market. The earliest crops are successfully grown in sandy soil, though for general purposes a medium soil is considered preferable. In Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama plant during April and May, or as soon as soil and temperature is warm.

Culture—Drop 10 to 12 seeds to a hill, covering 2 inches in properly prepared soil with which well rotted stable manure has been mixed; hills 2 feet in drill, rows 6 feet apart. Cultivate frequently until vines begin to cover the ground. When early plantings are made and there is danger of cold spells it is advisable to cover hills with litter or straw. This should be removed when all danger is over. For Cucumber Aphid spray with "Black Leaf 40."

BREWSTER'S MILLIONS—Matures in 55 days. A remarkable new cucumber of the white spine type, and a money maker. Color is deep green and positively fadeless; about 8 inches long; flesh is snowy white, crisp and firm; comparatively few seed. This cucumber will replace all others here and in Florida for northern shipping and early home market. It is the finest all-round cucumber there is. Our Colorado grower who has developed this particular strain shipped us a specimen cucumber in December, 1920, that had been made in June. It was then five months old and was as solid as if it had just been pulled from the vine. We kept it in our office until April, 1921, when we noticed that it was getting soft. The skin, however, was still tough and green after being pulled ten months, and upon opening it we found that the seeds had sprouted inside the meat. Doubtless this was an exceptional case, but it will demonstrate the wonderful keeping qualities of this variety. Besides being a splendid keeper and a handsome fruiting sort, it is early and very prolific. Fruits are uniform in size, seldom any culls and never "gourd neck"; ends are flat.



Our new Brewster's Millions (greatly reduced).

JAPANESE CLIMBING—Matures in 65 days. A climbing variety suitable for home use. Dark green with black spine; 10 inches long; meat white, crisp and delicious. Trellises should be provided for vines to run on.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
Brewster's Millions.....	.10	.30	.75	2.50	12.00	20.00
W's Perfection Wh. Spine .05	.25	.65	2.25	10.00	18.00	
Klondike .....	.05	.20	.50	1.25	5.00	9.00
Improved Long Green.....	.05	.20	.50	1.50	6.00	11.00
Davis Perfect .....	.05	.20	.50	1.25	5.00	9.00
Early Fortune .....	.05	.20	.50	1.25	5.00	9.00
Japanese Climbing .....	.10	.40	1.00	3.00	13.75	25.00
West India Gherkin.....	.10	.30	.75	2.50	12.00	20.00

"CUKE" COLLECTION

For those who want an assortment of the finest cucumbers in cultivation we offer at an unusually low price the following:

1 packet Brewster's Millions	10c	1 packet West India Gherkin	10c
1 packet Davis Perfect	5c	1 packet Japanese Climbing	5c
30c value, postpaid, for.....	25c		

DASHEEN—Better Than Irish Potatoes



Dasheen.

DASHEEN, or TARO—(See illustration.) A tuber about the size of an Irish potato, on which the South Sea Islanders practically live; it should be planted more extensively in the United States, as a food crop. It contains more protein, sugar, starch and fat than Irish or Sweet potatoes; is more productive and will keep well and ship better and safer. Cook like an Irish potato; baking is best; the flesh cooks grayish white; has a drier and a more nutty taste than either Irish or Sweet potatoes. One hill will make one to one and a half pecks. The big leaves 5 to 6 feet tall are ornamental and look like Elephant Ears. It requires six months between frosts for growing. Indicated for adoption if there is a frostless season over six months, and they will grow continually. More in use in the extreme South and have a definite economic use. Plant the whole tuber in early spring in 4 foot rows 20 inches in the drill. Prices: Postpaid, Quart, 30c; ½ peck, 85c; peck, \$1.50. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

EGG PLANT, or GUINEA SQUASH

EGG PLANT OR GUINEA SQUASH, as they are frequently known, are native to tropical India and grow to perfection in warm, sunny climates, such as our own. They stand the drought better than most other vegetables. There is a good demand for the fruit, not only here, but in Northern markets where there is seldom enough for the increasing use. Egg Plants ship well and are good keepers, and we see no reason why this crop should not be grown more extensively here. Commercial fertilizer is preferable over stable manure.

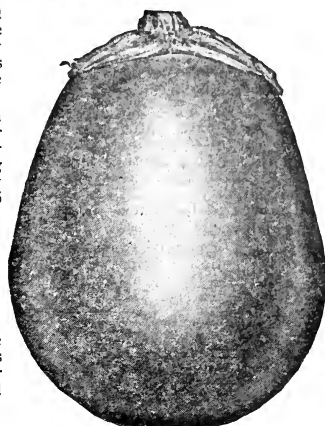
Culture—1 ounce 100 foot row. Plant February 1st in hotbed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet. For October to January shipment seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is surprisingly satisfactory. Plant one-half pound seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through Winter. Plant egg plant in Florida September to January.

WILLET'S WHITE QUEEN—(See illustration on back cover). Matures in 130 days (Originated in Georgia.) A large, new, creamy White Egg Plant of the most delicious flavor. White Queen is identical to New York Improved in growth, size and form of fruit. The skin is pale greenish yellow, giving the appearance of a huge pearl; the flavor of White Queen Egg Plant is undoubtedly superior to any Egg Plant yet produced. Packet 25c; ounce 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$6.50, postpaid.

BLACK BEAUTY—Matures in 125 days. Two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Pkt. 15c; ounce 65c; 4 ounces \$1.75; 1 lb. \$5.50, postpaid.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—Matures in 140 days. The type most generally grown. Makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like luster. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short spines or prickles. These spines or prickles have, by continuous selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered. Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Pkt. 15c; ounce 60c; 4 ounces \$1.50; 1 lb. \$4.75, postpaid.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—Matures in 135 days. A great favorite in the South and in Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. Resists drought and wet weather. The plant is vigorous, productive, and bears profusely. Price: Pkt. 15c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.40; 1 lb. \$4.25, postpaid.



Egg Plant or Guinea Squash.

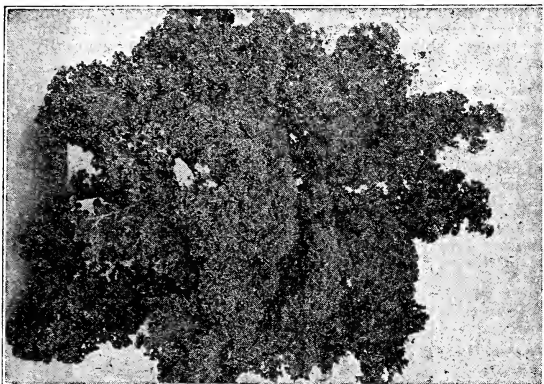
KALE, or BORECOLE FINE GREENS

A winter green somewhat like Collards and believed to be of the Cabbage family. Truckers around Norfolk, Va., ship tremendous amounts of it to Northern markets. Very heavy yielder, averaging 200 barrels per acre. A fine poultry feed.

Culture—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and larger yielder. Market in winter. One ounce for 100 feet; 8 pounds an acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We plant here August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 120 days. A quick-growing big market crop. Makes fine chicken food.

DWARF SCOTCH—See illustration. Matures in 55 days. Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

TALL SCOTCH—Matures in 60 days. Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more; equally as tender and fine for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Dwarf Scotch Kale.

WILLET'S MUSTARD

Throughout the South Mustard holds a very important place; in fact, it is one of, if not the most, important salad greens we have. What kale is in the North mustard is in the South. It is decidedly milder than turnip greens or kale and extremely prolific. It is sown heavily in drills and as the young plants come to maturity they are pulled, giving space for the others to develop. The food value of this crop serves to give us a variety of green, which in this latitude is available from October, through until June. Plantings are made from August to March. Further north, spring and fall crops are only to be had and spring plantings are made in April and May.

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in Fall, Winter or Spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce 100 feet; 3 to 5 pounds an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its greens are in demand in Spring and Fall. Can be put down here all the year around.

For Succession—Mustard can be followed by English Peas for late crop about April 1st, and by cabbage plants in August. Plant mustard in Florida any time.

OSTRICH PLUME—(See illustration). Matures in 45 days. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are very tender, very long and fine crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Pkt. 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. for \$4.00, postpaid.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Matures in 40 days. Highly esteemed in the South; sown in the Fall produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. for \$3.50, postpaid.

FORDHOOK—Matures in 45 days. A strain intermediate in value between Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume, but more curly than Southern Giant Curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. for \$3.50, postpaid.

CHINESE—Matures in 40 days. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color than other mustards. Ready in six weeks. Does not have bitter taste. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. for \$3.50, postpaid.



Ostrich Plume Mustard.

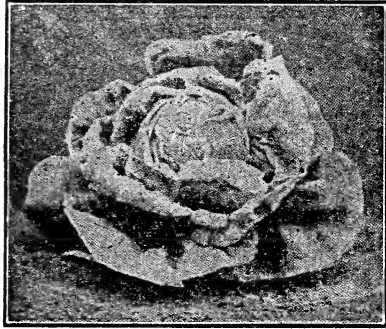
LETTUCE—BIG MONEY CROP

Cultivated extensively everywhere and especially along the Carolina Coast, South Georgia and Florida for Northern market. Beaufort, S. C., is called the lettuce city and from there many thousands of dollars' worth are shipped daily during the lettuce season. The Beaufort Truck Growers' Association gives the following interesting figures after a three-year average. Yield per acre, 300 hampers; price received, \$2.50 per hamper; total, \$750.00, less \$220.00 cost of producing, giving a net profit of \$530.00 per acre.

Culture—For home garden break up and pulverize the soil well, adding 1 bushel stable manure per square yard; level. Make a row 1 inch deep with a stick into which drill seeds at rate of 40 per inch and cover with half inch of soil; press firmly. In 15 or 20 days thin plants, making another row, setting the seedlings 8 inches apart. In 10 or 15 days thin the original row again, leaving plants 8 inches apart. Make another row with the surplus. Work frequently and drill a small amount of nitrate of soda beside the plants. Plant from October to February. 1 oz. to 200 feet, 3 lbs. to acre.

BIG BOSTON—Matures in 75 days. The favorite for many years. A fine solid-heading variety, light green in color, slightly tinged with brown on outer leaves. Center is crisp and golden yellow. Ships well and keeps a long time. The principal variety at Beaufort, S. C., and probably the most dependable sort. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. for \$6.25.

NEW YORK, or WONDERFUL—A sure-heading variety of lettuce. It is very crisp, tender and of fine flavor. It is reliable in most every soil. We recommend this variety very highly to truckers or for home use. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$10.00.



Deacon Cabbage Lettuce.

ICEBERG—Matures in 80 days. Rapidly coming into favor; Augusta market pays a premium for Iceberg. Large solid heads, very firm and crisp. Medium green outer leaves, well blanched inside. This variety is not apt to go to seed and therefore is of value to market gardeners. It is classed as a sweet flavored lettuce and is not "buttery."

California shippers have adopted Iceberg as their main crop and have built up a wonderful demand for it through the United States. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. for \$7.50.

CALIFORNIA CREAM AND BUTTER—Matures in 75 days. Splendid heading variety, very crisp and buttery. Outer leaves are light green tinged with brown; inside buttery cream. Very tender; ships well and is very satisfactory generally. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.50.

DEACON CABBAGE—Matures in 75 days. A large solid, cabbage-heading variety. Always depended on to produce high grade heads of the finest quality. Inside of heads is blanched to white.

Ships well and remains crisp long after pulling. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.50.

GRAND RAPIDS—Matures in 65 days. A very early non-header. Leaves are crinkled and twisted, rather thick and of a pleasing light green. Well thought of for garnishing and for home use. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. for \$6.25.

COS OR ROMAINE—(See Illustration). Matures in 80 days. This distinct type of lettuce is in good demand in most markets. It is a very heavy yielder, producing twice as much as lettuce to the acre. Average yield per acre at Beaufort, S. C., for 3 years was 650 hampers as against 300 of lettuce. Plant almost any time except in Summer, usually 12 inches in the row and 18 inches between rows. The outside leaves fold in and develop and in this shaded center are blanched and whitened and made crisp and tender. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. for \$7.50.

CHICKEN LETTUCE—Listed by some as a novelty. It is unlike any other lettuce you have ever grown. It does not make a head, but sends up a stalk three to four feet high fairly covered with leaves. You can either cut the stalk or cut the leaves. In either case it keeps on growing and will yield more green food even than rape. Although called "Chicken Lettuce" and recommended especially for chickens, it can be fed to any kind of stock, and it can be grown as economically and produces in greater abundance than most any other green crop. One ounce of seed will produce as much green food as the average flock of chickens can consume. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.25.



Cos or Romaine.



Big Boston Lettuce.

OKRA, or SOUTHERN GUMBO

Very easily grown vegetable widely used throughout the South. Cultivated for its edible pods which are borne continuously throughout the summer. Our Okra seeds are Georgia grown and therefore the best.

We supply the United States trade many thousands of pounds yearly. A staple article in itself and a necessity in soups and Creole gumbo. Fine for canning and drying.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 lbs. to 1 acre. Sow late in Spring drills 2 ft. apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days. Plant March to June. Market June 20th to October 10th.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Matures in 75 days. Two weeks earlier than other varieties; produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods 6 to 12 inches long. The Agricultural Department at Washington has taken great interest in this Okra. It is a dwarf variety. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. for \$2.75.

WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE VELVET OKRA—Matures in 85 days. (See illustration.) Has been bred by an Augusta party for some ten years. Now it is one of the earliest Okras. Was on the market here in Augusta June 9th, selling at \$1.00 per peck. The stalk is usually head high. Each limb carries often 10 to 20 pods, 8 inches long; stalks carrying 100 to 125 pods. This is without doubt the most prolific and the finest of all Okras on the market. Price, pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. for \$2.50, postpaid.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED—Matures in 95 days. New; very prolific; pods are intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very large and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. Height 5 to 6 feet. Price, pkt. 5c; 4 ozs. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. for \$2.50, postpaid.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—Matures in 90 days. Is a tender, well flavored kind and is extremely prolific. Price, pkt. 5c; 4 ozs. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. for \$2.50, postpaid.



Willet's Improved White Velvet.

BIG MONEY IN ONIONS

One of the most important money crops we have and more acreage is being devoted to it throughout the cotton belt, now since the coming of the boll weevil. Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida are competing very strongly against Texas, the great Southern onion state, and it looks as if the Northeast will be entirely supplied from this section in the future. \$100.00 to \$500.00 per acre profit is not uncommon with onion growers. We do not think it ill to advise those looking for new crops to seriously consider the growing of onions.

GOOD SEEDS—Onion seed growing amounts practically to a science. Unless particular skill is employed and painstaking care used, disastrous results will follow—uneven color, odd shapes, etc.

No other seeds we know of lose their germinating power as quickly as onions, and we therefore warn planters to buy their seeds from dependable seedsmen.

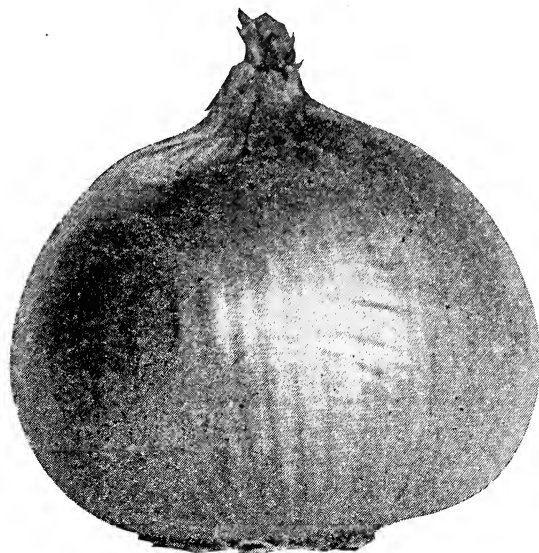
Culture—Onions like sandy loam. Intensive cultivation is important for best results; the soil should be kept loose and soft at all times. Plant the seeds at the rate of 1 ounce to 200 feet of drill, 3 pounds per acre. Or drill the seeds in 3 to 6-inch rows in beds and when the plants are 1-16 to 1/8 inch in diameter set out in 2-foot rows 4 to 6 inches apart.

WHITE PEARL—Matures in 90 days. Very early large white onion, delicate in flavor. Excellent variety for marketing as a green onion. Not a good keeper.

CRYSTAL WAX—Matures in 100 days. This is a pure white Bermuda variety having a splendid waxy appearance; never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Carries well and highly recommended to plant for market purposes.

YELLOW BERMUDA (Sometimes called **White Bermuda**)—Matures in 100 days. The standard market variety; light yellow color; flesh pure white; an excellent keeper and probably more seed of this variety are planted than all others.

PRIZE TAKER—(See illustration.) Matures in 110 days. The largest and the handsomest onion in cultivation. It is a Spanish strain and the color of the outside skin is rich yellow; the flesh is white, crisp, mild and sweet. Prize Taker will stay in marketable condition from 3 to 6 months after gathering if properly stored.



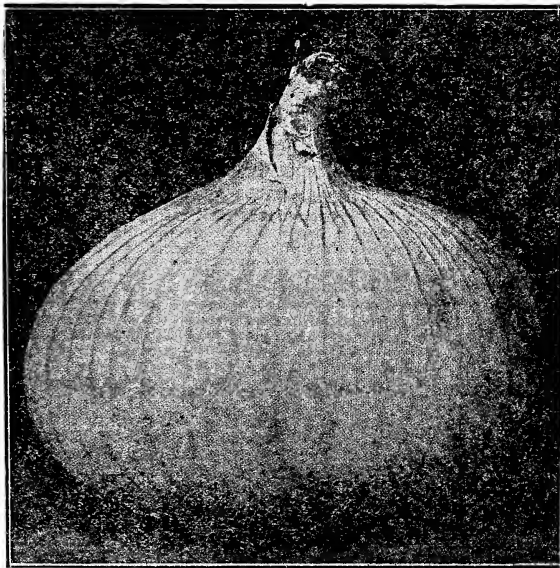
Prize Taker Onion.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Matures in 120 days. This is the longest keeping onion. Cases are known where onions of this variety have kept 8 and 10 months after being harvested. Skin is a bright reddish brown, a little darker than Prize Taker; flesh white, crisp, mild and sweet. We strongly recommend it for commercial planting.

WHITE SILVERSKIN, or PORTUGAL—(See illustration.) Matures in 110 days. A splendid white onion of good size; measures generally 3 1/2 inches through. The skin is silvery white; flesh pure, crisp and well flavored.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Matures in 110 days. In shape it is almost identical to Australian Brown. Skin rich yellow, between Prize Taker and Australian Brown. This is the principal yellow onion set variety for commercial purposes.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Matures in 110 days. A beautiful metallic-red skinned, globular, medium sized onion of splendid keeping qualities. The flesh is white tinged with red. It is an onion of very strong flavor, being more pungent than any other variety.



White Silverskin, or Portugal Onion.

ONION SETS—Illinois Grown

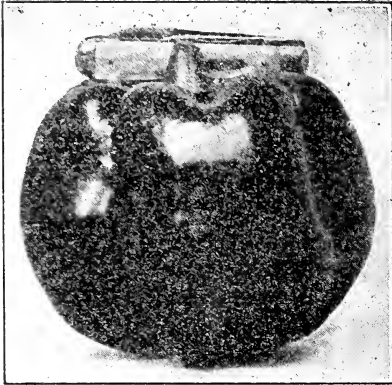
(32 Pounds to Bushel)

Planting Onion Sets is recommended for small planters and truckers. As a matter of fact, there is a distinct advantage to planting the sets: a saving of 30 to 60 days. In the set you have the plant already established and growing, simply a matter of setting them out as you would onion plants. There is a vast difference in onion sets. Plant "Only the Best" regardless of cost. Prices and varieties tabulated below. Plant at the rate of 1 quart to 40 feet; 8 to 10 bushels to the acre, 4 inches in the row, 1/2 inch deep, rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Pearl and Bermuda Sets can only be supplied in the Fall.

PRICES ON ONION SEEDS AND SETS

VARIETY	Finest seeds grown					Illinois grown onion sets. 32 lbs per bu.						
	Postpaid					Postpaid				Not prepaid		
	1 oz.	1 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	1 qt.	2 qts	1Peck	1 bu.	1Peck	1 bu.	5 bu.
White Pearl.....	35c	\$.90	\$3.00	\$14.00	\$25.00							
Crystal Wax.....	45c	1.25	4.00	18.00	33.50							
Yellow Bermuda.....	35c	.90	3.00	14.00	25.00							
Prize Taker.....	35c	.90	3.00	14.00	25.00	30c	50c	\$1.50	\$3.75	\$1.20	\$3.20	\$15.00
Australian Brown.....	30c	.80	2.50	11.00	20.00	30c	50c	1.50	3.75	1.20	3.20	15.00
White Portugal or Silver Skin.....	30c	.80	2.50	11.00	20.00	35c	55c	1.60	4.00	1.25	3.50	16.25
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	30c	.80	2.50	11.00	20.00	30c	50c	1.50	3.75	1.20	3.20	15.00
Red Wethersfield.....	30c	.80	2.50	11.00	20.00	30c	50c	1.50	3.75	1.20	3.20	15.00

WILLET'S PEPPERS



Royal King.

A light, warm soil, heavy in humus and one that will not dry out quickly seems to be the best for peppers. In some parts of Florida and South Georgia they are raised on a large scale for Northern shipping, where good prices are paid for them. Peppers are divided into two classes, the hot and the mild. Hot peppers are used entirely for making pepper-vinegar and for seasoning.

Culture—Sprinkle seeds in well prepared seed beds or boxes during February and March. If possible it is better to remove the plants when they begin to leaf and put them in individual pots until time for setting out. Do not allow plants to become too damp. In May or when danger of cool weather is past set plants 15 inches apart in 2½ foot rows. Cultivate well and fertilize with well rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizer. 1 oz. for 300 plants. In Florida plant from September to January.

ROYAL KING—Matures in 150 days. A new meritorious variety. Peppers are large, uniform and very sweet. Meat is thick and crisp, retaining its freshness a long time after being picked. The bushes are stocky and grow to about 2½ feet. Never affected by drought. The best for Northern shipping. It is very prolific, bearing its unusually fine fruit in quantity and produces a great uniformity in size and shape. The fruiting season is long and it will be found to bear long after other varieties have ceased.

RUBY KING—Matures in 140 days. A very large mild sort. Skin is sleek, deep green, turning scarlet at maturity. Meat is thick and sweet. May be eaten as you would an apple. Shape is long and slender. Bushes about 3 feet high.

CHINESE GIANT—Matures in 150 days. Probably the largest of all peppers. Fruit 4 inches deep and 4 or 5 inches thick; generally 4 or 5 lobes. Skin is glossy green turning to fiery red when matured. Flesh is thick and sweet. Plants are sturdy.

PERFECTION PIMENTO—Matures in 130 days. The only canning Pepper for making "pimento." Agricultural Department at Washington says that "Perfection" is the best of all "pimento" Peppers. Slips skin when heated. Big size. Thick meat. Meat three times thicker than Bell Peppers, and yields 50 per cent more edible product. Few seeds. Sweet flavor like an apple. The mildest of all Peppers and sweet and delicious. Smooth. Scarlet when ripe; yields until frost.



Chinese Giant (Greatly Reduced)

PRICES OF PEPPERS ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	3 lbs.
Royal King .....	.15	.50	1.25	3.25	9.00
Ruby King .....	.15	.50	1.25	3.25	9.00
Chinese Giant .....	.15	.75	2.00	6.00	16.50
Perfection Pimento .....	.15	.50	1.25	3.35	9.50
Bullnose .....	.15	.60	1.50	4.50	12.75
Golden Queen .....	.15	.75	2.00	6.00	16.50
Long Red Cayenne .....	.15	.60	1.50	4.50	12.75
Red Chili .....	.15	.75	2.00	6.00	16.50

BULLNOSE—Matures in 140 days. Bullnose or Large Bell, as it is sometimes called, is an old-time favorite, still very widely in use. It is not as large as some of the other varieties but in flavor it has no peers. Skin is very glossy, deep green which turns on maturity to bright scarlet.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Matures in 140 days. A very sweet yellow variety. Used largely for stuffed pickles. Meat is thick and of good flavor.

RED CHILLI (Hot)—Matures in 145 days. A small hot variety. Matures at 1½ inches. Popular for making pepper sauce.

LONG RED CAYENNE (Hot)—Matures in 145 days. Similar to Chilli, but longer, measures 3 to 4 inches. Like Chilli is used mostly for making pepper sauce.

PARSLEY

Culture—For Spring seeding sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few days and then sow in rows a foot apart and cover about half an inch. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Plant Parsley in Florida any time.

For Fall and Winter use sow in August or September. Fall and Winter growing of Parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at a remunerative price, both at home and in the Northern markets during the Winter and Spring. Ready in 85 to 110 days. For succession, Parsley can be followed May 1st by Collards or Beans; July 15th by Sweet Potato Cuttings.



Champion Moss Curled.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—(See illustration). Matures in 70 days. The best and most improved strain. Beautifully curled and crimped and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1b. \$1.50, postpaid.

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Matures in 70 days. Very hardy and stronger in flavor than the curled. Not as good for garnishing, but preferred for seasoning because of its superior flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1b. \$1.25, postpaid.

PARSNIP

A most useful Winter vegetable. The roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or can be stored for use. The nutritive and medicinal qualities are first class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be largely grown, both by private gardeners, truckers and dairy-men. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.

Culture—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best. Sow in Spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. When 2 inches high thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.



HOLLOW CROWN OR SUGAR—(See illustration). Matures in 130 days. Roots long, smooth and white. Flesh is firm, sweet and without pithy core. This Parsnip may be left in the ground for weeks without becoming coarse. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

GARDEN, or ENGLISH PEAS

English Peas have been cultivated since before the Christian era. They are a delicious and extremely popular vegetable, easily grown and come in season at a time when there are very few green foods to be had. The peas are most tender and sweet when eaten within 5 or 6 hours after picking. The ideal soil should be rich and friable (easily crumbled) the principal cultivation should be done before the seeds are planted. Well rotted stable manure is a good fertilizer, but too much is likely to induce a rank growth of vine and fewer peas. Yield 100 bushels per acre.

Two pounds plants 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds to acre.

Culture—Inoculate with Mulford Cultures—for Legumes. Inoculation not only increases the production, but collects nitrogen for soil improvement. Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, manured the previous season. Plant smooth varieties in Spring as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving taller varieties more room between rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth. For a succession plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked. But when taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. Should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth. Plant January to April, also September. **For Succession,** English Peas can be followed by Bush Beans, May to June, and by Turnips or Rutabagas in July and August; in October by Beets and Onion Sets. In Florida plant from September to March.

FIRST AND BEST—Matures in 40 days, 30 inches high. The earliest pea cultivated. Seed are small, smooth, cream colored. Vines are silver-green. Peas have a good flavor; are sweet and tender. Pods 2½ inches long. Bushes stocky, hardy and upright.

ALASKA—Matures in 45 days, 2 feet high. This is a standard early trucking variety. Peas, are smooth, small, light green, a very prolific bearer of small pods in which are four or five peas of very high flavor and quite tender. Pods are straight and bluish green; make a very good appearance and remain fresh and look well. This is considered one of the most satisfactory early peas for market gardeners. Bushes are rather stocky; foliage silvery green and stands the cold well.

AMEER—Matures in 55 days. Thirty inches high. Sometimes called large podded Alaska. Pods three inches long and slightly curved. Seed are larger and more dented. Probably a little more prolific than Alaska and being ten days later may be planted at the same time for a succession crop. A very desirable pea.

LITTLE MARVEL—Matures in 55 days. Twenty-four inches high. An ideal pea for the home garden; early and enormously productive. Pods are borne in pairs and are about 2½ inches in length, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. This variety has taken the place of some of the older and better known dwarf wrinkled varieties.

THOMAS LAXTON—Matures in 55 days. Thirty inches high. One of the most prolific bearers. A very sweet, delicious pea, recommended for home gardening or local market. Pods 4 inches long. Dried peas are cream colored tinted with green and wrinkled. Green pods are well filled out and handsome

GRADUS—Matures in 65 days. A large wrinkled early pea with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of high table quality and flavor. Quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts and with quick, warm, rich and favorable conditions, a good cropper. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green. Pods 4 inches long, slightly rounded at the point. Seed large wrinkled, cream color, tinged with green. Height of straw 36 inches. Luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality.

TELEPHONE—Matures in 70 days. Four feet high. Standard main crop wrinkled pea. One of the most prolific bearers of long, straight, round pods which have five to ten peas each. Telephone pea is very highly flavored and tender. It is planted by market gardeners for main crop on account of its tremendous yielding power and the fine appearance of the pods. It is good for shipping to nearby markets.

LAXTONIAN—Matures in 60 days. The largest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties. A splendid new variety, becoming a favorite of those who grow for the market or for the home garden; might be called a dwarf Gradus pea, having the same delicate flavor of that variety, but is earlier. If you have never grown this pea buy it this season.

DWARF CHAMPION—Matures in 70 days. A very prolific late bush variety of large, uniform, delightfully flavored peas. The bushes are very stocky and are literally covered with pods over a long bearing period. Pods are bluish green, straight, rounded at the end and hold from 4 to 6 plump, juicy, sweet peas. This variety is extremely popular for home gardening because it does not have to be staked and at the same time gives a good heavy yield of first-class tender peas. Many truckers use Dwarf Champion as a main crop and report very good success as a commercial variety.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—Matures in 70 days. The finest of our dwarf peas for private and market gardeners. A dwarf wrinkled pea in front rank for earliness, with larger and handsomer pods than any other variety in this class. Takes place in dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines ragged and strong; require no support. An abundant cropper, frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 inches long, broad, straight, well filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 15 inches.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Matures in 90 days. This is a very hardy, vigorous variety. The bushes are prolific and bear a quantity of pods three inches long. This is a late or main crop variety.



Sutton's Excelsior.



Willet's Wonder Pea. (See page 4 for description.)

	POSTPAID				NOT PREPAID			
	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Willet's Wonder	.20	.40	.75	3.00	7.50	6.75	12.60	24.00
First and Best	.10	.20	.35	1.10	3.00	2.45	4.80	9.00
Alaska	.10	.20	.35	1.10	3.00	2.45	4.80	9.00
Ameer	.10	.20	.35	1.15	3.10	2.50	4.90	9.25
Little Marvel	.10	.20	.35	1.10	3.00	2.45	4.80	9.00
Thomas Laxton	.10	.25	.40	1.25	3.25	2.70	5.10	9.60
Gradus	.10	.25	.40	1.25	3.35	2.80	5.25	9.85
Telephone	.10	.25	.40	1.25	3.25	2.70	5.10	9.60
Laxtonian	.10	.25	.40	1.25	3.35	2.80	5.25	9.85
Dwarf Champion	.10	.25	.40	1.25	3.35	2.80	5.25	9.85
Sutton's Excelsior	.10	.25	.40	1.25	3.35	2.80	5.25	9.85
White Marrowfat	.10	.15	.30	.90	2.75	2.50	4.60	8.50

WILLET'S IRISH POTATOES

Crop Insurance—Maine Grown Potatoes produce more uniform tubers, larger crops and are free from scale and other potato disease, in fact, our seed potatoes are carefully examined before leaving the State of Maine by the officials. This protection minimizes the danger of crop losses and means actual dollars to the planter.

The Irish Potato is one of the most important and widely eaten foods in the world. In many homes they constitute the principal diet and are eaten three times a day the year around. They are probably the nearest thing to a complete balanced ration we have in any one vegetable. No one can question their great economic value, and certainly it behooves all of our farmers as well as our home gardeners in the city to put a large acreage in them this year, above all others.

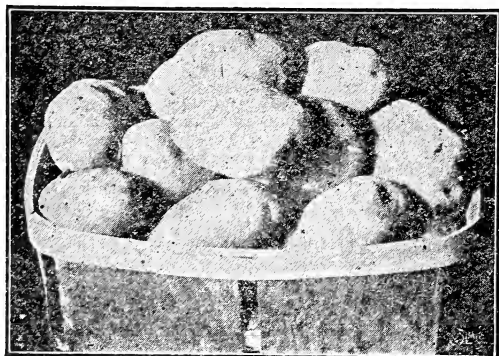
Importance of Good Seed — The importance of planting good seed stock cannot be stressed too forcibly. Potatoes that will not do for seed purposes not only cause a complete crop failure, but also a loss of fertilizer and labor. Unfortunately, it is impossible to tell good seed stock from "blind" and diseased by looking at the potato itself. **You must buy from dependable seedsmen; beware of buying from other merchants.** Our seed potatoes are grown in Maine by experts and are sound seed stock, free from disease.

Culture—Plant 1 peck to 125 hills or 10 bushels to the acre. Yields from 90 to 200 bushels per acre. Plantings should be made from February to April.

Cut the potatoes, leaving one or two eyes to each cutting and drop one foot apart in three-foot rows. Commercial fertilizer is better than stable manure, which should not be used at all unless it is well rotted. Most of the working of the soil should be done before the potatoes are planted. Preparation should be thorough. One or two light workings are generally sufficient afterwards.

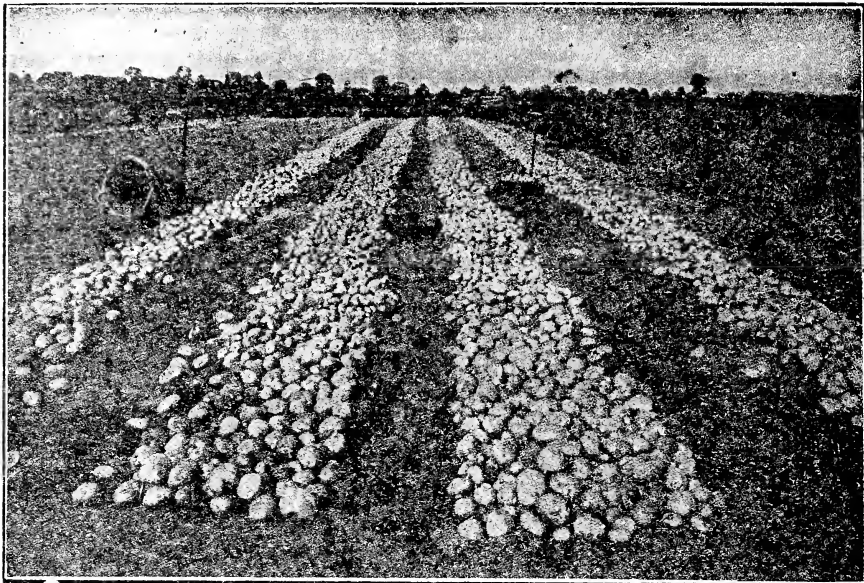
Prices cash with order. Positively no goods sent C. O. D. Not prepaid.

POTATO DISEASES—For blight spray with Bordeaux Mixtures. For Potato Bug—See Insecticide Page—the best preparation, however, being the dusting, 4 pounds per acre, of powdered Calcium Arsenate. **Irish Potato Scab**—To one pint formalin add 35 gals. water in a barrel. Soak Potatoes as held in a bag 1½ hours. **Potatoes by Weight**—The law compels us to sell Potatoes by weight—bag 150 lbs. Bushel 60 lbs. Peck 15 lbs.



Early Red Bliss Triumph.

IRISH COBBLER—Matures in 115 days. This has been the standard white variety for many years, and it is hard to find another that can compare in looks or flavor. The skin is white and smooth; the potato symmetrical; flesh good clear white and mellow when cooked. It is the leading commercial variety and there are more Cobblers grown than all the other kinds put together. There is a vast difference in potato stocks for seed purposes and this difference is reflected in the yield. The best seed potatoes are selected from prolific strains and bred up. This is why it is dangerous to buy seed potatoes from other



A Field of Irish Cobblers.

than reliable seedsmen. The strains that our Cobblers come from produce as high as 350 bushels per acre in Maine. **Price: Peck 90c; bushel \$2.75; sack (10 pecks) \$5.00.**

EARLY OHIO—This new early white potato is bound to fill a long-felt need with potato men. It has the quality of Irish Cobbler and the earliness of Rose; is medium size, smooth and oblong, rounded well at the end. Skin is a velvety cream; makes a very handsome appearance; flesh is firm and white and when cooked is mellow and has fine flavor. Our grower declares that it has no equal for table use, surpassing the famous Irish Cobbler even. A strong quality of this potato is the fact that it bears not only prolifically but remarkably uniform tubers. There are seldom any culls in the field after harvesting the crop. This advantage we consider better than being of large size, as a uniform potato will bring higher prices than ones of uneven size, and certainly for table use, a potato of medium size is preferable. **Price: Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00; sack (10 pecks) \$5.50.**

EARLY ROSE, SPALDING'S No. 4—Matures in 100 days. This strain of Early Rose is the earliest potato on the market. It is a very popular sort; pink skin, good firm flesh and a good keeper and of excellent table quality; for early market purposes or for Northern shipping we recommend Early Rose as being the most suitable type. Tubers make a good appearance and are easily marketed. **Price: Peck 90c; bushel \$2.75; sack (10 pecks) \$5.00.**

EARLY RED BLISS TRIUMPH—See illustration. Matures in 110 days. This is a very plump, smooth, pink-skinned potato that is very widely grown throughout the South. It is earlier than Cobbler and more productive than Rose, and therefore fills in between the two. It is grown largely on the Carolina Coast and in South Georgia for Northern shipment, and they are all pleased with the results. Bliss is a good eating potato, being of very high quality. **Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.00; sack (10 pecks) \$6.00.**

Second Crop Potatoes

Same prices and varieties as above.

Fall Crop

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—This is the only dependable potato for Fall planting. It is quite a distinctive type and should be planted during June and July. We are unable to quote prices this far in advance on Lookout Mountains, so will ask those interested in this potato to write to us for quotations later in the season. It is seldom that we can obtain enough of this seed to meet the demand, but we have placed larger contracts this year and unless there is a serious crop failure we will be able to supply our customers with their needs in this line.

SUPERIOR GEORGIA SWEET POTATOES

Sweet Potatoes have grown to be a very important crop in Georgia. What the Irish potato is in Maine the sweet potato is in this section, and nowhere else is it possible to have as large and satisfactory yields, averaging around 200 bushels per acre. Thousands of carloads are shipped to the Northern markets, where the people are beginning to know the Georgia Sweet Potato as a superior kind for the first time. They have been accustomed to the hard, dry Jersey potato, which, of course, are not in the class with the Pumpkin Yam or Porto Rico of the South.

There is a wealth of nutriment in sweet potatoes and they are one of our principal food crops, more important to this section than Irish potatoes, and not only are they valuable for human consumption but they have also great economic value for stock feeding. There is nothing better for fattening hogs and they give a particular sweetness to the meat which is delightful.

Plant the draws from April until June at the rate of eight thousand per acre, usually in 4-foot rows, 18 inches apart in the row. For bedding use small whole potatoes.

Prices: Cash with order. Positively no goods sent C. O. D.

PORTO RICO—See illustration. Matures in 70 days. Comparatively new, sweet, rich golden-yellow flesh with pink skin; makes very large tubers and when cooked is always soft and sugary. Porto Rico is the earliest of all varieties and the greatest favorite with commercial growers. This is doubtless the most prolific sort, yielding around 200 bushels per acre. It has great keeping qualities and if stored in a dry, cool place will last through

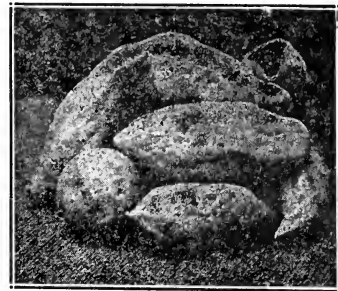


Porto Rico Sweet Potatoes.

the winter, furnishing a most excellent and nutritious food that may be prepared in many ways. Porto Rico is especially indicated for "candied potatoes" on account of the quantity of saccharine it contains. The leaves of the plant have red veins and are distinguishable from other varieties.

PUMPKIN YAMS—See illustration. Matures in 75 days. A very famous standard golden-yellow meated variety, popular throughout the South; skin smooth and clear pink in color; flesh is sweet and soft when cooked; tubers grow very large, averaging 2½ pounds each. Before the introduction of Porto Rico this was the most popular Southern variety and still is in many locations. It is a splendid keeper and retains its moisture a long time. It is hard to distinguish between this and Porto Rico in flavor after being cooked.

NANCY HALL—Matures in 60 days. A very early prolific yellow potato, semi-bunch in habit. Skin is golden-yellow or pumpkin shade; the flesh is the same color, but lacks the softness of Porto Rico and Pumpkin Yam when cooked. Many people do not like the soft fleshed varieties and for them Nancy Hall is the potato. It has good flavor and does not lose its firmness after being cooked. For planting in yards or where there is not much running space we recommend Nancy, as it has a semi-bunch vine. It is a poor land potato, producing more tonnage than others on inferior, played-out lands. This makes it a valuable hogging sort, for which it is well suited on account of its fine keeping qualities. May be left in the ground a long time, but it is preferable to dig and store in dry, cool houses.



Pumpkin Yam Sweet Potatoes.

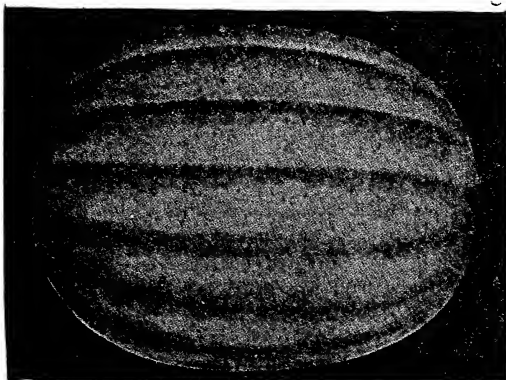
PRICES ON TRUE-TO-NAME SWEET POTATO DRAWS AND BEDDING TUBERS

VARIETY	2 bushel Sacks select bedding potatoes	SWEET POTATO DRAWS								SWEET POTATO DRAWS							
		April to May 15th from Florida Beds								May 15th through June from Augusta beds							
		Postpaid				Express Collect				Postpaid				Express collect			
		100	300	500	1,000	1,000	5,000	10,000		100	300	500	1,000	1,000	5,000	10,000	
Porto Rico.....	\$4.50	50c	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$12.25	\$20.00		45c	\$1.15	\$1.85	\$2.80	\$2.25	\$10.00	\$17.50	
Pumpkin Yam.....	4.50	50c	1.25	2.00	3.00	2.50	12.25	20.00		45c	1.15	1.85	2.80	2.25	10.00	17.50	
Nancy Hall.....	4.50	50c	1.25	2.00	3.00	2.50	12.25	20.00		45c	1.15	1.85	2.80	2.25	10.00	17.50	

PUMPKINS WILL FEED YOUR STOCK

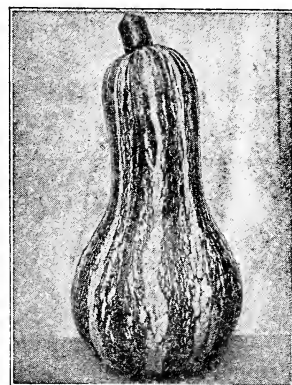
Culture—Plant April 15th to June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Cultivate till vines get strong and then thin out, leaving two or three in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Slug Shot or ashes. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre. Valuable, easily grown crop—usually in corn—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food.

WILLET'S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN—See illustration. This is the largest pumpkin in existence, often reaches 60 to 80 pounds in weight. A good shipper and excellent for pies and sauces. There is a very good demand in city markets for this handsome fruit and as a stock feed it is unexcelled. Skin is deep orange color; rind very thick; meat is firm and keeps almost indefinitely. Postpaid, ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.50.



Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin.

STRIPED CUSHAW—See illustration. Skin a mottled green and white. The most prolific of all pumpkins and doubtless the finest keeper. May be gathered and stored in barns or other places and kept through the winter. For pies this is probably the best variety on account of its excellent flavor. Postpaid, Ounce 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$7.25.



Striped Cushaw.

SEMINOLE PUMPKIN—A comparatively new pumpkin, originated in Florida. Quite hardy and a rank grower. The vines are very aggressive and will grow up a tree. One grower tells us that a single vine spread over an area of 50 feet and made 135 pumpkins and that from one acre he gathered 25 wagon loads. The color is light yellow running to gray. Besides being very prolific it keeps almost indefinitely, remaining in the field as long as six months without injury. It has a particular flavor, somewhat different from ordinary pumpkin. Plant in corn fields or in the open, three seeds in hills 10 feet apart each way. Postpaid, ½ ounce 20c; 1 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

FIELD PUMPKIN—The regular Field Pumpkin that is grown for stock feeding is rather coarse for table use, for which purpose we recommend the other varieties listed on this page. Planted in corn fields, pumpkins make a very large yield with practically no expense. Postpaid, ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

RADISH—The 21-Day Root Crop

Rapidly maturing root crop for which there is a ready market throughout the winter and early spring. Radishes do best in cool weather. They require practically no cultivation and will grow well in any soil. They are most tender when grown quickly. 1 ounce to 50 feet; 8 pounds per acre.

Culture—Work the soil deeply until it is light and add well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. Sow thinly in rows two feet apart and pull as they begin to mature, using largest ones, thereby making room for others to develop. May be planted between lettuce, beets and other crops. They are out of the way in 20 to 35 days.

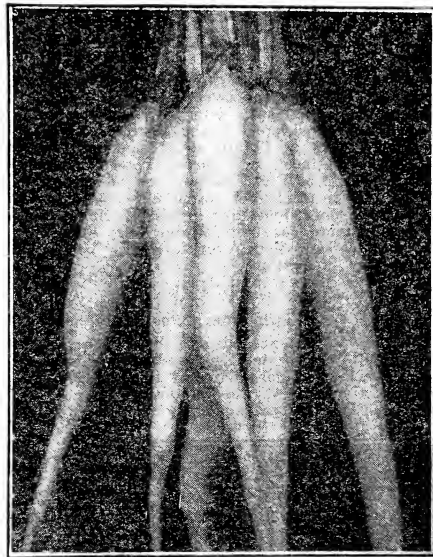
WILLET'S WHITE GLACIER—Matures in 25 days. A new large white radish; crisp and never pithy. May be planted any time during winter and spring. Stands cold well. Sliced or cut in cubes it is fine for salad combinations.

WHITE ICICLE—Matures in 30 days. A long white variety. Skin is white and smooth, almost transparent; meat is crisp and without core. Will hold ten days without becoming pithy. A favorite for home use or market.

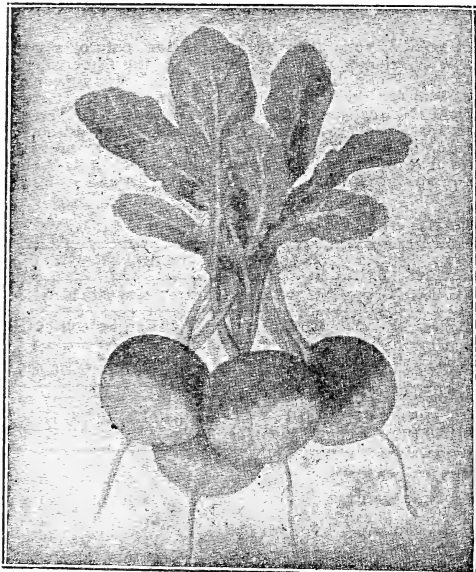
FRENCH BREAKFAST—Matures in 28 days. Olive-shaped; scarlet skin with white tip. Flesh crisp and flavor good; a good marketing kind.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Matures in 20 days. The earliest forcing variety. Globular or turnip-shaped; skin scarlet. Good, firm; no core. Grown largely by truckers for earliest market. It has a good appearance and sells well.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—Matures in 28 days. Globe-shaped with deep scarlet skin, the lower part of which blends to pure white. Will remain in the ground longer than most varieties before becoming pithy. Fine flavor; crisp; uniform. The best all purpose radish. A favorite market variety.



White Icicle Radish.



Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped.

HALF LONG—Matures in 30 days. Scarlet skin. Intermediate size, between Turnip radish and Long Scarlet. Very good quality.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Matures in 30 days. For those who prefer a long, red skinned radish with a white tip, this is it. 5 or 6 inches long. Does not make much top.

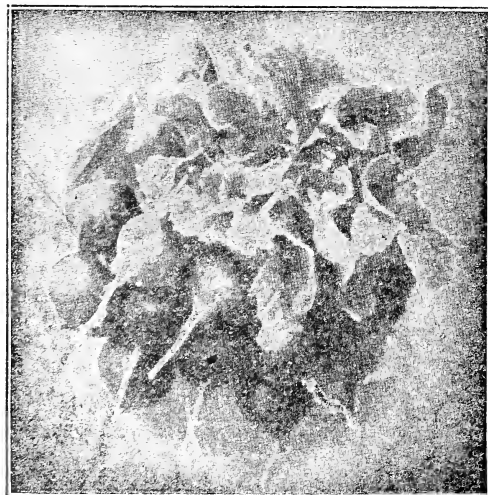
CHINESE ROSE (Winter)—Matures in 60 days. For fall and winter use. 5 inches long and about 2 inches thick. Crisp; good keeper. Inclined to be pungent.

LARGE BLACK SPANISH—Matures in 70 days. Grayish-black skin; white meat. Extremely hardy and remains crisp in the ground longer than other varieties. Flavor is distinctive.



Long Scarlet Short Top Radish.

NOTE—Radishes are one of the most profitable crops now for truckers; always in demand and markets are seldom over supplied.



Early Scarlet Turnip.

PRICES OF RADISHES ON THIS PAGE

	POSTPAID.				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Willet's White Glacier .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.50	16.25
White Icicle .....	.05	.20	.60	1.50	6.35
French Breakfast .....	.05	.15	.35	.90	4.00
Extra Early Scarlet Turnip.....	.05	.15	.35	.90	4.00
Scarlet Turnip White Tip.....	.05	.15	.35	.90	4.00
Half Long .....	.05	.15	.30	.80	3.75
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	.05	.15	.40	1.00	4.50
Chinese Rose .....	.05	.20	.50	1.35	6.25
Large Black Spanish .....	.05	.20	.50	1.35	6.25

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, for SALAD

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows 2 feet apart, or broadcast in August, September and October; 20 pounds to acre.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year except summer. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high above the bud and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut several times. No other plant makes such a world of greens and such cheap greens. Price, packet 5c; 4 ounces 10c; pound 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

SPINACH—IDEAL GREENS

Spinach is one of the easiest made and earliest of salad crops. The leaves are more tender and less bitter than "turnip greens," in fact, they are considered by many the choicest of all, and around New York and most other Eastern points there is comparatively little demand for other kinds of greens. The truckers of Norfolk, Va., Florida and South Georgia grow it in great quantities for Northern shipping as well as local marketing. In certain sections through central Georgia groups of farmers have gone quite extensively into spinach growing this year and expect to plant larger acreage next season.

Culture—Plant January 15th to April. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. Germinates badly—takes 10 days to two weeks. Ready in 60 to 70 days. Soak seed over night before planting.

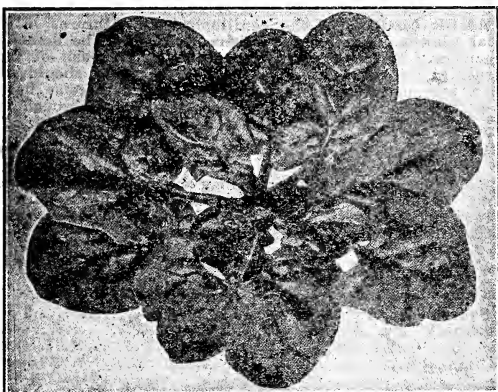
For Succession, Spinach can be followed by Bush Squash from April 1st to April 15th; and by bush or pole Snapbeans for late crop from July 15th to August 1st.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—Matures in 25 days. (See illustration.) Most widely planted spinach in cultivation. This has been the principal commercial variety for a great many years and nothing has yet come to take its place. The crispness, handsome deep green appearance and excellent keeping qualities makes it invaluable for shipping purposes;

many growers throughout the South, especially on the Carolina Coast and Florida, ship hundreds and hundreds of hampers to New York, Philadelphia and other Northern cities and find it very profitable. Produce men say that it is the most satisfactory variety to handle because it is a reshipper, that is, after being received it may be shipped to another market and still be in a saleable condition. Bloomsdale Savoy has a milder flavor that is superior to mustard greens or turnips in that it is not pungent. There is never an over-supply in the North of this salad green. Price, postpaid, Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

LONG STANDING—Matures in 50 days. Deep green, rather elongated smooth leaves of fine quality and decided crispness. Somewhat later than Bloomsdale Savoy, but said to be more prolific and has the ability to stand in the field for a long time without going to seed. Will stand considerable heat without losing its fresh, saleable appearance. Price: Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—Matures in 50 days. A choice broad-leaved, crisp variety possessing all the good qualities of Bloomsdale



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach.

Savoy except earliness; dwarf and compact and a heavy yielder. Most growers plant this variety at the same time they do Bloomsdale, or one week later for a succession. Splendid for a main crop and unexcelled for home use. It is a good shipper. Price: Postpaid, Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH—First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Unlike other Spinach. Edible 10 times longer than other Spinach. When broken off, it sends out fresh growth. Plant spreads five times as wide and rises about three times to height as ordinary Spinach, thus giving 15 to 20 times the edible material. Foliage is thick, juicy, and succulent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant, and leaves are covered with water globules. Can be cut through hottest summer months, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant shallow February 15th to May (soak the seed before planting), 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, 10 pounds to the acre. Is delicate as Asparagus. Price: Postpaid, pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; pound \$1.25.



New Zealand Spinach.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster

This is a very valuable crop from a standpoint of food contents and also as an appetizing table dish. Throughout Europe and in the North Salsify is a staple vegetable and is raised in a large way. Why this is not the case in the South we do not know, but it is gratifying to notice the great popularity it is beginning to enjoy in the large Southern cities, and, in fact, wherever it is known. The peculiar and very agreeable flavor is unlike any other and when boiled and creamed or served in fritters it makes a very enjoyable dish, almost like oysters in taste. In soups and stews it tends to flavor admirably. The roots have wonderful keeping qualities; may be stored away in a dry place and kept throughout the winter.

Culture—Sow in February or March in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in July and August, provided we get reasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. Market October to March 15th. Plant also September to October. Let plants remain in the ground till used. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre. Germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—Matures 110 days. (See illustration.) The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; pound \$2.00, by mail postpaid.

NOTE—Try each year some new vegetable or field seed you have never planted before. You will often find the most valuable thing that for years you have overlooked.



Sandwich Island Salsify.

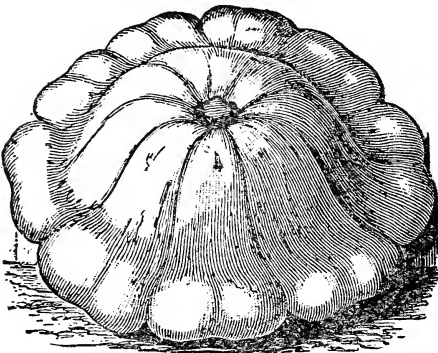
WILLET'S SQUASH

Squash is a quick growing vegetable and does best in sandy loam. It is strictly a hot weather plant and should not be planted until all danger of cool temperature is past. April, May and June are the principal squash planting months in the cotton belt, while in Florida successful plantings are made in February and March and again in August for the fall crop.

While Golden Summer Crookneck is the principal running commercial variety and White Bush the main bush sort, there are other equally desirable varieties that should be more extensively grown.

Culture—After frost is past, plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil, April to August, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Apply Slug Shot or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, 1 ounce to 100 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Ready 70 to 80 days. Market May, through fall and winter.

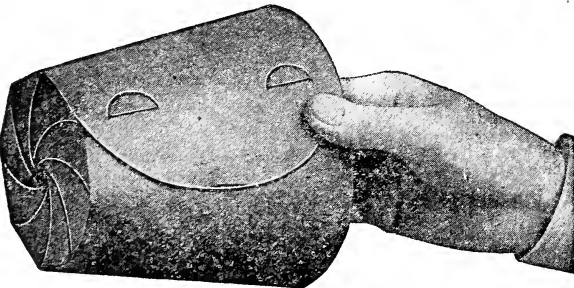
EARLY WHITE BUSH—Matures in 65 days. The earliest of all squashes. Fruit round, edges scalloped, skin smooth and creamy white. Has been the main white sort for twenty-odd years. Grown in quantity for early market by Florida and Carolina truckers. About eight inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.25, postpaid.



Mammoth White Bush.

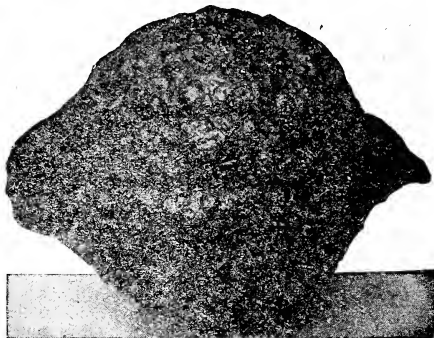
COCOZELLE, or ITALIAN MARROW—Matures in 70 days. A distinct variety; skin smooth; a dark green or pale green mottled over yellow. The fruit is best when 8 to 10 inches long; very popular among the Italians. Looks like an overgrown cucumber. Sliced and fried, can't be told from Egg Plant. Boiled like White Squash, they are a drier, sweeter dish. A fine Summer Squash. Plant up to August. An excellent new Squash. Have long vines, and should be given 8 feet between hills. Packet 10c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 70c; pound \$2.00, postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW—Matures in 125 days. The best known and most popular kind around New York. Flesh is undoubtedly of the most highly flavored and most palatable kind. Excellent for winter keeping and a dandy shipper. Large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



The Big Money Crop

It is not "What is the best money crop?" but rather "Which one is more suitable for the conditions on my farm?" There is money in all of them, but it takes industrious, persistent work to get it out. As an example, let us cite the case that has come under our observation, of a negro of Beech Island, S. C., who for the past three years has averaged \$300.00 per year net in his sales of green sugar crowder peas. He runs a general farm, too. These peas he has sold in a retail way in Augusta, Ga., and with the money thus gained he recently bought a little farm of his own, which he says "sugar crows" will pay for in full by next year.



Hubbard Squash.

EARLY GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK—See illustration. Matures in 70 days. This is the principal running squash for Southern markets. The demand for it is always good. Summer Crookneck is the finest flavored squash of the summer varieties. The fruit grows to be about 15 inches long and should be picked from the vine when first matured as they are inclined to become hard when old. Crookneck is more prolific than the bush varieties; bears throughout the summer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.25, postpaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—Matures in 70 days. Of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits, with scalloped edges. Stays tender a long time. Used some for Northern shipping, but not as much as Early White Bush. A home garden variety; fruit measures frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter; skin is warted. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.25, postpaid.

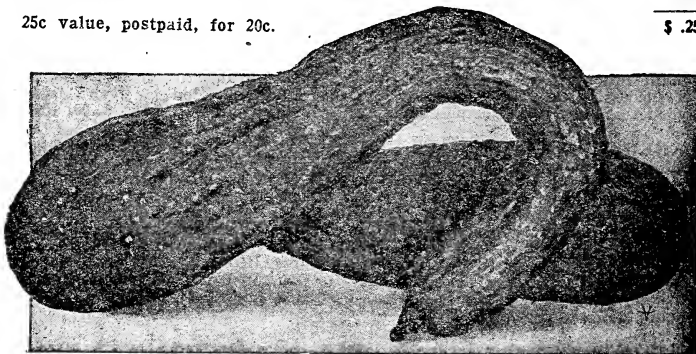
SPECIAL OFFER

Desirable Collection of Squash Every Garden Should Have.

1 pkt. Early White Bush Squash	\$.05
1 pkt. Golden Summer Crookneck .....	.05
1 pkt. Cocozelle .....	.10
1 pkt. Boston Marrow .....	.05

25c value, postpaid, for 20c.

\$.25



Golden Summer Crookneck Squash.

HUBBARD—(See illustration). Matures in 125 days. The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from 9 to 20 pounds. Color is bluish green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, being a better summer dish than White Bush. Makes finest Squash pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Neponset Paper Flower Pots

These strong paper pots are suitable for growing all kinds of bedding plants, early vegetable plants, etc. Tomatoes, egg-plants and pepper plants can be planted in the small sizes in February and grow in those until danger of frost is over. The pot and plant are then set in the ground without disturbing the roots and the growth continues unchecked. Growing in pots has a great advantage over planting in boxes and uprooting them to transplant, which is bound to seriously check the growth of the tender roots. Prices, Postpaid:

Size.	12 for	50 for	100 for	500 for
2½ inch .....	.20	.50	.85	4.00
3 inch .....	.25	.75	1.25	6.00
3½ inch .....	.30	.85	1.50	7.00
4 inch .....	.35	1.05	1.95	9.00

WILLET'S BIG-CROP TOMATOES

The importance of Tomatoes as a crop can hardly be overestimated. Between the truckers, market gardeners, canners and home gardeners it is safe to say that as much cultivation is given this one vegetable as is given almost any other two, therefore it is very important that a wide range of varieties be handled and accurately described, that each purchaser may find the most suitable variety for his needs and particular use—whether he be trucker or backyard gardener. We have given a great deal of time to this selection, and are proud of the list we offer. Our seeds are from the most dependable growers of Tomato seeds.

Culture—Sow in late February in hotbeds; transplant after frost. Rows 4 to 5 feet, 3 feet in drill. Pinch off laterals and confine fruit to stem. Tie to a stake; or for a large acreage use the inverted V trellis system. For a fall crop are valuable for ripe or green fruit. Sow about June 1st for August 1st planting out, and for October crop. 1 ounce for 1,000 plants. Just before frost hang up the stalk and the green fruit will ripen. For Tomato blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture mixed with a resin soap. For Tomato worm, take 1 gallon Bordeaux Mixture and 1 ounce Arsenate of Lead and spray on the plants. Wash fruit before eating. Plant Tomatoes in Florida September to January.

JUNE PINK—Matures in 125 days. The illustration of Earliana represents correctly this variety. A recently introduced pink skinned tomato noted for its extreme earliness, handsome smooth appearance and the splendid flavor and firmness of its flesh. It is very similar to Earliana in everything but color, Earliana being bright red and June Pink a lavender or purplish pink. The seed chamber is small and the flesh is thick. Many people prefer a pink skinned tomato, and for this reason leading growers everywhere divide their early crop between this and Earliana to meet the demands for both kinds. As a home garden tomato, we strongly indorse June Pink, and the toughness of its skin identifies it as a splendid shipper.

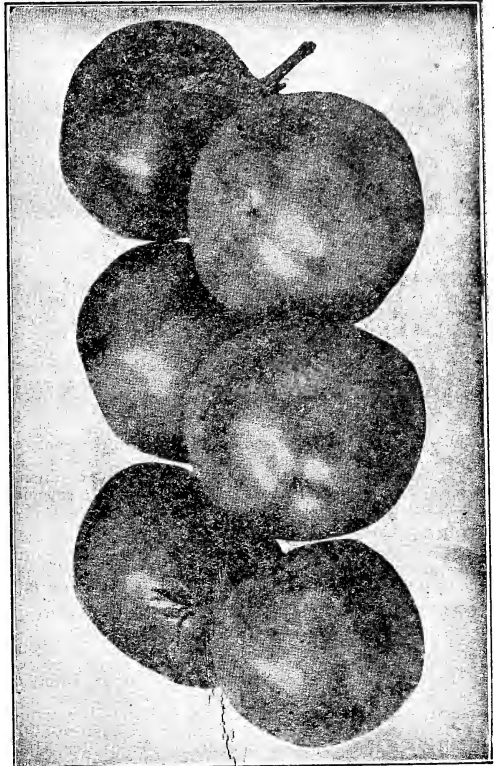
SPARKS' EARLIANA—(Bright Red.) Matures in 125 days. (See illustration.) Except in color, this is practically the same as June Pink Tomato. Earliana is largely grown for the early market. In the tomato-growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Our truckers here believe this to be our best Tomato. Grows big (12 ounces often) and prolific; three or four often in bunches. Smooth, round, red; no ridges.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Matures in 120 days. Stalk is that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls; Tomato round, dark red; small core and small seed cells. Large shipments were made weighing over a pound each, 12 to a basket and 72 to a crate. It has been thoroughly tried out. Boggs, of Delaware, and Pedrick, of New Jersey, Tomato experts, declare this to be the earliest tomato, ripening with them June 5th to June 15th, and earlier than Earliana. Ripe tomatoes in latitude as high as Delaware by June 3d. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes will see at once what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one, is this Huffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here for years. One trucker here marketed 46 Huffman Tomatoes from early June to August 15th from one plant.

BONNY BEST—Matures in 130 days. Vines grow from 2 to 3 feet high and are more stocky than either Earliana or Huffman's Earliest. The foliage is very heavy and assists in shading the fruit, thereby preventing burning. Fruits are borne in clusters of from 3 to 5, and the tomatoes themselves weigh 5 to 6 ounces, are globe shaped, smooth skinned, solid red up to the stem and do not crack. Bonny Best is an improved strain by selection of Chalk's Early Jewel, which we do not list because it is so far surpassed by Bonny Best in every respect. In New Jersey and throughout Pennsylvania it has practically taken the place of Earliana, although there are many of course who stick to that variety. Bonny Best is an excellent shipper and always looks good. This is doubtless in a large way responsible for the popularity it has with truckers and shippers. The meat is good, very thick and little or no seed chamber.

THE BEST TOMATO ON EARTH

If you want to plant the finest tomato on earth—the one that will bear throughout the summer, regardless of drought—the one that is as fine to taste as well as beautiful to look at, plant WILLET'S TOMITREE TOMATO. See page 3 for full description.



Sparks' Earliana.

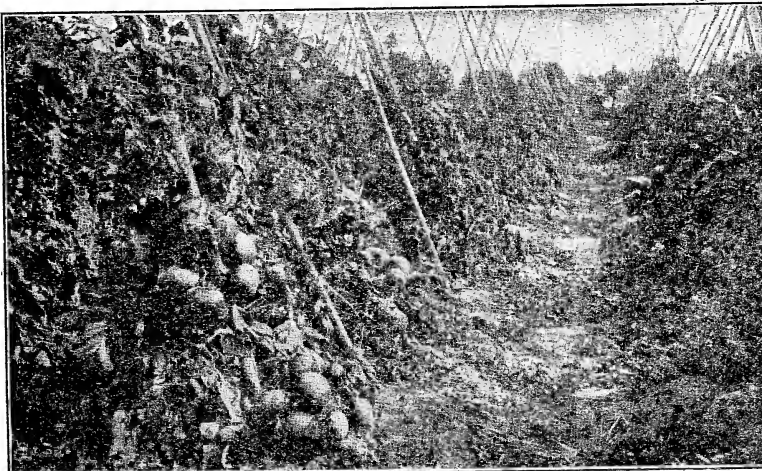
POSTPAID PRICES:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	3 lb.
June Pink .....	.10	.45	1.40	4.50	12.75
Earliana .....	.10	.40	1.25	3.75	10.50
Huffman's Earliest....	.10	.45	1.40	4.50	12.75
Bonny Best.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	8.25

Tomato Plants

We can supply Earliana, Stone, Ponderosa, Beauty or Acme from March 15th until June. As a rule the shipping of tomato plants over long distances is not practical because of the comparative tenderness of the young plants. However, within a radius of 200 or 300 miles of Augusta we very seldom have any losses in shipments because we exercise great care in packing them and select only the most robust specimens. Our earliest plants are of course greenhouse grown, but are not forced with high temperature, as this induces a tender, rapid growth; on the contrary, our plants are grown and hardened in cool houses, thus insuring a sturdy stocky growth. We cannot be responsible as to plants while in transit and therefore only accept plant orders on this condition.

Prices, Postpaid: 25 plants for 45c; 50 plants for 70c; 100 plants, \$1.25. Write for price on plants in 1,000 lots f. o. b. South Georgia and Florida.

Plants of TOMITREE Tomato—(See p. 3 for description.) Extra stocky. 1 doz. 35c; 2 doz. 50c, postpaid.



Huffman's Earliest Tomato.

WILLET'S ARE SUPERIOR TOMATOES



Ponderosa Tomato.

STONE—Matures in 130 days. The most popular of all medium early tomatoes. The fruit is of good size, perfectly smooth skin; an excellent shipping sort. It is a little late for northern shipping, 10 to 20 days later than the extra early varieties, but is a great deal more prolific and has a much longer bearing period. For home market Stone is hard to beat to follow Earliana or Bonny Best. As a canning tomato it ranks with the very first. It is an old standard tomato and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

ACME—Matures in 135 days. Pinkish purple variety of medium sized fruit which is borne in clusters of 3 to 5. Acme is very firm and the meat is thick and of good flavor. Inside color deep red. The variety enjoys wide popularity, especially for home market use. It is very prolific and bears until frost.

RED ROCK—Matures in 130 days. A very good large red tomato. Not quite as firm as Stone or Acme for medium late planting and therefore not as valuable for commercial planting. Is recommended for home use because of its superior flavor.

GEORGIA FAVORITE—(See illustration.) Matures in 135 days. A great main crop tomato. Purplish-red color. Fruit very large and handsome, and is a great favorite in all markets where quality counts. Skin is smooth and tough; never cracks open. Favorite is an excellent shipper and on account of its great solidity or firmness, is a favorite with canners. Flavor is not acid like some; very mild and mellow. For table use it cannot be beat. Does not have green or white core, and slices beautifully. Hotels and restaurants prefer it for salads and serving sliced on lettuce.

PONDEROSA—Matures in 150 days. The largest tomato in existence. Very often 2 pounds; immense in size; a veritable curiosity. A large solid mass of meaty, succulent flesh to each tomato. Irregular fruited variety; vine very tall and fruit very solid and purplish carmine color. We saw last summer one single bunch of Ponderosa containing six ripe tomatoes and the bunch weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; was grown as tied to stakes.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—Matures in 130 days. Extra good all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than any other variety. The plants are vigorous, making a large spreading and slightly upright growth. Very hardy and not as subject to blight as some varieties. Fruit always smooth and of medium size. Very productive, the plants making many short joints, each supporting a large cluster of fruit. A remarkably good keeper and carries well. A great favorite with the shippers.

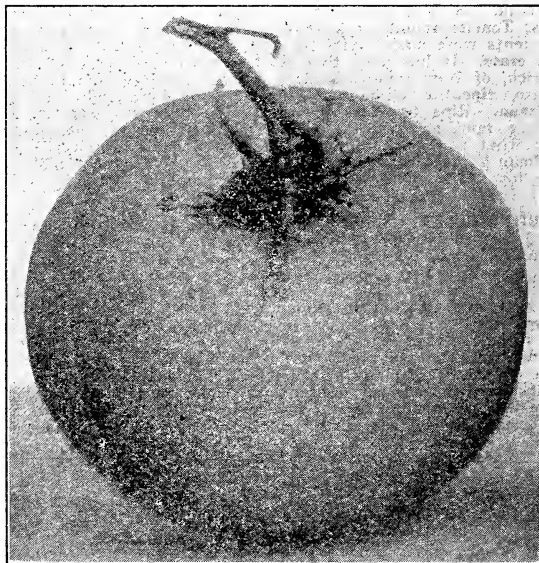
MARVEL WILT-RESISTANT TOMATO—Matures in 135 days. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture after years of experimentation. They claim it to be a wilt-resistant tomato of large size, smooth red skin, fine flavor and very prolific. It has been tested on wilt-infested lands throughout the United States during the past few years with gratifying results. Certainly a wilt-resistant tomato with these qualities is very welcome, especially in this section, and it will mean a great deal to truckers and gardeners who have been compelled to abandon this profitable crop because their land was infested with wilt. At all events it is well worth trying, and we feel that the U. S. Agricultural Department has done good work in bringing out this variety.

DWARF CHAMPION—Matures in 140 days. Dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of purplish carmine color. In largest use by truckers to save stakes and trellises.

WILLET'S TOMITREE—The best main crop tomato on earth. See page 3.

WILLET'S GOLDEN PONDEROSA—Matures in 145 days. A new delightful delicate flavored tomato. Should be grown by everyone; weighs often 2 pounds. Immense size. Exquisite individual flavor, unlike red tomatoes. Tender and delicious when ripe and eaten with spoon with powdered sugar. A decorative is made with a dish of red and this golden yellow tomato.

	PKT.	OZ.	4 OZ.	LB.	3 LB.
Stone .....	.10	.30	.75	2.00	5.25
Acme .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	8.25
Red Rock .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	8.25
Georgia Favorite .....	.10	.50	1.35	4.00	11.25
Ponderosa .....	.10	.60	1.50	5.00	14.00
Livingston's Globe .....	.10	.50	1.35	4.00	11.25
Dwarf Champion .....	.10	.40	1.25	3.75	10.50
Willet's Golden Ponderosa .....	.15	.60	1.50	5.00	14.00
Marvel Wilt-Resistant .....	.15	.60	1.50	5.00	14.00



Georgia Favorite.

SMALL-FRUITED, or PICKLING TOMATOES

Mature in 135 days. These are immensely productive and are very delicious for preserving. Make excellent salad or may be used for marmalade. Every home gardener should try a few of these. They are the oldest variety of tomato known.

RED PLUM—Attractive small fruits of bright scarlet color; sweet in flavor. Fine for pickles and preserves.

RED PEAR—Fruit bright red. Distinctly pear shaped. Rich and distinct in flavor; fine for "tomato figs."

YELLOW PLUM—Size and shape just like a plum. Bright lemon yellow. Mild flavor.

YELLOW PEAR—Very attractive small fruit of typical pear shape. Plants are very productive. They are sweet and delicious. Make excellent salad or may be used in marmalade.

	PKT.	1 OZ.	4 OZS.	1 LB.	3 LBS.
Red Plum .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	8.25
Red Pear .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	8.25
Yellow Plum .....	.10	.40	1.25	3.75	10.50
Yellow Pear .....	.10	.40	1.25	3.75	10.50

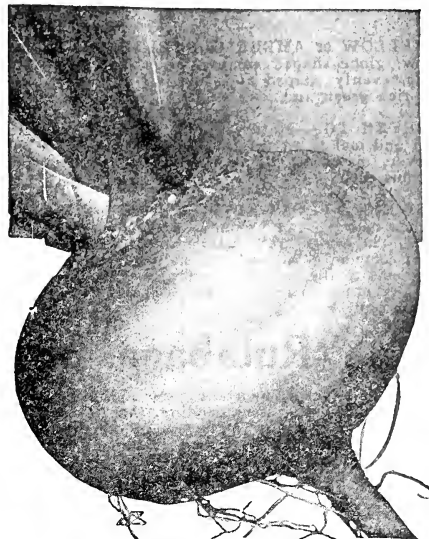
TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

Next to Potatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas are perhaps our most important root crop. They have great economical value to Agriculture both for human and stock feeding purposes. No other crop we can think of will stand the abuse and neglect that they will. For human consumption, the tops are eaten as salad and the roots also utilized, boiled or in stew, soups, etc. They are highly nutritious and show high contents in analysis. In the market there is always a good demand for high-grade Turnips at profitable prices.

Culture—Plant January to March. Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise will become tough and bitter. For spring the Milans, Strap Leaf (Flat Dutch and Purple Top), Globe and Salad Turnips, are best. For regular crop, sow varied sorts July to November. Sow either broadcast or in drills, 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Some sow 15 pounds of Crimson Clover and one pound of Turnip Seed mixed per acre in late summer time; gather Turnips early in winter and graze clover through winter, and in spring get a fine crop of hay. We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American grown types, and heavy contractors, too, especially of Southern grown varieties. One packet for 50-foot drill. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills; 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Matures in 45 days. The Earliest Flat Turnip there is. Strictly first class in all respects. The finest table turnip on the market; most tender and the sweetest of all; medium size, average 3 inches in diameter. Strongly recommended as the spring turnip and largely planted for early market and home use. Bottom half is white, top half purple.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Matures in 45 days. Identical to Purple Top Milan, except that it is solid white throughout. In some sections white turnips are preferred, especially in the Northeast. The sweetest white turnip



Extra Early White Muan.

cultivated, and we strongly recommend both of the Milans.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 50 days. One of the very finest flat turnips for all purposes, doubtless the most popular white Southern turnip. Skin is smooth and pure white; meat is firm, sweet and tender; never has a core. Planted largely for both fall and spring use. Tops are strapped. Is best when about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter.

WHITE EGG—Matures in 50 days. Elongated or egg-shaped turnip. Skin is smooth and pure white. Always finds a ready market, flavor is good; meat tender and mild. Foremost white globe table variety. They are at their best when about 3 inches long, and if picked then and prepared for the table are hard to beat.

MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Matures in 60 days. Undoubtedly the most widely grown turnip today. Makes a very handsome appearance which is largely responsible for its popularity. It is a true globe-shaped turnip, white at the tip, gradually deepening to a splendid reddish purple at the top. Skin is smooth. Our strain is a tremendous yielder of very large uniform turnips; meat is solid, but tender and an excellent

Mammoth Red, or Purple Top White Globe.

keeper. For table and market use they should be pulled when about half matured, being tender and sweeter at that time.

COW HORN—Matures in 60 days. Long; white skin blending to deep green top, good size. When pulled young it is a splendid table turnip, being extra sweet and fine grained. Allowed to fully mature it makes a very large tuber, which is extensively used for stock feeding. Grows from 10 to 12 inches long.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Matures in 65 days. A mammoth white variety similar in shape to Purple Top White Globe. Often attains a weight of 10 or 12 lbs. The young turnips are finely flavored and very tender, but if allowed to mature they are inclined to grow tough. Strongly indicated for stock feeding for which they are a very valuable crop.

PURPLE TOP STRAPPED LEAF—Matures in 50 days. A splendid Flat Purple Top variety, very early, smooth skinned, the shading from white to purple, begins about half-way up. Flesh is pure white, firm and free from hard core. Next to Mammoth Purple Top Globe, this is our best seller, especially for home use. Has practically no top and is therefore not as good for bunching. Very large when fully matured.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Matures in 65 days. A yellow skin purple top flat turnip. Flesh is yellow, solid and sweet; keeps almost indefinitely; very palatable, and popular throughout the South. Good for stock, too.

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	.05	.40	1.25	5.50	10.00
Extra Early White Milan.....	.05	.40	1.25	5.50	10.00
Early White Flat Dutch.....	.05	.20	.70	3.25	6.00
White Egg .....	.05	.20	.70	3.25	6.00
Mammoth Purple Top White Globe.....	.05	.30	.90	4.00	7.50
Cow Horn .....	.05	.30	.90	4.00	7.50
Pomeranian White Globe.....	.05	.20	.70	3.25	6.00
Purple Top Strapped Leaf.....	.05	.20	.70	3.25	6.00
Yellow Aberdeen .....	.05	.20	.70	3.25	6.00

White Egg.

Cow Horn.

TURNIPS are one of our best Southern crops, yet not half the amount needed is produced.

YELLOW or AMBER GLOBE—Matures in 65 days. (See illustration.) Clear yellow, globe shaped variety. Flesh is fine grained and sweet, makes a large turnip, evenly shaped and showing a remarkable uniformity in size. Tops are deep rich green and long enough for bunching.

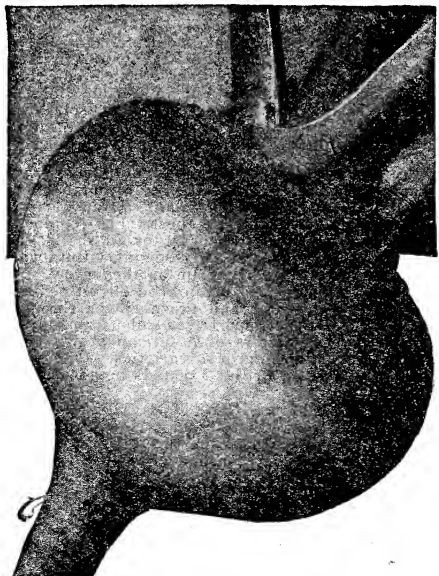
SEVEN TOP—Matures in 50 days. This variety is cultivated for greens or salad and makes an insignificant root which is not of the best quality. It does, however, make an abundance of tops, which when boiled with pork makes a delicious dish.

GEORGIA FROST KING—Matures in 60 days. The true Southern salad turnip, bunches heavily and produces worlds of green tops. Often 4 and 5 tops to one plant. The roots are white and edible when young, but not sweet like other types; commonly known as the "bitter turnip." Will stand any amount of cold and seems to improve in flavor after being touched by frost. Makes more green than any other variety known. Georgia Frost King is used by truckers throughout the South.

Rutabaga, or Swede

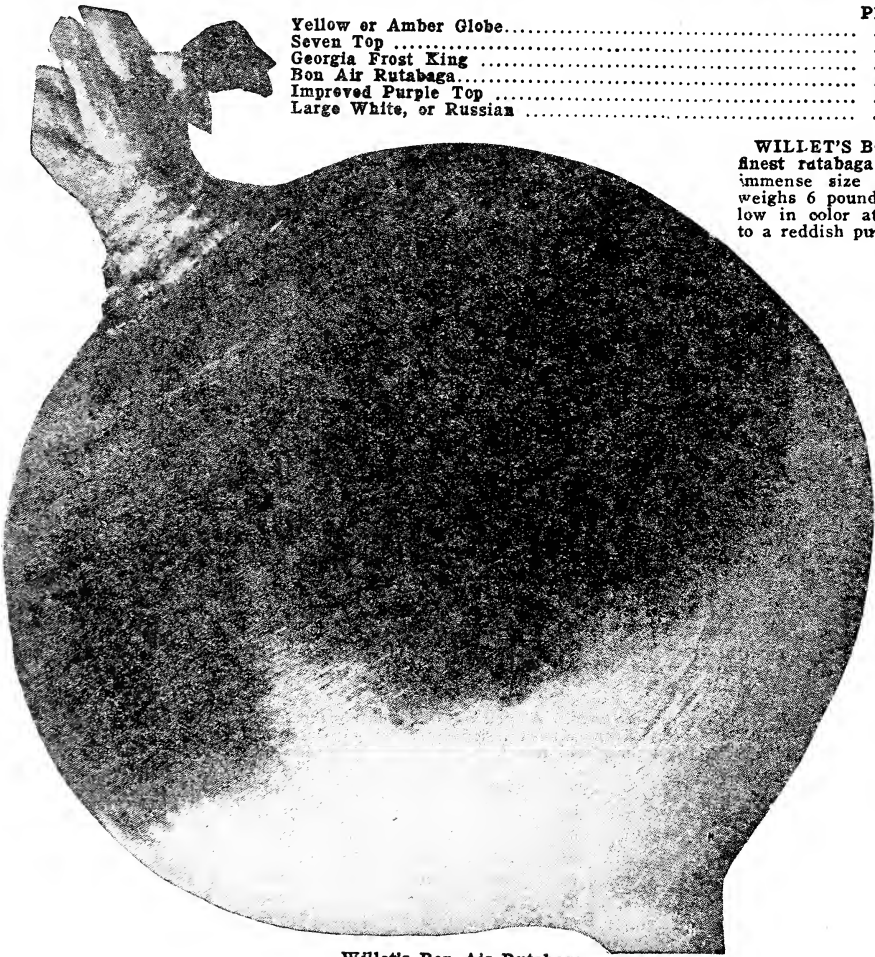
This is a very important crop and has never quite received the attention, both for human and stock feeding, that it is entitled to by merit. In Denmark, England and Germany many, many thousand acres are devoted to Rutabaga and Swede growing; in fact, it is one of the principal crops and yields a tremendous tonnage of highly nutritious food. They grow best during the cooler weather and keep almost indefinitely either left in the ground or stored in cellars or barns.

Culture—Belong to the same family as Turnip and are treated similarly. Main crop will do best planted in July and August, and fair results are had from plantings through the winter and up until spring. Seeds should be planted rather thickly, and later, when plants put out leaves, thin them out to from 6 to 9 inches apart to permit fullest development. Frequent workings will greatly increase the yield, as turnips of all types grow to greatest perfection in light soils with ample moisture and good drainage. One ounce plants 100 feet; 4 lbs. to the acre in 2½ foot rows.



Yellow or Amber Globe.

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
Yellow or Amber Globe.....	.05	.20	.70	3.25	6.25
Seven Top .....	.05	.20	.60	2.75	5.00
Georgia Frost King .....	.05	.20	.65	3.00	5.50
Bon Air Rutabaga .....	.05	.30	.90	4.00	7.50
Improved Purple Top .....	.05	.25	.75	3.50	6.50
Large White, or Russian .....	.05	.30	.90	4.00	7.50



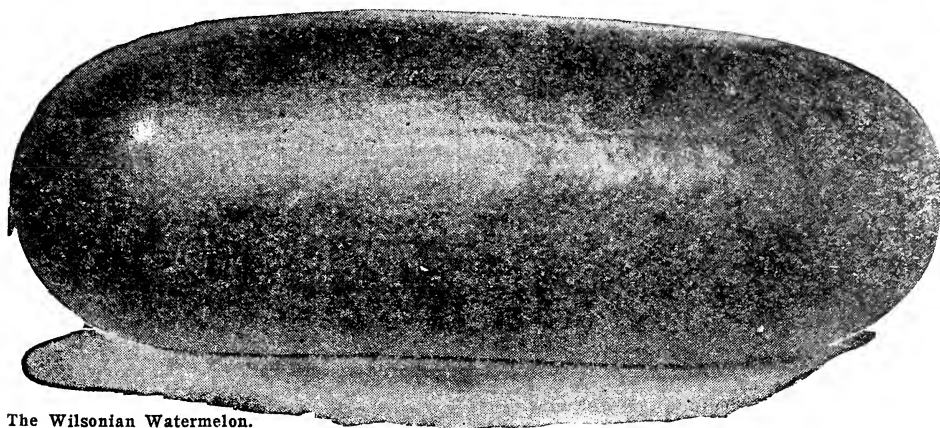
Willet's Bon Air Rutabaga.

WILLET'S BON AIR—Matures in 85 days. The finest rutabaga or swede of the American type, immense size and a wonderful keeper. Often weighs 6 pounds each. Skin is smooth and yellow in color at the bottom, gradually deepening to a reddish purple on top. Very handsome looking, meat is a good rich yellow, fine grained, and sweet. Truckers at Beaufort, S. C., last year shipped them to Atlanta and Augusta and got better prices for them than locally raised ordinary rutabagas brought. Desirable qualities of this famous variety are uniformity of size (there being practically no culls) and its remarkable keeping ability. They may be left in the field throughout the winter without ill effects. A wonderful stock food.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW—Matures in 90 days. Large yellow meat variety, globe shaped, flavor is good. Will average about 4 pounds each in good land. Purple Top has been a favorite for years and in great demand throughout the United States. Excellent table variety; when young the flesh is fine and sweet; after maturing is good for stock.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN—Matures in 95 days. This is a good sort, especially for those who like a white fleshed variety; meat is sweet and firm; very large size and hardy. In some sections this is the principal Rutabaga, although in the South the yellow meat sorts, especially Bon Air, is generally preferred on account of the color.

RUTABAGAS can be grown as successfully in the South as in any section. They can be easily stored and kept through the entire winter. They are not only a valuable food crop, but they find a ready sale at any time.



The Wilsonian Watermelon.

FINEST GEORGIA WATERMELONS

There is some certain locality where conditions are ideal for the growing of each particular kind of vegetable and fruit. The best Bermuda Onion seeds, for instance, are grown in the Canary Islands, and for some reason or other the seeds grown elsewhere do not reach the degree of perfection and bring the satisfactory results that Canary Island seeds do. It is the same with other classes of seeds—they each have particular centers from which the finest seed in the world of that kind are grown. It is the business of seedsmen to know where these natural ideal seed centers are and to get their stocks from reliable growers there.

Georgia is the natural Watermelon center of the world, and at no other place do they reach the degree of perfection they do here. The heart of this center is Augusta, and from within a radius of 150 miles each way is found the choicest Watermelon belt. Our seeds are grown here and we feel that in offering these stocks there are none better to be had anywhere. There are more watermelon seed offered this year than ever before, all kinds and prices. We are offering "Only the Best," and are not trying to compete with cheap grades.

Culture—Plant in spring six seed to hill and thin out to two. One packet to 30 hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—about 200 seed to the ounce. Plant melons in Florida February to May. Do not grow melons on freshly-limed soils. Plant hills 10x10 feet. Ripen from June 15 to August 15th. The truckers about here plant 1½ pounds per acre. Some plant Spanish Peanuts or Velvet Beans in middles. Plant March 15th to April 25th, and after grain, June 15th to July.

ADEX WATERMELON STEM POWDER—Railroads require the use of Adex Powder before accepting melon car shipments. This preparation disinfects the stems. One package powder makes enough paste to treat one car of melons. In loading clip the stems and apply to the fresh cut. Price, one package, post-paid, 60c.

Watermelon Diseases—For the Melon Worm spray 2½ pounds Arsenate of Lead to 100 gallons of water; for Melon Aphid "Black Leaf 40"—see Insecticide page. Watermelons are largely infected with anthracnose or spots. To prevent anthracnose, spray vines thoroughly with dry Bordeaux Mixture 30 days before maturity of crop. Get Farmer's Bulletin 821.

WILLET'S SPECIAL RATTLESNAKE (Hand Cut)—Matures in 130 days. This special strain of Rattlesnake has been grown and improved for us ten consecutive years by the most expert watermelon man in Georgia. Besides being several days earlier than the regular Rattlesnake, it is much larger, weighing from 5 to 10 pounds more per melon. Not infrequently these monsters are brought in to us weighing from 70 to 90 pounds. Our grower personally inspects all melons in the field before their being hand cut for seed, and in this way we can offer in this stock the finest strain of Rattlesnake melon in the world. No where does this melon reach the degree of perfection that it does here.

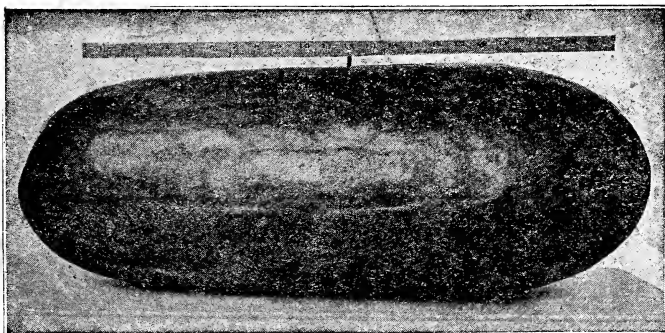


Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon.

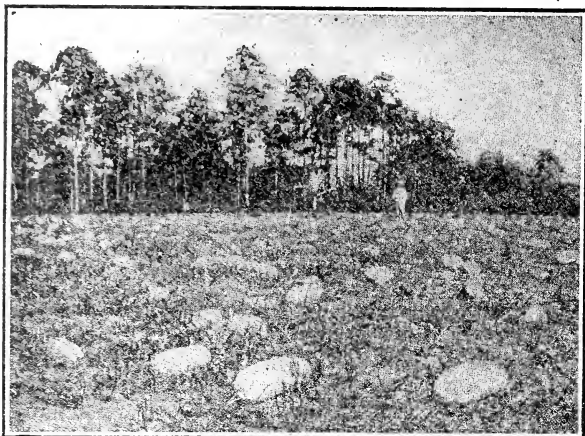
POSTPAID PRICES		Pkt.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
Wonder Melon .....	.15	.50	1.75	7.50	14.00	
Willet's Special Rattlesnake.....	.15	.50	1.75	7.50	14.00	
The Wilsonian .....	.25	1.25	4.00	19.00	37.50	

THE WILSONIAN—Matures in 135 days. Last year we offered in our catalogue one hundred dollars for the best name given us for a new watermelon, offering a small amount of the watermelon seed for sale to each customer for each name. Several thousand names were submitted to us, and the name "Wilsonian" was selected, which has been given to this new watermelon. We believe that this is without a doubt the best melon that has been offered in a number of years to the watermelon growers as a standard shipping melon, and we expect it in a few years to become the best known shipping melon in the South. It has all the good qualities that any melon could possibly have. It is suitable for long distance shipping and is excellent for the home market. The skin is dark green, about the same color as the Watson, but it is a considerably larger melon, often weighing over eighty pounds. The rind is thick and tough; the flesh is deepest red throughout and is sweet, crisp and juicy. The seeds are black and comparatively few. The melon when cut, showing the few black seeds well set in the deep red flesh, is wonderfully attractive. This is the first year we have had sufficient seed to offer to the trade and our stock is limited. If you are growing watermelons for the market you should plant at least a part of your crop in this variety, regardless of the price of seed. We believe it will be profitable, as there is no melon that will carry so long and stay in as perfect condition after being pulled as this melon. There were a few cars shipped North the past year, and even where markets were flooded they brought high prices—good markets buyers paid one hundred dollars per car premium for them.

WONDER MELON—Matures in 125 days. (See illustration on catalogue cover. This splendid new melon has made the most sensational entrance into the watermelon world and seems to be destined to enjoy the greatest popularity as a commercial shipping variety. For home use it is unexcelled. The melons are striped like Rattlesnake, but are shorter and thicker through. Wonder Melon is remarkably true to type and uniform in size; individual melons weighing 40 to 60 pounds. It is of handsome appearance and does not sunburn; keeping qualities are the best; rind very tough but not thick. The flesh is crisp, sweet and deep red; seeds rather large. Being an early ripener it has a great advantage for Northern shipping, where it has been welcomed enthusiastically by both produce men and consumer. The compact shape of the melon seems to add to its desirability, and strange to say, it is given a strong preference over the famous Watson and Rattlesnake types.



Watson Watermelon.



Irish Grey Watermelon.

"JUNE 10th"—Matures in 95 days. Known as Augusta Round White and "Sheep Nose." Earliest home market melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh light red, sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape round; color whitish. Melon 15 to 20 pounds. A great acquisition. Bears continually during season. This melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the earliest home market.

KLECKLEY SWEET—(See illustration.) Matures in 120 days. The finest eating melon there is. Oblong, of medium size and sweet, with few white seeds firmly set near the rind. Vines strong growing, prolific; melons not large; about 20 lbs.; rind too thin for shipping. So popular is this home-eating melon that the supply of seed is exhausted each year and the market is bare before the season is out. Rind dark green; flesh bright scarlet and ripens to within half an inch of the rind. For the home market or family garden it is universally known as being without a superior. A favorite everywhere. We have fine Georgia-grown seed.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—Matures in 130 days. A prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet.

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—Matures in 130 days. A long gray or greenish white melon, with crisp red flesh with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running to 60 pounds each. Originated near Augusta. A beauty to look at and a delight to eat. The illustration of Watson would do for a Sugar Loaf: same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray.

ALABAMA SWEET—Matures in 135 days. Shape long to oblong. Excellent shipping melon; the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern melon growers' associations. The rind is dark green marked with a still darker green mottled stripe, and while thin, it is very tough, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet, luscious and very firm. The seed are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind.

IRISH GREY MELON—Matures in 130 days. (See illustration.) In great favor today, though new, as a shipping melon. Average over 30 lbs. Seems never to sunburn. Flesh red, firm and sweet, and has no hard centers and no strings. Rind is yellow-grey and is exceedingly tough. The melon is a very long "keeper" either on the road or at home; earlier than Watson. Withstands long railway shipments. A good home-eating melon. Our photo is of four acres producing, in Florida, 900 melons averaging 31 lbs. and 1,000 averaging 20 pounds per acre. Large as and shaped like Watson.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Matures in 125 days. Known as Hoke Smith, McGuire, Tinker and Pearson. Long a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early. Large, often weighing 70 pounds. The rind is tough.

WATSON—Matures 130 days. (Illustration, p. 31.) The biggest Southern shippers plant Watson. Weigh 30 to 60 pounds. Originated near here; very prolific. Shape long; color dark, deep green; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. A large Georgia grower says: "I've grown all the melons; Watson is best of all. Will ship further and keep in commission house longer than any melon. Have kept them till Christmas." Ninety per cent of the melons now shipped North are Watson. Meat firm and good.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—Matures in 140 days. (See illustration.) Called too "Stripes" and "Gypsy." This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this section. It originated here in Augusta, and has been one of the most advertised of all melons. The seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867, which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. It is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing.

THE JONES—Matures in 140 days. The largest melon in the world. Rind dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thick; 65 to 70 pounds frequently in size. Originated near us some years ago, and is one of the best. Good for home markets, and is better than any other melon for rind preserving purposes. Not a shipper.

APPLE PIE MELON—Matures in 145 days. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits, and one of the large size will make as many pies as ½ bushel apples. Flesh is white, solid throughout and of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all winter. Any surplus can be fed to the livestock. Is a big, very hard and solid melon, weighing usually 20 pounds, of a light yellowish green color. It can be used for every purpose that apples can be used for except eating raw.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—Matures in 125 days. A medium sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe, with green seed. Used for making sweet pickles and for preserving. At Augusta these melons averaged 15 or 20 to the vine, 15 pounds to the melon. Need no cultivation whatever; and they are as fine for stock as the Kansas Stock Melon. Will stay on the ground in winter and not rot.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—Matures in 140 days. Resembles Citron and Apple Pie Melon, but is larger, weighing 30 to 40 lbs. Grow on poor soil best. Light green and striped in color. A party here in Augusta made 107 melons of about 20 pounds each, on 27 hills, on the poorest sandy land, without a particle of cultivation, except the mere planting. Horses, cows and hogs eat this melon chopped up. The meat is as solid as a pumpkin. We kept one melon last season for eight months—cut it June 1st and it was perfectly sound.

POSTPAID PRICES

	Pkt.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
"June 10th" .....	.10	.35	1.10	5.00	9.50
Kleckley Sweet .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Florida Favorite .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Augusta Sugar Loaf .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Alabama Sweet .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Irish Grey .....	.10	.35	1.10	5.00	9.00
Carolina Bradford .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Watson .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Genuine Augusta Rattlesnake....	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
"The Jones" .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Apple Pie Melon .....	.10	.50	1.50	7.00	13.00
Colorado Preserving Citron .....	.10	.30	1.00	4.50	8.50
Kansas Stock Melon .....	.10	.40	1.35	6.25	12.00



Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

Win \$100.00 by growing the largest Wilsonian Watermelon. See our offer elsewhere in Catalog.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING AND MEDICINAL USE

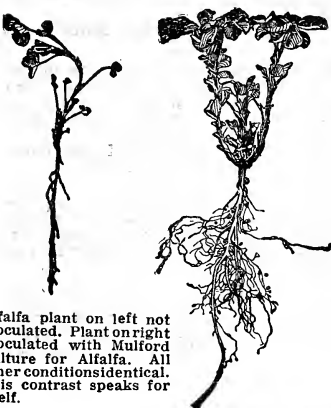
Culture—Soil for Herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

To Preserve the Plants for Use During the Winter—The plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

ANISE—Per packet.....5c	DILL—Per packet.....5c	SWEET MARJORAM—Per packet....10c
BENE—Per packet.....5c	FENNEL, SWEET—Per packet.....5c	THYME—Per packet.....10c
CATNIP—Per packet.....5c	LAVENDER—Per packet.....5c	SAGE—Per packet.....10c
CARAWAY—Per packet.....5c	LEEK—Per packet.....5c	TANSY—Per packet.....10c
		THYME—Per packet.....10c

SEED INOCULATION

A Seed Inoculant That Increases the Crop Production



Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. This contrast speaks for itself.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Mulford Cultures will supply your legume crops with billions of nitrogen-collecting bacteria. These bacteria will be busy all winter long gathering free

nitrogen from the air and storing it in your soil for following crops.

The progress of our Southern Agriculture depends upon a larger use of the Velvet Bean, the Soy Bean, and the Cow Pea, for these mean: home-grown hay, forage, richer lands and more hogs and cattle.

Furthermore, Mulford Cultures will make your Alfalfa, Peas, Beans, and other legume crops bigger, stronger, healthier—will make them richer as feed crops and more profitable as fertilizing crops.

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

ALFALFA	VETCH
• CRIMSON CLOVER	Horse Beans
SWEET CLOVER	VELVET BEANS
WHITE CLOVER	Perennial Peas
RED CLOVER	SWEET PEAS
ALSIKE CLOVER	GARDEN PEAS
Mammoth Clover	GARDEN BEANS
BURR CLOVER	LIMA BEANS
Yellow Clover	Lupins
Berseem Clover	Sainfoin
COW PEAS	Lespedeza
SOY BEANS	Beggar Weed
Canada Field Peas	Kudzu
PEANUTS	and others

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

PRICES:

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-Acre Size ("A Dollar per Acre")-----	\$5.00
1-Acre Size -----	1.50
¼-Acre Size -----	.75
Garden Size -----	.35

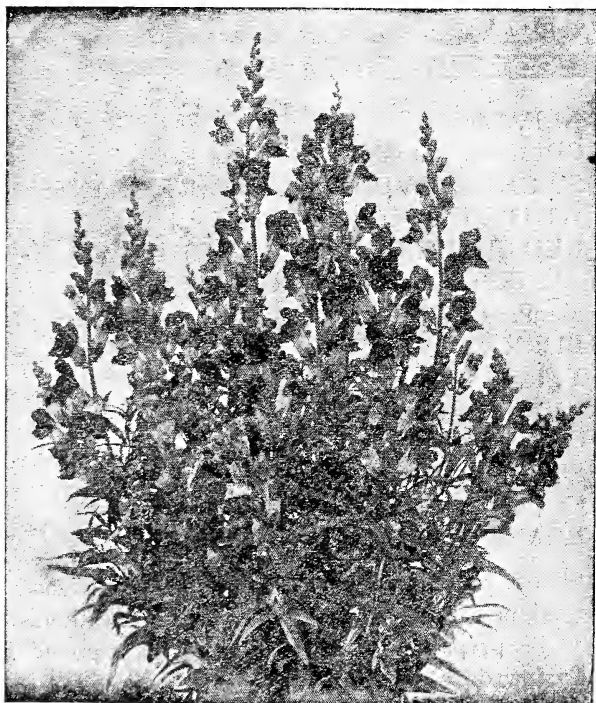
FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS

Our flower seeds are grown for us by specialists of long experience; very reliable firms who have been in this business for many years and know it "from the ground up." Some varieties we get from Denmark, some from Japan, while a good many are grown in this country. We find that the Japanese are very skillful in producing improved strains of vine seed, sunflower and certain other plant species, while the Danes are most painstaking with petunias of the large types, pansies and some others. In California we get our best asters, sweet peas, bedding petunias and zinnias.

We believe our list is the most complete one in the South and takes in all types and varieties that are worth while. Flower lovers may order of us with the confidence that they will get only fresh, reliable, true-to-name seeds. Our descriptions of varieties are honest and we have tried to represent them exactly, or as nearly so as is in our power. Our bulbs are not only the most improved varieties and finest strains, but the bulbs themselves are the largest size we can buy. Large bulbs mean strong, stocky plants. It is a mistake to sacrifice quality for price in flower seeds and bulbs.

AMARANTHUS

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR — Stately growing annual of rapid growth. Profusely colored foliage; red, yellow, green bronze, gold and intermediate shades. Wonderfully attractive. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.



Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

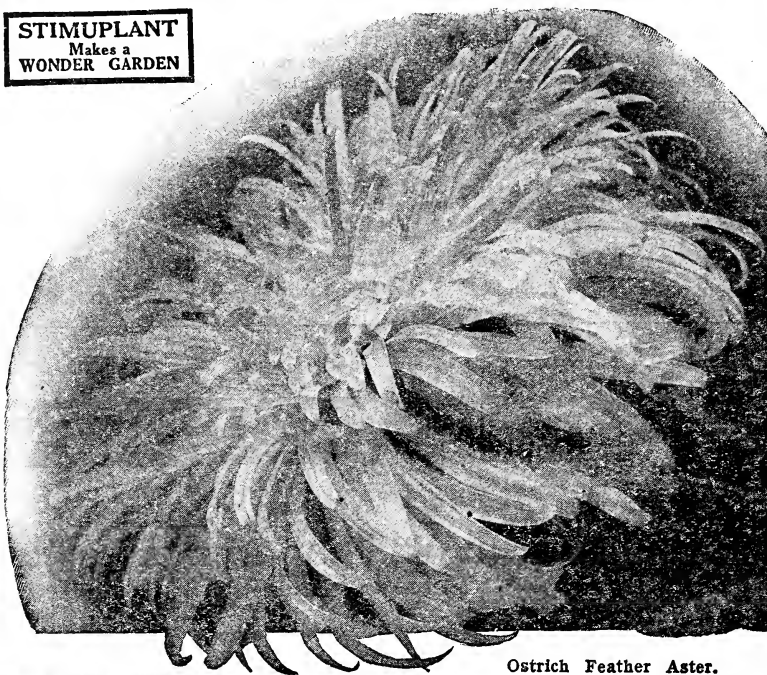
ANTIRRHINUM

ANTIRRHINUM or SNAPDRAGON—See illustration. An old favorite that has never lost its popularity, in fact, it is coming to greater use each season. In the South it may be grown in the open and does best planted in January or February. The bushes send out gorgeous spikes of beautifully shaded and graceful blooms which are excellent in vases as cut flowers. A good assortment of colors as follows:

Album (white)	Finest Mixed	Coral (soft red)
Artococ (scarlet)	(all colors)	Luteum (golden yellow)

Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN



Ostrich Feather Aster.

AQUELIGA or COLUMBINE—Unique beautiful hardy plant; once planted comes each year. Clumps should be divided every three years. Spurred flowers are gracefully borne on slender stems. The softness of their coloring makes them desirable for cut flowers. Plant early in spring.

Double Mixed, most beautiful shades. **Single Mixed**, finest selection of the single varieties. Pkt. 10c; 3 pks. 25c.

AGERATUM—Blue Perfection. The finest variety of this attractive bushy annual; for border or edging. 12 to 18 inches. Blooms so freely that the foliage is entirely covered with deep blue fluff during late summer and fall. Plant March and April. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

ALYSSUM—Bethani (Sweet Alyssum). Valuable little annual bedding plant for early spring blooming. Entirely covered with finest white flowers of honey-like fragrance. 4 to 5 inches. Blooms continuously. Plant early spring. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 40c.

ASTERS

One of the most popular annuals; attractive bushy plants that bear quantities of beautiful flowers; excellent for cut flowers during July, August and September. Plant early in spring (preferably in boxes or beds) and set out 2 feet apart. Work frequently. Our Aster seeds come from specialists in Aster breeding and cannot be surpassed.

IMP. AMERICAN VICTORIA (Daybreak Type)—Very large symmetrical blooms. Charming cut flowers, larger and more double than the ordinary Victoria variety.

Crimson	Light Blue	Pink
White	Dark Blue	Finest Mixed
Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c;	½ oz. 75c.	

OSTRICH FEATHER—See illustration. The most graceful and beautiful fluff type of asters of massive size. Plants grow 2½ feet high and are robust in growth. Well suited for this latitude.

Crimson	Light Blue	Pink
White	Dark Blue	Choicest Mixed
Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c;	½ oz. \$1.00.	

BALLOON VINE (Climber)—Very unique vine; grows rapidly. Dark green foliage and has odd shaped "balloons" hanging from it like miniature Japanese lanterns. Very attractive. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

BEANS, SCARLET RUNNERS—An ornamental climber. A great favorite, not only for its beautiful sprays of scarlet pea-shaped blossoms, but for the delicious edible beans which succeed them. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

BALSAM or LADY SLIPPER—One of the most showy gorgeous flowering plants we have; waxlike flowers are borne on erect stalks and have very attractive colors. Effective in beds. Our strain is the improved *Camellia Flowered* type which are the finest. Double Mixed. Prices: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

BEGONIAS

One of the choicest of our house plants. They are graceful, beautifully colored and as easily grown as ferns. Sow seeds in boxes of well prepared soil; barely cover. Keep the ground moist but not wet and do not expose to direct rays of the sun.

SEMPERFLORENS ROSEA—This is the finest of all the rose-colored begonias. The plants are upright and bushy, compact and simply covered with a mass of rose-pink flowers of a crystalline texture. The foliage and stems are light green. This is an excellent bedding variety and may be grown in pots for winter blooming. Pkt. 25c; 2 for 45c.

BACHELOR BUTTON—See *Centaurea*.

BELLIS DAISY—The little double English daisy that blooms through the winter and early spring. 4 to 5 inches high. Foliage light green. Blooms full and large, about the size of a 50-cent piece. Very hardy. Plant from September until spring. Very free bloomer. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

BURNING BUSH—See *Kochia*.

CALENDULA

One of the easiest growing free bloomers. Any ordinary soil is all right for this plant. Sow seeds in March and September where plants are to grow, or for early blooms in beds, and transplant. Valuable for bedding and as a cut flower; bears continuously spring and fall.

PRINCE OF ORANGE—A beautiful rich orange. Fully double flowers, borne abundantly throughout the season. The best of this shade. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c; ½ oz. 50c.

DOUBLE CALENDULAS, MIXED—Very fine; all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See *Escholtzia*.

CALLIOPSIS

CALLIOPSIS—Graceful annual of feathery attractive leaves which admirably set off the delicately shaped blooms of gold, yellow and brown shades. Fine bedding flower and may be cut for vases. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

CANDYTUFT

Profuse blooming semi-dwarf bedding plant of easy culture and a continuous bloomer in the spring and early summer. Plant in beds where wanted during January and February and in the fall during September. The large flowering types are good for cut flowers.

EMPRESS (Rocket Candytuft)—Large full clusters about 18 inches high; spikes or trusses 5 to 8 inches long. A desirable sort. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

CANDYTUFT UMBELLATA, ROSE CARDINAL—A pretty shade of rose-pink. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

CANDYTUFT UMBELLATA, DARK CRIMSON—A large flowered variety of clear crimson. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

CARNATION

CARNATIONS (Margurite)—Very attractive, sweet-scented flowers of exquisite coloring. Blooms abundantly in early summer. Should be planted very early in hotbeds and set out when weather permits, for best results in the South. Finest Double Mixed. Packet 15c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN—See *Ricinus*.

CELOSIA

One to three feet. One of our most showy annuals for bedding or pot plants. The plants are quite symmetrical in growth and are entirely covered with rich color. Sow seed in boxes and transplant. Blooms till frost.

CELOSIA CRISTATA (Cock's Comb)—Stands sun and heat well and produce masses of velvety blooms.

Dwarf Cristata—12 in., very fine for hedging or pot plants. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Tall Cristata—2 feet. Tall variety of above. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA CHILDSII (Chinese Wool Flower)—This is a distinct and comparatively new type of *Celosia* and conceded generally to be the most beautiful sort. Has immense ball shaped flower heads not unlike a ball of wool. Blooms until frost.

Crimson—Delightful purplish tinted. Packet 15c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—Attains a growth in one season of 25 feet. Doubtless the most attractive annual climber. Covered with glowing scarlet flowers, and makes a profound impression. We especially recommend this vine for shading porches, covering trellis, etc. Cut small notch in end of seed to aid germination. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

CANTAUREA (Dusty Miller)

Very easy to grow, and attractive. Sow thinly where plants are desired in well prepared soil. Blooms continuously for a long period.

DOUBLE CANTAUREA CYANIS—For bedding and use as a cut flower there is none more pleasing than this. Comes in delicate coloring and has beautiful foliage. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

New Double Crested Cosmos.

CENTAUREA CYANIS (Bachelor Button)—Ragged Robin of CORN FLOWER—See *Centaurea Cyanis*.

COREOPSIS

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA—Large golden yellow flowers which are borne in great profusion all through the summer. Its long slender stems make it a popular cut flower. Pkt. 10c.

CHINESE WOOL FLOWER—See *Celosia Childsii*.

CORN FLOWER—See *Centaurea Cyanis*.

COCK'S COMB—See *Celosia Cristata*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CORONARIUM (French Marguerites)—These annual Chrysanthemums are altogether different from the large flowered late varieties grown by florists. They grow easily from seed and flower freely during summer and fall months. They succeed best in cool, moist locations and make excellent pot plants during the spring months. The foliage is a rich, dark green, finely cut and quite ornamental. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, branching freely, and produce on long stems large double flowers of bright coloring. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills early in spring. When well started thin out or transplant to stand twelve inches or more apart each way.

Yellow Giant—Golden yellow. Packet, 10c.

White King—Pure white. Packet, 10c.

COSMOS

A very free blooming annual. It is a vigorous grower; does well in most any soil. We have two new types that are head and shoulders over the old kinds. The double crested are especially attractive and worth garden space in the most select company.

EARLY MAMMOTH FLOWERING TYPE—4 feet. Much larger and more compact than the old *Lady Lenox* kind. Blooms in the spring very freely and the flowers are enjoying universal popularity as cut flowers. Separate colors. **Crimson, White, Pink, Mixed.** Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

KLONDYKE—Golden Yellow. Late flowering. The flowers are of enormous size and begin to bloom ten days to two weeks later than the early flowering type. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

NEW DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS—See illustration. Recently introduced and immediately popularized on account of its striking beauty and superiority over the single sorts. The outer petals are crested with a tuft of soft crinkly fluff of the same shade. Foliage is soft and mossy. Valuable in the garden or as cut flowers.

WHITE QUEEN—Pure white throughout. Pkt. 15c.

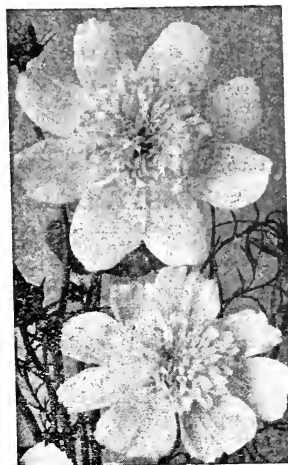
JANETT G—A beautiful new unusual deep pink, about the shade of a Radiance rose. Freest bloomer. Very large; the best of all. Pkt. 20c; 2 for 35c.

CRIMSON KING—Glowing crimson, a delightful shade. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

COLEUS, MIXED

The leaves of *Coleus* have more vivid rich color combinations than any bedding plant we have. The shades range from light yellow through all the intermediate colors to deep purple, and offer wonderful combinations and contrasts for carpet bedding or pot culture. For bedding, the plants should be kept trimmed for the finest effects. Start seeds in boxes in January, February and March. We import our seeds direct from Japan.

Finest Hybrid Rainbow Mixed. Pkt. 25c.



CYPRESS VINE

Rapid growing vine with fine light green foliage; ultimate growth ten feet. It is highly ornamental, not only because of its beautiful foliage, but on account of the attractive star-shaped blooms that cover it. **Crimson, White and Pink.** Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

SHASTA DAISY

DAISY, SHASTA—Every one knows the desirability of the Shasta Daisy. For best results, sow seeds in January or earlier in boxes and plant out when the young bushes are 3 or 4 inches high. They bloom to greatest perfection after the second year. Price, per pkt., 15c.

DIDISCUS

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE—An old favorite which was quite well known in old-fashioned gardens, although it seems to have been neglected for a long time. The plant, which is of branching habit, grows to a height of about two feet. The flowers, which are a clear heavenly blue, are borne in umbels three to four inches across. It blooms continuously outdoors from early summer until frost. It is also desirable as a pot plant. Pkt. 25c; 2 for 45c.

DIMORPHOTHECA

AFRICAN DAISY—This beautiful new showy annual is of extremely easy culture and on account of its sun-loving nature it thrives readily in our southern gardens. The plants which are about one foot in height are covered with a profusion of daisy-like blossoms, varying in color from white to red, sulphur, lemon, golden yellow, orange and salmon shades, while many are marked with a different colored zone. Mixed. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

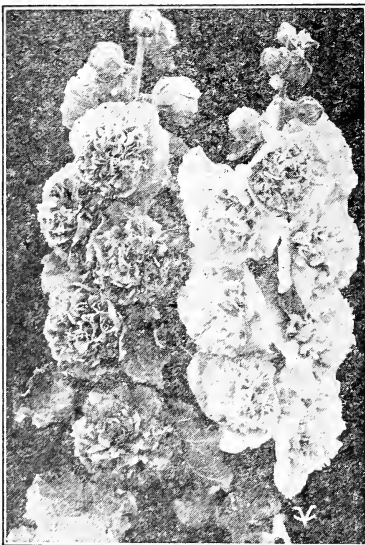
DIANTHUS PINKS

Popular annual plant of easy culture and rare beauty; flowers are of velvety texture, exquisite coloring and have a delightful spicy fragrance. They bloom early in the spring and summer and again in the fall, and if the season is mild, through the winter. Plant seeds January to March. Bushes grow 12 inches high and are silver green in color.

HEDWIGG—Double Mixed. A large free strain of rapid growth; improvement over our old Dianthus. Very double and erect. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

DOUBLE FIREBALL—A new large variety far superior to all other sorts. Deep crimson, very double. Blooms freely on erect stems; fine as a cut flower. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove)



Chater's Double Hollyhocks.



Eschscholtzia Golden West.

Three to 5 feet. Stately flowers especially effective in mixed borders. Many bell shaped blooms are gracefully borne on erect stems and in them are found an assortment of delightful colorings that are exceedingly attractive. These biennials delight in a rather moist soil.

GLOXINIA FLOWERING. The most beautiful of all. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

DOLICHOS — See Hyacinth Bean.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA
California Poppy—low growing rather bushy plants. Foliage pretty silverish green. Blooms early and continuously; flowers of exquisite shades. Sow in early spring where plants are desired.

GAILLARDIA

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—A beautiful flower of free blooming quality bearing gay colors, yellow and red predominating. Pkt. 10c.

GERANIUM

GERANIUM—The most widely used and popular pot plant. Quite easily grown from seed, which should be planted in boxes in the house, from January until March. The soil should be kept damp and when the plants begin to put out leaves transplant to individual pots. Finest varieties. Pkt. 25c.

GYPSOPHILIA (Babies' Breath)

Annuals raised for the lacy effect of their finely branched panicles of small flowers which are admirable for cut use in combination with other flowers in vases or alone. Makes attractive bedding plant.

Elegans Rose, Annual Gypsophila of easy culture. 18 inches high; delicate pink; very dainty. Pkt. 5c.

Elegans Carmine—Bright carmine, unusually attractive. Pkt. 5c.

Elegans Grandiflora Alba—Feathery dainty white blooms; very profuse. Pkt. 5c.

HIBISCUS

GIANT MALLOW MARVELS—This stately plant grows four to six feet tall with gigantic saucer-like flowers ranging from white to rich crimson, from June to late fall. Very effective. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HOLLYHOCK

A very important biennial plant which reaches a height of 5 feet. It has a peculiar grace of its own and is unquestionably one of the finest tall flowering border plants we have. The foliage is an unusually attractive shade of green from which grow bold spikes of peony-like blooms in exquisite shades and colorings. Seeds should be sown from January to March where the plants are to remain.

CHATER'S DOUBLE—A splendid large flowering strain which has been developed in clear, distinct shades of the following colors which we offer:

White—Of wax-like texture.

Rose—Beautiful and pure.

Crimson—Rich and bright.

Yellow—A clear pleasing shade.

Price of above: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

Double Mixed—A mixture of all of the above and many other beautiful colors. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

HYACINTH BEAN

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos or Jack Bean)—A very rapid growing vine, with extremely dense foliage. Has attractive bloom followed by beautifully colored seed pods.

White Blooms—Of pure white, followed by deep purple seed pods. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Purple—Blooms are followed by deep purple seed pods. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

KOCHIA

KOCHIA (Mexican Fire Plant)—An attractive, rapid growing bush, an annual resembling a cypress in shape and appearance. Plant in boxes in early spring and transplant to where wanted or sow thinly where desired to grow. Makes a beautiful hedge, attaining a height of 3 feet. In the fall the plant turns red and continues to thrive until cut down by heavy frost. Makes good pot plant. Pkt. 10c.

KUDZU VINE—The most rapid growing vine there is; grows 40 to 50 feet in one season. For a quick shade nothing equals Kudzu. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

LARKSPUR

The annual larkspur is valuable both for bedding purposes and when used for cut flowers. They grow to greater perfection during the cooler weather and should therefore be planted in the early spring; in boxes indoors in January and February or in the fall during September.

Tall Double Stock Flowering—Grows to about 3 feet in height and is a free branching sort, the tip of each branch being transformed into a long flower spike. The best cut flower variety.

In the following separate colors: White, pure. Dark Blue, very dark. Carmine, exquisite red. Lilac, a pleasing shade. Rose, a clear deep pink. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

Emperor Mixed—Two feet high. Very early bloomer of large spikes, branches freely. All the shades found in larkspur are in this mixture. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

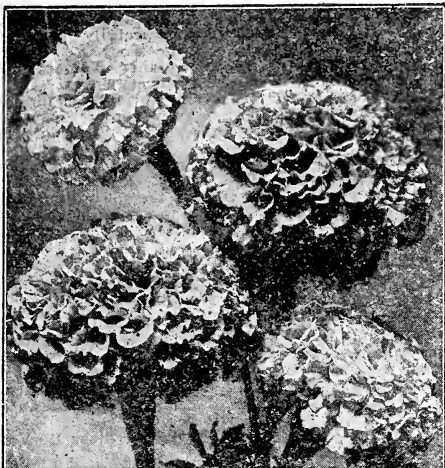
LANTANA

FINEST MIXED—A constant blooming perennial plant for garden or pot culture. The verbena-like flowers are very showy and the plants bloom freely the first season sown from seed. Height two to three feet. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

Crimson—Rich crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Golden West—Golden Yellow. Pkt. 5c.

All Colors Mixed—An unusual mixture of rare and beautiful shades and colors. Pkt. 5c.



Dwarf French Double Marigold.

MARIGOLD

A most attractive flower. A small bed of Marigold will furnish cut flowers for the house for a long period. Requires less cultivation than most plants. Stands our Southern heat well, and blooms when other plants are burning up. Color yellow and orange mostly. Very large double.

DWARF FRENCH—See illustration. Grows about 10 inches high and forms even round bushes which are covered with very double attractive blooms during the late summer and fall, ranging from lemon yellow to dark brown.

LEMON—Attractive light yellow. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

ORANGE—Fine golden orange. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

FINEST MIXED—All shades. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

TALL AFRICAN—3 to 4 feet high. Flowers are very double and are borne freely. Makes a good border plant.

DELIGHT OF THE GARDEN—Lemon colored. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

ORANGE BALL—Immense double flowers of intense glowing orange. Tall. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

TALL AFRICAN MIXED—Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz. 60c.

MARVEL OF PERU

MARVEL OF PERU—FOUR O'CLOCK—Semi-dwarf plant having great quantities of bright blooms. The flowers do not open until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE

MIGNONETTE—Annuals of tremendous popularity. They are graceful low growing plants of sweet fragrance, admirable for bedding and valuable for cut use; make excellent pot plants. Drop 4 or 5 seeds in a pot in January and keep moist. A cool weather plant and does not stand transplanting well. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

MOONFLOWER

MOONFLOWER (*Alba Grandiflora*)—A rapid growing attractive vine bearing an abundance of highly fragrant white blooms often measuring as much as six inches across, which open in the evening only. This vine makes a splendid shade for porches. Pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORIES

Rapid growing vines originally from Japan. We have some very attractive new varieties to offer this year which we imported directly from the Japanese growers and which will take the place of the common types which have deteriorated in this country.

Japanese Morning Glory—The original morning glory. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c.

Improved Japanese Fringed—Flowers are attractively fringed. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

Major Double or Snow Fairy—A new and beautiful double variety. Very attractive; large bloom. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

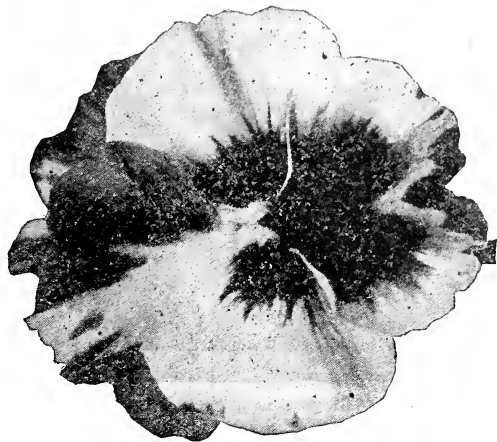
NASTURTIUMS

One of the most widely planted and best known annuals. It lends itself to many uses and should have a place in every garden. They bloom early in the spring when few other plants are in flower. The dwarf varieties are fine for edgings, patching and borders. May be used in many ways and are always effective. The tall type is especially fine for window and porch boxes, urns, or may be trained to cover tree trunks or

to run over stumps. Their attractive foliage is topped with quantities of yellow, brown and orange trumpet shaped blooms. Blooms more freely in poor sandy land.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb—8 to 10 inches high; round symmetrical bushes; all shades and colors combined. This is the best strain of imported dwarf Nasturtium. Postpaid, large pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

Tall or Lobbianum—Trailing or climbing variety which grows 4 ft. long with heavy big round leaves and showy flowers. Postpaid, large pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.



Willet's Imperial Giant Pansy.

PANSIES

We pride ourselves as having absolutely the finest Pansies obtainable anywhere, at any price. We import our Pansy seed from Europe, where the largest and finest varieties are to be obtained. Some of them produce single blooms measuring 4 inches across. The texture of the petals is velvety, the colors beautiful and the stems long. These Imperial Pansies bloom more abundantly and are really worth while.

Culture—Pansy seed germinate best in cool moist soil. Sow seed thinly in boxes of well pulverized enriched soils from August to November. A good method is to mix seed with some fine sand to obtain more even distribution of seed. Transplant to permanent beds when plants get about two inches high. Beds should be well worked and fertilized for best results.

WILLET'S IMPERIAL GIANT PANSIES

YELLOW WITH BLACK EYE—A very attractive variety. blooms in some cases resembling the human face.

FIRE KING—Unique Yellow running to fiery red.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Large metallic Blue; extremely attractive.

LORD BEACONSFIELD—Purple, upper petals white. Undoubtedly one of the most striking sorts.

STRIATA—Striped in various shades making attractive blooms.

LIGHT BLUE—A very pleasing and attractive shade.

CANDIDISSIMA—White, very large and well formed, velvety texture.

Golden Queen—Rich golden yellow. The best of this shade obtainable.

Giant Purple—Deep, velvety purple. Extremely large and commanding in appearance.

King of Blacks—This remarkable Pansy is solid black and makes a very striking appearance. The blooms are very large.

Willet's Imperial Mixture—A mixture of all the large and desirable types and colors.

Prices—1 pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

WILLET'S EARLY FLOWERING PANSIES

A new early flowering variety that blooms from 2 to 3 weeks earlier than other sorts. Not as large as "Willet's Giant," but valuable on account of its extreme earliness.

YELLOW, DARK EYE—Rich yellow color with attractive deep purple eye. Very pretty.

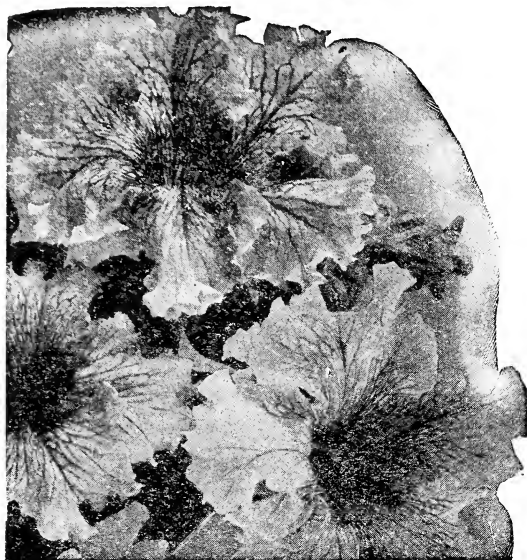
DARK BLUE—Velvety deep blue attractive blooms.

MIXED—All colors and shades mixed.

Prices: Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

NON PLUS ULTRA—The largest type Pansy in existence, blooms measuring frequently 4 inches in diameter. The petals are waved and of thick velvety texture. 1 pkt. 25c; 2 pkts. 40c.

PETUNIAS



Willet's Single Fringed Petunia.

It would be hard to name a more popular or finer flower than the petunia. No plant will produce greater quantities of blooms, nor is there one with a wider range of colors and bloom variations. They are invaluable for bedding, window-boxes, hanging baskets and even pot culture. The Grandiflora types are very large and handsome and especially adapted for pot, urn, porch and window-box use. The bedding varieties are unequalled for edging, mass effect and like use. Seeds are very small and should be started in boxes in the early spring.

Grandiflora Types—These immense flowering petunias are unrivalled in beauty of color and shape of blooms. Under ideal care individual blooms measure 4 and 5 inches across. We get our seeds of this type from Holland where they are grown by specialists.

Large Single (Grandiflora Mixed)—Comprises a wonderful range of colors. Flowers all large and beautiful. Pkt. 30c; 2 for 50c.

Single Fringed (Grandiflora Frimbriata)—A noble race of Petunias which represents the highest achievements in the development of large-sized, well-formed, open-throat flowers; unusually beautifully veined and fringed. Pkt. 30c; 2 for 50c.

BEDDING PETUNIAS

A particularly free-blooming sort and very aggressive. The finest for bedding, etc. These flowers will reseed themselves and reappear from year to year. The colors are distinct and do not blanch readily. At Augusta last winter they were not frost killed and continued to flower all year. This, however, is unusual.

Snowball—Soft pure white, free bloomer. Pkt. 10c.

Carmen Sylva—Delicate baby blue. Pkt. 10c.

General Dodds—Warm glowing blood red. Blooms freely. Pkt. 10c.

Inimitable—Flowers of deep purplish red relieved by clear white stripes and blotches. Pkt. 10c.

Rosy Morn—A wonderful silver pink. Profuse bloomer. Pkt. 10c.

One each of the above 6 varieties for 50c.

Superb Mixed—All the most charming colors. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

This is the annual Phlox that thrives even in poor land, but grows to greatest perfection in rich garden soil having a warm and fairly sunny position. The seed should be planted in the early spring, March or April, in boxes or well prepared beds and transplanted to the open ground, leaving room for each individual plant to develop freely. They are very effective for bedding or borders. We have them in the following shades:

White, Violet, Yellow, Pink, Crimson.

Star Phlox—Quite a unique variety. Many bright colors each with a distinct star in center.

Fine Mixed—All the pleasing shades and colors, large flowers.

Prices on all Phlox: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

Perennial Phlox (Paniculata)—One of the most popular perennials. Pkt. 15c.

POPPY

The poppy is without doubt the most graceful and stately of all flowers. There are some intensely glowing colors in poppies, and they are most effective in large patches seen

from a distance, but warm, soft shades with satiny or silky sheen of the petals are most effective for small gardens and close effects. The foliage is silvery, frosty green; leaves artistically crimped; flowers are gracefully borne on erect stems. Effective cut flowers. Sow the seeds in January through March where plants are desired as they do not stand transplanting well. Seeds from extra select plants.

American Flag—Attractive double variety; main ball white, which is neatly set off by a scarlet border. Pkt. 10c.

Fairy Blush—Double rosy feather ball. Strikingly handsome. Pkt. 10c.

Peachy Flowering—See illustration, page 39. Double mixed; a new wonderful strain. Pkt. 10c.

Shirley—See illustration. One of the most beautiful poppies in existence, made up of delicate, warm shades including unusual pinks and many combinations of variegated bloom. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

California Poppies—See Eschscholtzia.

PORTULACA

PORTULACA or **ROSE MOSS** is an annual of low, trailing habit, producing showy, brilliant flowers through the summer and they have great drought-resisting qualities. Sow seeds after cool weather is gone or start in boxes.

Single Mixed—Produces a lovely, bright, mottled, carpet; white, yellow; pink; scarlet and purplish shades. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

Double Mixed—Rose-like large, dainty blooms. Very pretty and fresh. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

RICINUS

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)—Rapid growing foliage plant of erect picturesque habit. Grows 8 or 10 feet high. Mammoth dark green leaves, dense. Good for screening fences, or yard. Nothing better in poultry yards for giving chickens shade. Pkt. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tongue). One of the most beautiful annuals, resembling, except that it is smaller than the Amaryllis. Makes desirable cut flowers and are unexcelled for bedding. Should be planted in boxes February 1st and later planted out where desired, when danger of frost is over. Mixed, packet 10c.

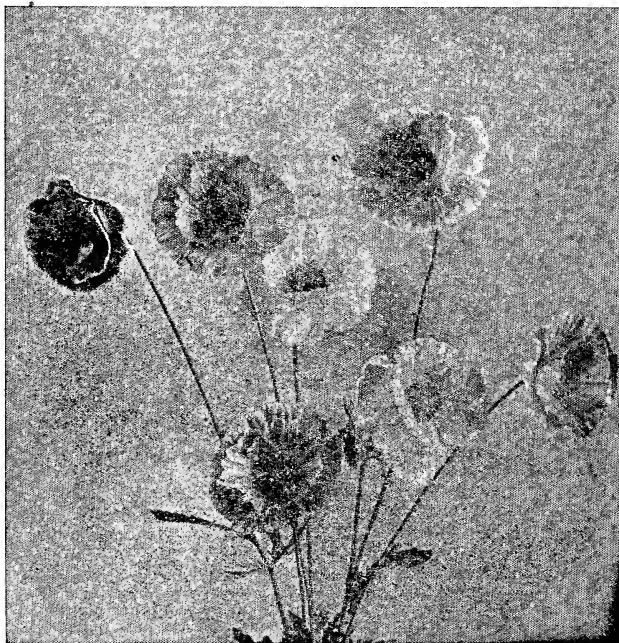
SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

When other flowers are withered by the hot sun, the Salvia faithfully puts forth its spikes of bright red blooms; stands heat and drought well. For early blooms plant in boxes indoors in February. When frost is over transplant to desired location. No American home is complete without its bed of Salvia.

Bonfire—See illustration, page 39. A splendid variety producing mammoth spikes of blood red bloom. Foliage dark green. Compact bushes 2 feet. Pkt. 20c.

Splendens—(Large flowering Scarlet Sage)—A large type of Salvia, grows 3 to 4 feet high and is a mass of flaming red throughout the summer. Pkt. 15c.

Fireball—A new and very large variety, deeper and more pleasing shade of red than the old variety. Spikes very long. Free bloomer. Pkt. 20c.



Shirley Poppy—Dandish Crown.



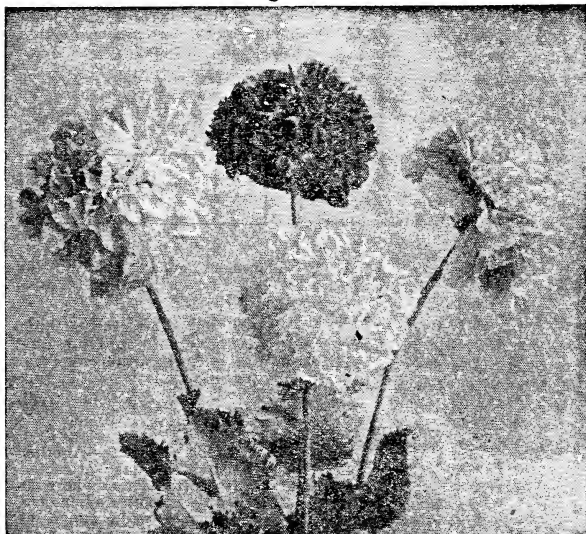
Salvia—Bonfire.

SCABIOSA

Sweet Scabious, Morning Bride or Pincushion Flower—This beautiful flower is an annual of the easiest culture. The tall sorts form compact, well rounded plants of dark green foliage. The flowers are borne on long, slender, but quite stiff stems and are composed of small tubular petals from which the long pistils project, giving them a feathery appearance. They are very effective for borders or beds and are excellent as cut flowers on account of their long keeping qualities. Sow seed out of doors after danger from frost is past; when well started, thin out or transplant to stand six inches apart. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

STOCKS

No annual can surpass in beauty or fragrance this delightful flower. The coloring is of the mildest mellow shades from white to deep purple. Its erect stems uphold great spikes of the finest blooms which make the choicest cut flowers. The



Our Danish-Crown Peony-Flowered Poppies.

sweet spicy fragrance of the Stock is enough in itself to win its favor with any one. An excellent assortment in the following shades:

White
Brilliant Rose
Crimson

Azure Blue
Yellow
Brown-Purple

Finest Mixed—All colors and shades. Price, pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c; ¼ oz. 35c.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthemum)

As their name indicates, these plants require and can doubtless stand more sun than any other. They are very ornamental.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—8 to 10 feet. Very effective against fences or other screenings. Makes quick shade in chicken yards. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c.

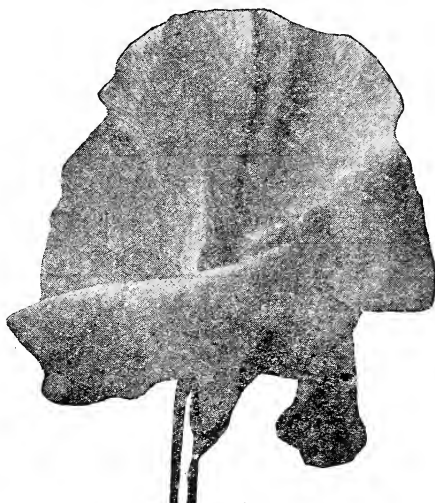
Double Chrysanthemum Flowering Sunflower—Makes attractive bush and is covered with beautiful double blooms of various shades. 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

Sutton's Red—2 to 3 feet. Has double fiery red bloom. Blooms until frost and is very ornamental in grounds. Desirable cut flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM—A perennial, of great value for border plants and permanent beds. Plant January or February where you wish it to grow. Fertilize and cultivate.

Single Mixed—Packet 10c.

Double Finest Mixed—Packet 10c.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

WILLET'S SWEET PEAS

Culture—Sow from October until February in the open, in drills 2½ feet apart at the rate of ¼ lb. to 100 feet; cover seed about 3 inches. Arrange brush or strings for vines to climb on. Cultivate as for English Peas.

There are no blooms more beautiful and fragrant than the Spencer Sweet Peas. Superior in every respect to the old varieties, these elegant flowers have created a sensation wherever shown. Each sturdy stem gracefully bears from 2 to 4 immense waved orchid-like blooms measuring 2 or 3 inches in diameter.

Willet's Mixed Spencers—See illustration. This blend contains the cream of the very finest named Spencer varieties, including many recent novelties and several superb new seedlings not yet introduced. It is the very best blend possible to produce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

Willet's Grandiflora—Mixture composed of all the attractive colors and shades. Grandiflora Sweet Peas are not as large as the Spencers, but are quite pretty. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.30.

TRITOMA

Tritoma, Uvaria Grandiflora—This plant is popularly known as "Red Hot Poker," "Torch Lily," or "Flame Flower." If seeds are started indoors in February or March the plants will flower the first year. The plants grow to a height of three feet and the showy flower spikes range in color from pale lemon to orange scarlet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.



Mammoth Flowering Verbena.

VERBENA

Verbena is one of the most popular garden annuals and lends itself willingly to many uses. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. The clusters of showy and often fragrant flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost.

White
Scarlet

Rose Pink
Royal Purple

Verbena Collection—One packet each of the above 4 varieties, 35c.

Mammoth Flowering Mixed—A mixture of the large flowering varieties, all colors and shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; per pkt. 10c.

LEMON VERBENA

VERBENA CITRIODORA—An annual plant with lemon scented foliage which was a favorite in the gardens of our grandmothers. It may be grown in the garden in summer or as a pot plant in winter. Pkt. 25c.

VINCA ROSEA (Periwinkle)—Ornamental free blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome flowers of various colors. Seed should be sown early and then the plants will bloom the first summer. They can be taken up in the fall like Chrysanthemums, potted, and kept in bloom through the winter. Seed germinates slowly. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

WALLFLOWER—No garden is complete without the Wallflower. Good either for bedding or pot plants. Exquisite blooms highly fragrant. Hardy in the South. Make plantings in early spring for best results. Extra fine mixture. Pkt. 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE—Quick growing vine with odd-shaped fruit, makes good heavy shade and is very attractive. Pkt. 10c.

TWO WONDERFUL NOVELTIES

We introduced last year two remarkable Zinnia novelties which are illustrated from actual photographs on the inside of the front cover of this catalogue. There is no doubt as to the merit and value of these beautiful strains which so far surpass the usual Zinnia that they seem to be of a different family entirely. This addition to the Zinnia gems will at once place them at the top of the annual bloomers for the South, as there is no flower that blooms as continuously through heat or drought as does the Zinnia. See inside front cover.

WILLET'S COLOSSAL ZINNIAS

The Zinnia doubtless is, and rightly should be, the most popular out-of-doors blooming plant in the South, because of its perfect adaptability to our climatic and soil conditions, because it blooms longer and is affected less by the heat, and because of the wide range of colors and various shaped blooms. Taking it all in all, we can not find a flower with any more desirable qualities and no undesirable ones.

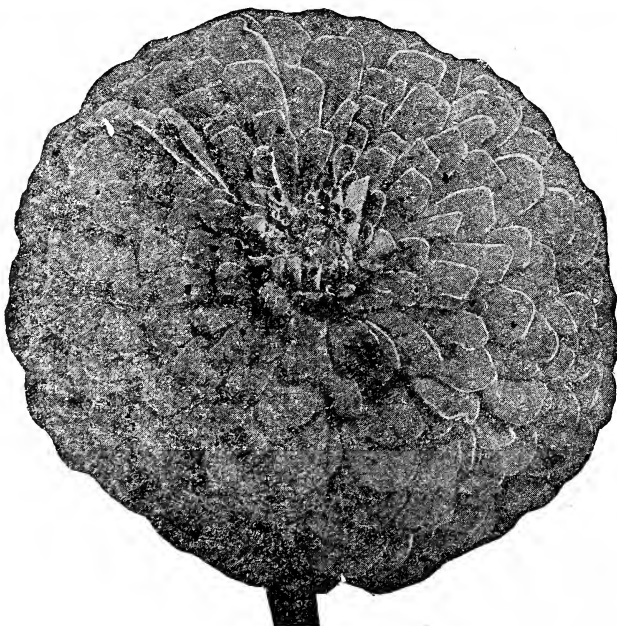
Collection of any three types below:
3 packets for 25c.

COLOSSAL ZINNIAS — Finest improved strain, velvety flowers. The following colors:

Colossal White — The finest white ever produced; pure white, immense blooms. Packet 10c.

Canary Yellow — A distinct pleasing yellow, large free bloomer. Packet 10c.

Crimson Giant — By far the truest crimson yet produced. Adds life to any garden. Packet 10c.



Zinnia—Crimson Giant.

Flesh Pink — A new color in Zinnas and a beauty. It is a clear striking shade and fine for cut flower purposes; large. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

Violet Maid — After years of experiments, this charming violet Zinnia has been produced. The best of this shade. Packet 15c.

Purple Delight — Deep rich velvety color, massive blooms, long stems. By far the best purple. Packet 10c.

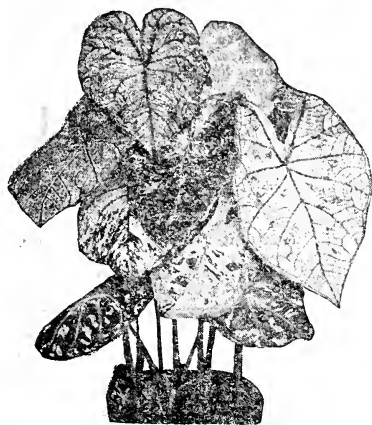
Collection of the 3 types below; 3 packets for 30c.

Willet's Robusta Grandiflora—A good collection of large flowering types. Packet 10c.

Cactus Flowering Zinnia — A new and striking Zinnia, entirely different from other varieties, having curled and crested petals being graceful and odd. Packet 15c.

Pompon Zinnia—Another type which has attracted great attention wherever shown. Smooth symmetrical blooms, wide range of colors. Flowers medium size. Packet 10c.

WILLET'S SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS



Fancy Leaf Caladium.

Spring and Summer flowering bulbs produce the choicest of our garden plants and this method of propagation has a decided advantage over the sowing of seeds, because in the bulb you have, already established, the root system and plant alive and with enough vitality to grow at once. There is no element of poor germination, of unfavorable weather or other conditions that often kill the delicate seeds before they have a chance to establish themselves, to be contended with. You simply plant the bulb and in the

course of time up comes the plant. We pride ourselves on the splendid assortment listed in this 1923 catalogue because it comprises all the finest and most beautiful types and varieties for the Southland. It is the result of much experimenting and represents a good deal of study and work. It is our ambition to be headquarters in the South for this class of goods, and we feel that we are not far from it.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA—This is a wonderful new pink amaryllis having large, perfectly shaped blooms which have attracted the horticultural world's attention as one of the greatest additions of recent times. The blooms are mammoth and are borne in clusters of from 6 to 8, on sturdy stems which tower above the attractive blade-shaped foliage. The amaryllis bloom is identical in shape with that of the Easter Lily, but the coloring is so wonderful that it is irresistible. They multiply annually. Postpaid, tremendous bulbs, each \$2.00.



King Humbert Canna.

Be sure and send for our FALL CATALOGUE, describing a complete line of SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII—The well-known giant Amaryllis which is gaining in popularity each season. Plant bulbs in early spring, either in the open or in pots. Bears great clusters of wonderful velvety deep crimson Easter lily shaped blooms, with a silvery white stripe extending down the center to the base of each petal; good sized bulbs, each 50c; 2 for 90c.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephant Ear)—See illustration. A foliage plant universally known and admired, having high velvety green leaves not unlike the elephant's ear in shape. Very effective in large beds or as specimen plants in lawns.

Price, Second Size Bulbs—Postpaid, 10c each; 3 for 25c; 12 for 85c.

Price, postpaid, First Size Bulbs—7 to 9 inches in circumference, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

FANCY LEAF CALADIUM—See illustration. Height 8 inches. One of our most choice foliage plants, having a great wealth of color which is arranged in pleasing harmony. The heart-shaped leaves have all the shades from light green to glowing scarlet. It is an ideal plant for window-boxes, hanging baskets, pot culture or in beds massed with other flowering plants. These bulbs are not large like Caladium Esculentum, being generally about one-half to one inch in diameter and are imported from Brazil. Postpaid, each 35c; 2 for 65c; 6 for \$3.50.



Elephant Ear.

Special Bulb Collection

In order to encourage the planting of bulbs we have assembled in this collection a most complete assortment of summer-flowering sorts including only the choicest varieties and desirable home garden kinds. From these bulbs there should be no time during the summer that flowers are not available, and it is a collection that will live from year to year, multiplying annually.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Amaryllis Johnsonii.....50c | 1 Fancy Leaved Caladium.....30c |
| 1 King Hubert Canna.....10c | 1 Schwaben Gladiola.....15c |
| 1 Indiana Canna .....10c | 1 Lily White Gladiola.....25c |
| 1 Pink Delight Canna.....15c | 1 Baron Hulot Gladiola.....15c |
| 1 Mina Burgle Dahlia.....60c | 1 America Gladiola.....16c |
| 1 Elsie Davidson Dahlia.....30c | 1 Panama Gladiola.....10c |
| 1 Blanche Dahlia .....30c | 1 Mrs. Frances King |
| 1 Achievement Dahlia.....30c | Gladiola .....10c |
| 1 Caladium Esculentum.....15c | |

\$3.65 Collection Postpaid Anywhere for \$2.95.

CANNAS

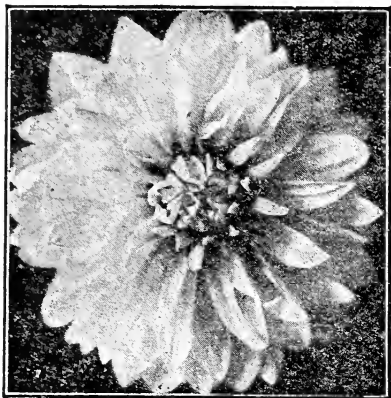
For tall bedding purposes or screening objectionable views, Cannas are fine. They are very showy and are extremely vigorous and drought-resisting, which makes them desirable Southern plants. The foliage is large and attractive, blooms towering above, and bearing over a long period. Cannas are often used as a background for shorter plants in bedding effects with pleasing results, or as a screen for objectionable spots and even to separate yards, etc. Our roots are extra size, the best we have ever offered.

KING HUMBERT—3½ feet. (See illustration.) The well-known giant orchid-flowering orange-scarlet canna. These immense fiery blooms continue in bloom through the summer and make a splendid appearance at a distance. The foliage is bronze and offers a pleasing contrast to the showy flowers. Price: Large bulbs, 3 and 4 eyes, each 10c; 3 for 25c; dozen 85c; 50 for \$4.00.

PINK DELIGHT—3½ feet. A new pink of the orchid-flowering type. It is the finest of this color, being rosy pink with blooms the size of King Humbert which are borne continuously on great spikes. The foliage is attractive green and a rapid grower. Last year we listed this variety for the first time and the demand was so great that we were entirely sold out of them before the season was half spent. Customers were delighted with the variety. Price: Each 15c; 3 for 40c; dozen \$1.50; 50 for \$5.00.

INDIANA—6 feet. Orchid-flowering golden orange of great height; suitable for centering round beds or screening. An attractive bloom and the best yellow canna. Price: Each 10c; 3 for 25c; 12 for 85c; 50 for \$3.00.

FAMOUS DAHLIAS



Frank A. Walker.

These are the greatest blooming plants there are. One bush will produce a hundred or more exquisite flowers during a single season and there are no other plants that give us the variety of shapes and colors that are found in the dahlias. New and very attractive types have been introduced in the past few years and their development from the old compact artificial looking flowers we used to know as dahlias is truly astonishing.

The plants grow to a height of about 5 feet, are very stocky. They should have a light loamy soil and like lots of moisture, although they do fairly well even in drought. Stable manure is a good fertilizer.

Culture—Plant the bulbs eye up in a hole about 1 foot deep. Fill around the bulb to within about 4 inches of the surface and water well. Do not fill the hole the rest of the way until the plant has grown above it; then fill in even with the ground. This method places the roots deep enough to gather moisture and resist drought. Dig up the tubers in December or January (after frost) and separate.

FRANK A. WALKER—See illustration. A charming decorative type. New, deep lavender pink. Blooms are immense and borne on long erect stems, which makes it an admirable cut flower sort. It is one of the freest bloomers and the roots or tubers multiply rapidly. Postpaid, 60c each; 2 for \$1.00.

MINA BURGLE—Decorative. The largest and finest deep growing crimson in existence. This is a wonderful variety, the blooms frequently 4 and 5 inches across. No other dahlia we know of is as fine for cut flowers; the brilliancy of its color adds cheer and brightens any room. Every garden should have one or more of this variety. Postpaid, each 60c; 2 for \$1.00.

LE GRAND MANITOU—One of the most striking dahlias of the decorative type. Gigantic bold white flowers striped and splashed with reddish violet. As a fancy decorative dahlia we cannot mention another variety that is as impressive as this. Postpaid, each 50c; 2 for 90c.

CUBAN GIANT, or DR. J. P. KIRKLAND (Show Type)—Dark velvet crimson. A warm, soft color that is pleasing. Blooms are very symmetrical and it is a splendid kind for cut use. Plants are vigorous. Postpaid, 35c; 2 for 65c.

JACK ROSE (Decorative)—Same shade as the famous rose of the same name. It is a robust grower and comes in bloom early and remains in for a long time. This variety should have a partially shady location, as the blooms sometimes sunburn. Postpaid, 35c each; 2 for 65c.

LUCY FAUCET (Decorative)—Pale yellow uniquely striped with deep pink or light magenta. It is an odd but desirable sort. Blooms very freely. Postpaid, 35c; 2 for 65c.

ELSIE DAVIDSON (Decorative)—Deep golden yellow. Very large and a splendid keeper after being cut. It is the best shade of yellow and well worth having. Bulbs are stocky and rapid growers. Postpaid, 30c; 2 for 55c.

VIVIAN—New decorative type of unusual value. Flowers are very large; white beautifully edged with rose-carmine, deepening gradually towards the extreme edges. This variety has met with wonderful success at the flower shows and the bulbs will doubtless be scarce for a year or two. Postpaid, 35c; 2 for 65c.

STRADELLA—Deep purplish crimson. A free even-blooming large variety with velvety soft petals. Stems are long and suitable as cut flowers. Keeps well and is robust of growth. Postpaid, 30c; 2 for 55c.

BLANCHE—The popular new single dahlia. Flowers are large, very pale yellow at the base, delicately tinted with pink towards the edges and having a cast of silvery white over the entire bloom. It is one of the most desirable varieties there is. Postpaid, 35c; 2 for 65c.

ACHIEVEMENT (New Collarette Type)—This phenomenal creation is the largest Collarette Dahlia in existence—a perfect wonder, especially distinguished for its perfection and unsurpassing qualities. The freest blooming dahlia there is. The flower is a clear, rich, velvety maroon; collarette a beautiful snowy white, very daintily overlaid with a delicate shade of pinkish-crimson. Postpaid, 35c each; 2 for 65c.

DAHLIA COLLECTION

A collection (1 each) of the 11 dahlias listed. We believe this to be the finest assortment that could be gotten together. As will be noted, every variety in this list is an unusual one and the bulbs are strictly first class. \$4.40 Collection, postpaid anywhere, for \$3.90.

EXHIBITION GLADIOLI

A veritable treasure of beauty and color. Gladioli have been developed from ordinary old-fashioned garden flowers into the most important and choicest commercial acquisitions. The spikes are immense with from 12 to 16 open-throat trumpet-like blooms. The colors are superb and range from the most perfect white, which is typified in "Lilywhite" to our new Baron Hulot, wonderful violet-blue, taking in yellows, pinks, reds. Following are the very finest and largest improved Gladioli known, and the largest size bulbs obtainable:

LILYWHITE—A new pure snow white; the long-sought for spotless white gladiolus that will bloom without any special care; vigorous in growth and extremely early (flowering a full week ahead of all other varieties in our gardens), Lilywhite is an ideal forcing variety and a sure blooming sort. The stalks are erect, sturdy and topped with ten or twelve of these immense, open-throat, wonderful flowers. The bulbs we offer are plump and very large, 1½ ins. and up. We have been able to obtain but a limited number. Postpaid, each 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

BARON HULOT—New. Rich violet-blue. A profound color very unusual in gladiolus, and it has met with great popularity. At the gladiolus show Baron Hulot created a sensation and immediately was taken up. Blooms are very large, almost equalling Schwaben in size and are of a velvety texture. This is regarded as the finest blue in existence. Our bulbs are the largest size, which insures more vigorous plants. Postpaid, each 20c; 2 for 35c; dozen, \$1.75.

SCHWABEN—Admitted to be the largest of all gladiolus and a wonder in color. Pure canary yellow when opening, shading to soft sulphur yellow. Golden dark yellow center is blotched with brilliant brownish-carmine. This flower makes one of the finest cut flowers and as such they bring top-notch prices from florists. Very large bulbs. Postpaid, 15c each; 6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.25.

HALLEY—Delicate salmon-pink with a creamy blotch and darker stripes on lower petals. Very early bloomer, large and the best of this color. Bulbs large. Postpaid, 10c each; 3 for 25c; 12 for 75c.

NIAGARA—Beautiful large cream blending to canary yellow on lower petals. Blooms are large with open throat. A sure flowering kind. Postpaid, each 10c; 3 for 25c; 12 for 75c.

PANAMA—New magnificent pink with a slight lavender tint; lovely well arranged flowers of fine size. Plants are vigorous and multiply rapidly. A great favorite. Postpaid, each 10c; 6 for 55c; 12 for 85c.

MRS. WATT—An unusual wine-red; large bold flowers on sturdy stems. A most attractive variety and should be in every gladioli bed. There is no other shade just like it. Largest bulbs. Postpaid, each 10c; 3 for 25c; 12 for 90c.

AMERICA—Famous soft lavender pink; has been a favorite for years and still is. Spikes are erect and the blooms of extra size. Postpaid, 3 for 20c; 12 for 75c.

AUGUSTA—Charming variety having delightful flowers of white blushed with delicate pink. Another standard that has never lost its popularity. Postpaid, 3 for 20c; 12 for 75c.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Bright scarlet flowers of large even size. Erect, and a very vigorous grower. Bulbs multiply rapidly. Splendid sort for outdoors or greenhouse culture. Postpaid, 3 for 20c; 12 for 75c.

GLADIOLI ASSORTMENT

An assortment (1 each) of the 10 most gorgeous gladioli in the world, including the two novelties, Lilywhite and Baron Hulot. No. 1 bulbs. \$1.20 Value, postpaid anywhere, for 90c.



Mrs. Francis King Gladioli.

Calla Lilies

These stately, graceful, almost holy looking Lilies are great favorites as pot plants and require very little attention to produce the most gorgeous blooms.

Culture—Plant single bulb in 6-inch pot about January 15th; keep in warm, dark well-ventilated room until started, then bring to light. Water well and keep from cold.

AETHIOPICA—Pure white, mammoth flowers; dark green foliage. Each 25c; 2 for 45c.

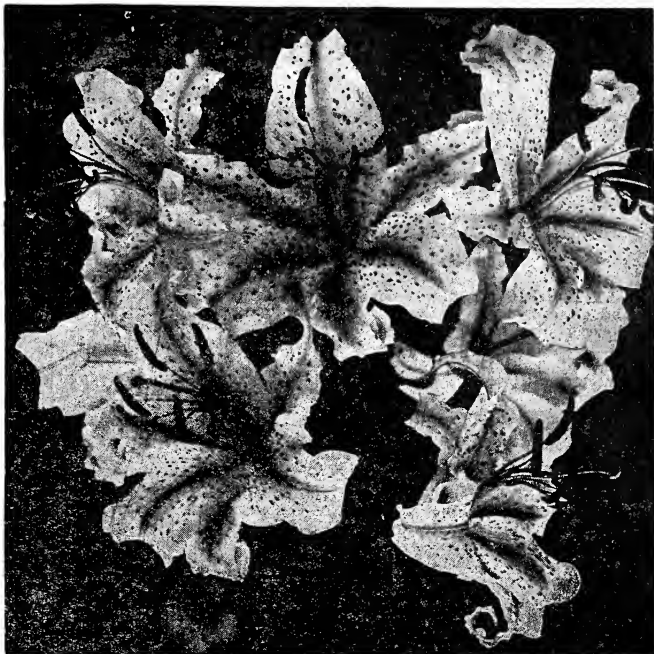
ELLIOTIANA—Large exquisite yellow bloom with remarkable leaves of dark green blotched with white throughout. A very striking plant, highly decorative. Postpaid: Each 35c; 2 for 60c.

Hardy Japanese Lilies

LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRAM (Oriental Orchids)—A Japanese Lily of rare beauty and spicy fragrance. Delicate pink in color, uniquely spotted with deeper pink. Flower resembles the Orchid in shape and coloring, possibly more than any other flower. Excellent for potting or out of doors. Price, each, large bulb, 45c, postpaid.

LILIUM AURATUM—(See illustration) (Golden-Rayed Lily of Japan)—Large pure white flowers, uniquely studded with crimson spots and through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. When open, the blooms measure as much as eight and ten inches across, and have a spicy, delicious fragrance. Generally around a dozen blooms to a stem. Price: Large bulbs, each 45c, postpaid.

WILLET'S PEARL TUBEROSES—Immense clusters of double white, waxy, star-like flowers borne on erect, sturdy stems. They are one of the most highly fragrant flowers cultivated and of the purest white. These bulbs are large (4 to 6 inches) and of a special improved strain. Postpaid, 3 for 20c; dozen 75c; 50 for \$2.00.



Lilium Auratum.

SPRING BEDDING PLANTS

We have had such a tremendous demand during the past few years for bedding plants that we have made arrangements to grow these things on a large scale and will be in a position to supply the plants as listed here from March until June. These are well grown, stocky plants, carefully packed. All prices are postpaid:

ASTERS—The popular Ostrich Feather Asters. (See illustration in our flower seed department.) This is the most beautiful type of aster and does well in this latitude. We have them in the following colors: White, Pink, Red, Blue, Purple, Assorted Colors. Postpaid, stocky plants, 6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.25.

BEGONIA

Gloire de Chatelaine—There is no equal to it as an outdoor bedder; very prolific bloomer. It is continually covered with large rosy-pink flowers, a good substitute for Cinnnati as a Xmas pot plant. Plants from 2½-inch pots, 20c; 3½-inch pots, 50c; 5-inch pots, 60c.

BELLIS DAISY (Double English Daisy)—Used extensively for planting alone or in beds with pansies. Pink and white. 50c doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

CALADIUMS (Fancy Leaf)—(See illustration in bulb section.) Nothing better for hanging baskets, boxes, etc. Each 50c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Finest varieties, grown in 2½-inch pots; well rooted stocky plants. White, pink, red, yellow. Postpaid, each 35c; 4 for \$1.20; 12 for \$3.50.

GERANIUMS—Finest named varieties; double; free bloomers. White, pink, red, salmon. From 2½-inch pots, well rooted, each 20c; 6 for \$1.10. 3-inch pots, each 30c; 6 for \$1.50. 4-inch pots, extra stocky, each 40c; 6 for \$2.25.

GOLDEN GLOW—Strong plants. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c.

HOLLYHOCK—Double varieties; white, pink, crimson and yellow. Price, postpaid, 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.25.

IMPATIENS SULTANI—This is one of the most distinct and beautiful pot plants in winter or for summer bedding, of compact, neat habit, and always in bloom; the flowers are bright and contrast finely with the glossy, lovely green leaves. We have this plant in all shades of pink, salmon pink, delicate apple blossom pink, also purple, near white, variegated white and salmon and bright orange scarlet. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

LANTANAS—One of the best summer flowering plants for our climate; equally fine in dry or wet weather. There are few bedding plants that bloom more continuously or afford a greater variety of color.

Countess Morny—Flowers lemon color.
Favorite—Yellow, merging into crimson.
Francine—Flowers large and rosy lilac.
Javoi—Purest white; very large flowers.
Price, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

GIANT FLOWERING PANSY—Pansies are too well known to require any description. Mixed colors. 50c doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

PETUNIAS—Finest single bedding varieties. Mixed colors. 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS—Extra large, for pot plants, porch boxes, etc.; pot grown. Each 50c; 6 for \$2.50.

PERIWINKLE—Everblooming bedding plants, flowers phlox shaped. In separate colors, rose or white. Each 10c; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

SEDUM SPECTABLE (Dew Plant or Ice Plant)—An erect growing plant, fine for boxes or baskets or as a pot plant. Blooms red. 15c each.

FLOWERING STRAWBERRY—An attractive plant for boxes or baskets. Blooms pink; foliage variegated green and white. 15c each.

SALVIA BONFIRE—The very largest bedding kind. The freest bloomers. Pot grown, extra stocky. 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c.

SHASTA DAISIES—Large stocky plants. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c.

VERBENA—In separate colors; the best varieties. Scarlet, Pink, Purple, White, Strong plants, 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c.

VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA—For baskets, vases, porch or window-boxes there is no vine that can quite take the place of this graceful green and white leaved plant. Very robust grower. Each 25c; 6 for \$1.25.

WANDERING JEW—A creeper for hanging baskets. Very pretty variegated green and white leaves with red under color. A rapid grower. Postpaid: 2½ inch pots, each 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

ZINNIAS—We make a specialty of only the Mammoth or Colossal varieties, the seed of which we are careful to get from specialists. Some varieties we import from Japan that our assortment may be the best to be had. Colossal Plants in Pink, Red, Purple, White. Postpaid, 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED—Our new specialty. For description, see inside of front cover. Each 25c; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00.

PICOTEE ZINNIA—For description, see inside front cover. Each 25c; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00.

HOUSE PLANTS

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS—The lacy-looking plant usually classed as a fern. Very fine for pot culture, hanging baskets, porch boxes, etc.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI—The fluffy kind. Has long graceful fronds which hang prettily from hanging-baskets, etc. Price on Asparagus: 2½ inch pots, 25c; 3 inch 30c; 4 inch 40c.

FERNS

BOSTON (*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*)—The well-known popular house fern. We have them in all sizes.

OSTRICH PLUME (*Nephrolepis Whitmanii*)—The fluffy, crinkled fern which is a sport of the Boston Fern.

Prices on Ferns: Each 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

GARDEN FERTILIZERS, IMPLEMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

STIM-U-PLANT

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET

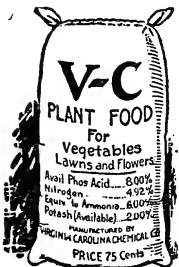
Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office

STIM-U-PLANT, highly concentrated fertilizer in tablet form. The most modern, efficient and scientific method of fertilizing growing plants, especially house-plants, such as ferns, geraniums, etc., and for window boxes, hanging baskets, urns and conservatory use. In either liquid or tablet form. Contains 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid and 15 per cent potash.

Price: Trial Size, 10 tablets, postpaid.....15c
Small Size, 30 tablets, postpaid.....25c
Economy Size, 100 tablets, postpaid.....75c

BONE MEAL—For Lawns, pot plants and permanent flower beds there is nothing better. No danger of "burning" the plants, as with other fertilizers, because Bone Meal must first decompose before it is available as plant food. This process is gradual, and therefore Bone Meal is more lasting in its effects. Use 2 lbs. to 100 square feet (10x10 ft.); 1,000 lbs. to the acre.

Price: 200 pound sack\$6.00
100 pound sack 3.50
50 pound sack 2.00
Small amounts per pound, postpaid..... .10



TOP DRESSER—Guano 7-5-5. Fine for Lawns, Flower Beds and gardens where quick results are desired. Use 50 lbs. to 1,000 square feet (100x100 ft.). 200 lb. sack \$6.00 f. o. b., Augusta.

V. C. PLANT FOOD—8-6-3. A very high-grade commercial fertilizer put up in convenient small size packages for small gardens. We recommend it for lawns, flower beds, vegetable gardens, pot plants, etc.

Prices Not Prepaid.

1 pound cans\$.25
2 pound cans45
5 pound bags75
10 pound bags 1.25
25 pound bags 2.25

PRUNING SHEARS—California Pattern. Length 9 inches. Tempered tool steel blade; volute spring; adjustable ratchet nut; black japanned handles. The shears for pruning rose bushes, shrubbery, fruit trees, etc. Will last indefinitely. Postpaid, \$1.40.

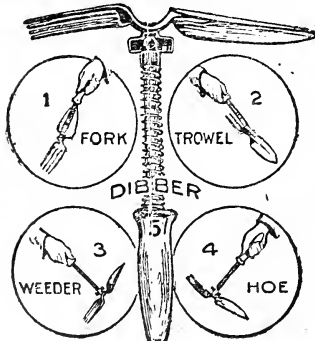
WIRE HANGING BASKETS—Well made, extra heavy wire with hanger.

Prices Postpaid.

8 inches diameter at top.....\$.30
10 inches diameter at top..... .35
12 inches diameter at top..... .40
14 inches diameter at top..... .50
16 inches diameter at top..... .65

SPAGHNUM MOSS—For use in hanging baskets and packing flower plants, etc. Prices, postpaid: Lb. 10c; 5 to 10 lbs. 6c; 25 lbs. or more, 5c per lb.

WILLET'S SPECIAL GARDEN TOOL—We have offered and



listed in the past in our catalogue half a dozen or more garden tools, all ranging in price from 40c to 75c. We have at last a garden tool that combines all in one and at a reasonable price. This garden tool is what we call our Five-in-One Garden Tool. It is a weeder, hoe, fork, trowel and dibber absolutely complete. This takes the place of all of these garden tools and at a cost of not more than the price of any two tools as mentioned. No one with a small garden can afford to be without one. Price, each 75c. Postpaid 80c.

LAWN SPRINKLERS



Even Spread Sprinkler.

EVEN SPREAD LAWN SPRINKLER—(See illustration). A new lawn sprinkler and the best we have found to date. Top is heavy lead curving outward against which the stream is forced and spreads "just like rain." Each \$2.50; add 10c postage.

RAINFALL—A one-armed revolving sprinkler of polished nickel. Water pressure forces the top up and it revolves on ball-bearings. These ball-bearings reduce wear, which soon puts some kinds out of commission. Each \$1.25.

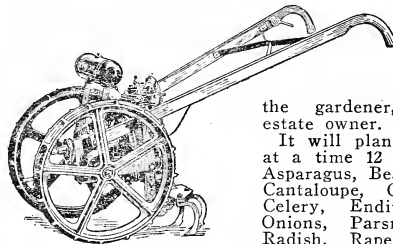
SHOWER BATH—A solid brass circular sprinkler with perforated top through which the water is forced and is thrown, covering an area about 20 feet across. Postpaid, 80c.

ZENITH—Three-armed revolving sprayer that flings the water from the ends, spraying an area of 20 or 30 feet. Each \$1.15; add 10c postage.

PLUVIUS—Same principle as Zenith, but the arms are elevated on a 12-inch extension, making it stand higher. Each \$1.35; add 10c postage.

LARGER CROPS, MORE PROFITS WITH LESS LABOR

THE ACME JR. POWER CULTIVATOR is a simple, practical, economical labor saving tool for nurseryman and estate owner.



the gardener, estate owner.

It will plant one to three rows at a time 12 to 36 inches apart—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Onions, Parsnip, Peas, Pepper, Radish, Rape, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Turnip.

It Solves the Help Problem.

The Acme Jr. achieves the highest degree yet developed in a power cultivator, all parts are dust-proof and running in oil. Its design, material and workmanship is a very much higher grade than you expect in this class of machinery.

The unmechanical man need not hesitate on the Acme Jr. for it is the most simple of tools, thoroughly reliable and five minutes of your time will enable you to understand it fully.

With the Acme Jr. you can plant one to three rows, cultivate, disc, harrow and weed in any kind of soil. An eleven-year-old boy with an Acme Jr. will do more work than ten men with hoes, five men with hand implements, three men with seeders, three men with lawn mowers, or one horse in light cultivation.

Can you afford to be without it? Write for complete description, etc. THE ACME CULTIVATOR COMPANY, Department W., Salem, Ohio, U. S. A., or N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Ga.

Special Offer

In order to introduce our special Five-in-One Garden Tool we are offering to every purchaser of \$5.00 worth of garden or flower seed one of these tools free. No gardener or anyone with a small flower garden can afford to be without one. It is the most ideal garden tool that we have ever seen. When ordering, if you desire this premium, be certain to enter it up very plainly on your order sheet.

Willet's Field and Farm Seeds

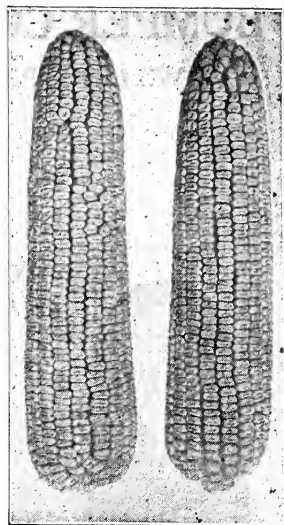
NOTE! Of Help to Agriculture. It was our Mr. Willet who first exploited and practically gave to Southern Agriculture Fulghum Oats, Abruzzi Rye, Brown Top Millet, Georgia Hundred Day Speckled Velvet Bean and Georgia Bush Velvet Bean. These matters are worth to the South today tens of millions of dollars. Our research work in plant life, our skilled and scientific knowledge of our business and our reliability—these are all well known by The Plant Division of our United States Agricultural Department, with whom on our part we have large transactions.

Willet's Superior Field Corns

AMERICAN INDIAN CORN FOR FIELD SEED.

Field Corns have been improved more in the past few years than probably any other field seed. The present types will produce two or three times more today than the old varieties ever did under most favorable conditions. This has been on account of careful breeding and scientific selections. We have developed some very superior corns which we are now offering, some for prolificness, some earliness, some size of ear, others for keeping qualities and one for weevil resisting qualities. This house has made a study of Field Corns for the past twenty-five years, and we are considered an authority in this particular work. Read carefully the descriptions of our Corns, and you can readily see why these Corns should be planted in preference to ordinary grown stock. It means dollars and cents to the planter.

Culture—Plant 8 quarts to an acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Plant 5 foot rows 12 inches in drill—though controlled by strength of land. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep. Plant field corn in Florida, January and February.



WILLET'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT

OUR EARLIEST YELLOW FIELD CORN—This is not a prolific corn, but always yields from one to two nice large ears. Has large, broad grains of a rich golden color. Not a flint variety, but a moderately hard corn, well shucked and does not rot in the field. Is exceptionally early, maturing in about ninety days, and because of its earliness it is now being largely grown for early feed crops, and after oats or truck crops. Meal can be had one hundred days after planting. It is a hardy, healthy, vigorous growing corn and withstands adverse weather conditions better than many others. An improvement over the common Yellow Dent, and much superior in every way. We get our stocks each year from the best habitat for this corn. It is carefully selected and the very best. It is advisable to buy fresh seed each year. **Price:** Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; ½ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.25. Not postpaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.00; sack 2½ bus., \$2.75 per bus.

WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE DENT

OUR EARLIEST WHITE FIELD CORN—In earliness, hardness and vigorousness this corn is identical to our Improved Golden Dent. Often used for roasting ears, but we do not recommend it for this purpose, the garden varieties (under vegetable department) are preferable in every respect for the table. A softer corn than Golden Dent, the grains are large white and deep; cob is comparatively small. This is an ideal milling type. Some growers use it each year as their main crop and it has produced on good lands 60 to 90 bushels per acre. There is quite a demand for it, for early planting on account of earliness, and late plantings after truck and oats. Our stocks are carefully selected and the best obtainable. **Price:** Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; ½ pk. 80c; 1 pk. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; sack 2½ bus. \$2.75 per bus.

WILLET'S WEEVIL-PROOF PROLIFIC CORN

New and only listed by us. The Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., has been working for a number of years on a white weevil-proof corn. They first tried to get a hard, flint-resistant corn; this failed, as the weevil will attack any corn regardless of its hardness; even pop corns are sometimes completely destroyed regardless of their hardness. Next they tried to get a thick, heavy, long shuck, to completely cover the small, often open end of the ear where the weevils and other insects enter to attack the corn. In this perfect shuck they have found a tremendous success against weevils. This corn encourages now the growing of corn where the destruction by weevils has largely heretofore made it impossible; as oftentimes the largest part of crops have been practically ruined or destroyed in the field even before it was dry enough to harvest. We today offer to the trade a weevil-resistant corn, and one equal to any in prolificness, and it has many good qualities that some of our better known corns are deficient in. This corn has a small or medium ear from two to three to the stalk; small red cob, long grains and shells out well. Seventy pounds of corn on the ear will shell out above sixty pounds net. It is about one week earlier than Marlboro. A big Augusta corn grower writes, "I made 180 bushels on 3 acres my first year, and an average of 50 bushels per acre on my entire crop the following year. Stalks not large, but makes on an average of two to three ears; shucks long and extend beyond the tips of the ears and close tightly; keeps well in field and storage. I had less loss by weevils than ever before. It was the most prolific corn I ever raised, but I would plant no other now if it made ten bushels to acre less on account of weevils." There is an especially big demand for this corn throughout the South and growers are reporting the most favorable results. Our stocks are limited and we advise all buyers to place orders early. **Price:** Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.25; 1 bus. \$4.25; sack 2½ bus. at \$4.00 per bus.

WILLET'S PRIDE

This corn has been grown throughout Georgia for the past fifteen years. It is one of the very best field corns listed by us. It is called by quite a number of growers Poor Man Corn, they claim it to be the surest corn on thin lands. Our grower here at Augusta averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop of 200 acres. He claims that he has planted nothing else on his farms for the past eight years and in that time has never made a failure. The corn has a medium ear, two to a stalk, extra long deep grains, small red cob. We can recommend it to any farmer as there is no better variety for a main crop. Our stocks were all grown by one man and selected for seed purposes. **Prices:** Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; ½ pk. 80c; 1 pk. \$1.25. Not postpaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.25; sack 2½ bus. at \$3.00 per bus.

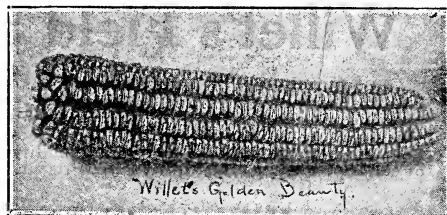


Willet's Weevil-Proof Corn.

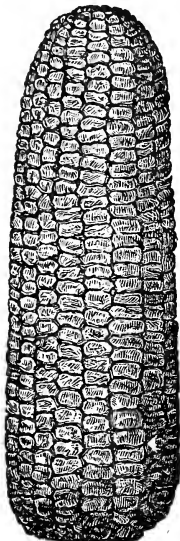
BUMPER CORN—SUPER CROPS

WILLET'S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY

This is a new variety of our introduction. The most valuable Yellow Corn today known. We produced this corn through many years of crossing the Louisiana Yellow Creole, Marlboro and Georgia Six Ear and carefully breeding and selecting for a pure type. There has been a great demand for a hard, flinty, prolific yellow corn, and we have succeeded in producing one and now offer it to the public. This is a medium ear corn producing two to four ears to stalk. Small cob; grains deep rich Golden Yellow and hard. It is very high in feed value and growers claim it will feed longer than any white variety. We believe this to be the best keeper of any corn; it never rots in the field on account of rainy weather. We have seen it shocked in the field in early fall and stay there until the next spring, and when shucked it was in perfect condition. It is hardy and vigorous and more resistant to drought than all other varieties. Has produced here 75 bushels per acre on 40-acre field. Ten days to two weeks earlier than Marlboro or Georgia Six Ear. We haven't sufficient space to enumerate all the good qualities of this corn. Have only a limited amount to offer. We advise ordering early. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.25; 1 bu. \$4.25; sack 2½ bus. at \$4.00 per bu.



Willet's Golden Beauty.



Georgia Six Ear.

This is a standard corn and well known throughout the South. It is sold under numerous names. It is one of our most prolific varieties and has won many prizes for the largest yield per acre. Here at Augusta it has produced under test, several times, more than 100 bushels per acre. It is a flint corn, grains are small and long, very small white cob, turns out remarkably well when shelled. Our grower at Augusta the past year on 22 acres averaged 98 bushels per acre. Our seed stock this year has been carefully selected for seed purposes. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; sack 2½ bus. \$2.75 per bu.

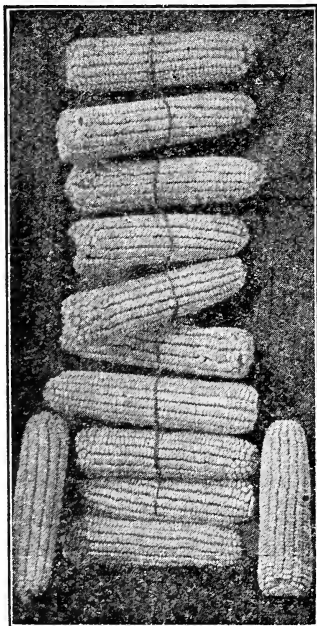
GEORGIA SIX EAR

IMPROVED MALBORO PROLIFIC

A well known standard corn. This is one of the most popular white varieties on the market, and it has many good points. It makes 2 to 3 ears per stalk; grain and cob white. It is not especially early in maturing, but makes a good yield. Many cash prizes in the State of South Carolina have been won by this variety. Being a pure white corn it is excellent for milling purposes. Our stocks were grown by one of the most careful farmers in South Carolina. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.00; sack 2½ bus. \$2.75 per bu.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC

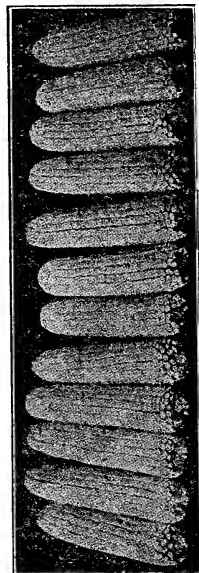
One of our best prolific many eared corns. The Agricultural College at Athens, Ga., for the past three or four years test in succession makes this corn to lead all; runs 2 or 3 ears per stalk, which gives it advantage over other prolific corns. The majority of all ears produced are of medium size. Has a large stalk which grows off quicker, and a deep root system and withstands drought better than most prolific corns. The cob is dark red, grains are cream white, but not flint. Ready for milling ten days to two weeks before Georgia Six Ear or Marlboro. We consider this corn quite an improvement over the old prolific varieties. It has yielded as high per acre as any standard variety under test. Our seed stock is carefully selected and grown from prize winning stock. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.00; sack 2½ bus. \$2.85 per bu.



Willet's Marlboro Corn.

HICKORY KING

A widely known and very popular white corn, especially for high land. This corn contains the smallest cob of any variety, grains very large and white, making a fine quality of meal. This corn is called by some Poorland Corn. Matures in 115 to 125 days. This is probably the best known of all the standard varieties. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.10; sack 2½ bus. \$3.00 per bu.



Whatley's Prolific.

THOROUGHbred BIG ROCKDALE

This is a well known corn and anyone desiring a large early variety, we believe that this is one of the best. We believe it is an improvement over the old big eared Shaw. It is considered among the big eared corns the modern "thoroughbred." The ears are 12 inches long with large diameter; grains white and big and fill out to the extreme tip end. Ears often weigh 1½ lbs. An ideal corn on rich bottom land in Georgia or black lands of the Southwest. Very prolific for a big ear variety. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.10; 1 bu. \$3.25; sack 2½ bus. \$3.10 per bu.

TENNESSEE RED COB

The great Tennessee corn, known in Virginia as Columbia Beauty. Large ears, medium early, white grains, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used on heavy land and in the swamp. An excellent drought-resistant variety, and considered one of the best all purpose corns. Largely grown throughout the South. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.00; sack 2½ bus. \$2.75 per bu.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE

The universal ensilage and fodder corn. A great favorite for corn and fodder in Virginia. It has proven the best ensilage corn for our section, even grows here 15 feet or taller. Big white ears. A remarkable silo corn. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 30c; 1 pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; sack 2½ bus. \$2.75 per bu.

SELECTED SEED CORNS

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN

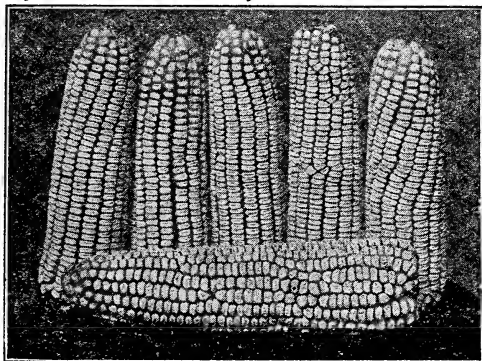
Flinty white, heavy. Our breeder has made a specialty of this corn for ten years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to two ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of the stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cocke's Prolific. Out of 33 varieties N. C. Exp. Sta. for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often, or four ears to stalk; grains are flinty and glisten like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cocke's is considered one of the most prolific corns in Virginia. Qt. 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.25; sack 2½ bus. at \$3.00 per bus.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN

Grains good size. Stalk tall, 10 to 15 feet high, wide blades and quick grower—80 to 90 days. Plant early or till July 10th. Used largely for roasting ears, for flour grinding, and for barn use, too. While called "Flour Corn" its dough does not rise like wheat. Each grain sends forth three or more stalks, main stalk has three ears and other stalks one or two. A wonderful yielder. The earliest of all corns. Fairly good roasting ears. Makes best meal of all corns. Grain looks like white ivory. The top of grain has not the usual dent in it. There is no hard part at all to the grain—grain is all soft and can be chewed up like wheat. A most useful corn, but little known here. Price, Qt. 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck \$1.50; bus. \$5.00.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN

The Mexican June Corn we are now offering is quite an improvement over the old of a few years ago. We have improved the quality of this corn to the place where now it produces two large ears to the stalk and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains. We only list the Tall Mexican June Corn. The Dwarf does not do well in our section and is a mixed corn. There is no variety of corn that can be planted as late as the Mexican June and mature. This corn should not be planted before June 1st, and can be planted up to the



Mexican June Corn.

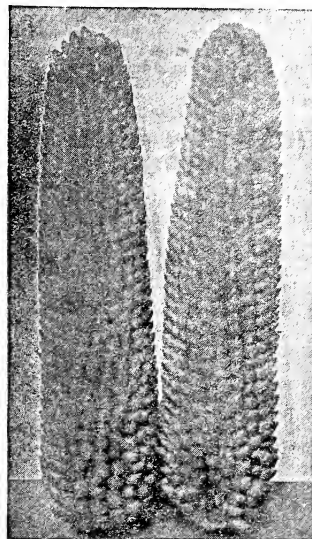
very last of July and mature. You too can have roasting ears up until frost, by planting this corn. It is a soft corn and the cob is sappy, and it will remain in a soft state later than all other varieties. This is the best of all corns for silo purposes when planted late; produced here around 16 tons of silage per acre. Our grower the past season planted Mexican June corn on July 15th and averaged 65 bushels of matured corn per acre. It is better never to pull the fodder but shock corn and leave it this way until thoroughly dry. Will stand more drought than any other variety. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 35c; ½ pk. 75c; 1 pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.50; sack 2½ bus. \$3.25 per bu.

NOTICE! Special care should be taken in selecting your seed corn. There are lots of our best farmers who have been planting corn for years, and as they thought this corn had been giving them good results, being nothing but a mixed hybrid variety without name. If they would only try some standard bred variety suitable to their soil and see how much more they would produce per acre, they would quickly see what they had been losing for years. Try out this year as an experiment one or two new varieties. You will find it will be worth your time and very profitable in the end.

Pop Corn

Its General Uses Are Unknown

Pop Corn is usually thought of only as a popping proposition, but it is, however, one of our best crops for forage and early feed that is known. There is no crop known that will produce more forage and of the very highest feeding value than Pop Corn. It should be planted in 3 or 4 foot rows about 6 inches in the row, several grains to the hill. In June it is full grown and has an abundance of ears in the milk. This crop can be cut and fed to stock. It can also be planted up to July 4th. When planted for corn it should be planted much thinner, one stalk to the hill, every three or four inches in the row, and will produce on good land 35 to 50 bushels per acre.



White Rice Pop Corn.

POP CORN AND COW PEAS MIXED

This makes an ideal combination and the cheapest of hay Use one-fourth bushel of Pop Corn, three-fourth bushels of Cow Peas per acre. It cures easily and makes a balanced ration.

WHITE RICE

This is probably one of the most well known and popular varieties. It is very prolific. It pops pure white and the quality is excellent. Produces one to six ears to the stalk. Price: Postpaid, 1 pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN

One of the best varieties for forage purposes. Ears a little larger than White Rice; handsome yellow grains. Pops perfectly white and exceedingly tender. Price: Postpaid, 1 pkt. 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

Broom Corn

More of this Crop Should be Grown in the South

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM—We have found this to be the only variety that has proven successful in the South. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strictly a green variety of brush. Grows about 8 ft. Stands up well and always free from crooked brush. One acre produces about 500 lbs. of brush, and 30 to 40 bushels of seed. Plant in spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. Plant in drills ¾ feet apart leaving 6 inches in the row. Requires 20 pounds to the acre. This crop has been tremendously profitable in the past few years, and we advise the more general planting of this. Get Agricultural Department at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. Price: Postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

COTTON GROWING IN THE SOUTH

Cotton Growing in the South Can Again Be Profitable

It has been demonstrated in the past year that cotton can be grown successfully in spite of the boll weevil, but not without carrying out the following rules which are absolutely essential: PROPER PREPARATION OF SEED BEDS. SUFFICIENT FERTILIZATION. PROPER CULTIVATION. PLANTING ONLY GOOD TYPES OF EARLY MATURING COTTON SEED. PROPER POISONING FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DESTRUCTION BY BOLL WEEVIL.

BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL

The question of Boll Weevil Control is very important. Our Mr. Willet who has devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural developments of the South has made this one point quite a study for the past few years. There is no doubt as to the growing of cotton, but certainly it will have to be poisoned either with calcium arsenate in the powdered form or with other preparations which use as a basis calcium arsenate. In quite a number of instances reports have reached us that it was unsuccessful. We found this due more to weather conditions, poor cultivation, no fertilization and inferior seed than to the failure of poisoning. In most cases, without boll weevil poor crops would have been raised.

DIRECTIONS FOR BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL

First—Break land very early, plowing under all cover crops, and cover crops in these boll weevil days are more than ever necessary.

Second—Plant cotton early and in warm soils as early as frost will allow. Plant only early type cottons that produce fruit quickly and have proven their value in this respect.

Third—Before planting apply guano one time only, high in phosphorus with good nitrogen content; in sandy lands use some potash.

Fourth—Close-space your cotton, hedge-row fashion, which eliminates late vegetative bearing limbs and produces early fruit on the main stem. Thin out to the width of a hoe, leaving one or two stalks to the hill. This is revolutionary, but it is the correct method. With an early weevil emergence poison early with Calcium Arsenate or Hill's Mixture, a liquid poison. Hill's Mixture is much the cheaper for small cotton and it carries the advantage that it can be put on at any time in the day and does not have to wait until there is dew at night.

Fifth—Cultivate intensely and shallow once a week or oftener if possible. Keep it up until August. Pick up all punctured squares if cheap labor can be secured. Repeat every five days. Gather from plants the dried, yellow flared squares if they do not fall.

Sixth—Start poisoning on first appearance of weevil. If you use dust method no hand sprayer equals "American Beauty," which will take care of small or large cotton. For large acreages we recommend horse power machines. "Hill's Mixture" can be applied at any time and often at a time when dusting methods can not be used.

Seventh—It is vitally necessary to turn under all cotton stalks by October 10th to kill out winter weevils. It is economic ignorance not to turn under early in the fall and prevent from hibernation the winter weevils.

Eighth—To develop an early producing cotton soil plant down early wherever possible, fall cover crops. Weevils can not live in green crops and these green crops prevent in winter the washing or leaching of soil and when turned under in the early spring add nitrogen and humus to the soil.

HILL'S MIXTURE BOLL WEEVIL POISON

Hill's method of boll weevil control has so forcibly been brought to our attention that we are listing for the benefit of our customers what is said by prominent farmers and planters and what we know of this method. Expert investigators of The Manufacturer's Record say "HILL'S METHOD OF BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL MAKES PRE-WEEVIL COTTON PRODUCTION POSSIBLE." Hill's Mixture is a calcium arsenate basis poison which is applied to the top of the cotton plant, perfected by Mr. L. D. Hill, of Gough, Ga., a practical and one of the most successful and one of the largest farmers in Burke County, Georgia, for years the largest cotton growing county in Georgia. Last year it passed from the experimental stage and was used in its home and surrounding counties, which results proved 100 per cent protection where the proper application was made. So overwhelming was the demand for it in Burke county that Mr. Hill was forced to erect a plant at Gough to supply the insistent demand. No advertising created this demand, but actual results obtained the preceding year brought Hill's Mixture into prominence. As Mr. N. L. Willet, Agricultural Agent of the C. & W. C. Railroad and founder of the reliable firm, N. L. Willet Seed Company, says in the Augusta Chronicle of December 31st, "Its growth in six weeks has been phenomenal." This was occasioned not by its projectors, but by results, conclusive, positive and actual, by field operations conducted by farmers and planters of every type, from banker to share cropper.

Mr. Simeon Bell, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Waynesboro, Ga., says, "My production of forty-one bales on sixty-four acres and of seventy-one bales on one hundred and twelve acres was made possible by the use of Hill's Mixture."

Dr. J. M. Byne, one of Burke County's most progressive farmers, on four hundred acres less than 1921, made twice as much cotton as in 1921, his best production being ten bales of 512 pounds each grown on eight acres of land planted with College No. 1 Seed and systematically poisoned with Hill's Mixture. He says: "I used Hill's Mixture as protection against weevil damage and I unqualifiedly recommend Hill's Mixture."

Mr. James H. Whitehead, President of the Citizens Bank of Waynesboro, as a test grew nine bales of cotton on ten acres of land. He advises its use and feels satisfied that its users will secure results.

Mr. G. A. Steadman, another prominent farmer says: "I unhesitatingly and willingly recommend Hill's Mixture." On fifty-four acres planted in cotton this year for wages, I poisoned eleven as a test. I made more on these eleven acres poisoned with Hill's Mixture than I did on the forty-three not treated with Hill's Mixture."

Mrs. Minnie Wright, a widow, farming at Gough, Georgia, and doing her own work, made sixteen and two-third bales on fifteen acres, being assisted in her labor by her little daughter and twelve-year-old son. "I would not attempt to farm if I could not get Hill's Mixture," says Mrs. Wright.

Jack Jordan, a colored renter, planted eighteen acres poisoned with Hill's Mixture and made fifteen bales, and he says: "Hill's Mixture did so much for me I am glad to have a chance, in my humble way, to tell others about it."

Tom Brown, a share cropper and a colored man, on twenty-four acres poisoned with Hill's Mixture made fourteen bales. He says: "I cleared big money this year while other colored farmers around me are giving up their land and are out of heart and spirit to go on farming."

Mr. Frank S. Palmer, Mayor of Waynesboro, Georgia, and prominent land owner and planter, says: "I have the same faith in Hill's Mixture that I imagine I would have in a life preserver if I were thrown overboard in the Atlantic ocean. In other words, it saved my financial life in 1922."

Mr. G. A. Cates, a farmer in Burke County, produced sixteen bales on twenty-one acres and says: "From my experience and observation and of others that have used Hill's Mixture, I feel that the cotton problem has been solved."

Mr. F. M. Hurst, Sheriff of Burke County, Georgia, says: "I fully well know that I would not have made the cotton I did had I not protected the fruit this year by the use of Hill's Mixture. I poisoned eighteen of thirty-two acres planted in cotton and from these eighteen acres I gathered ten of the fifteen bales I made. The remaining fourteen acres, which were not poisoned this way only produced five bales."

Mr. L. D. Hill, of Gough, Georgia, the discoverer of Hill's Mixture, used Hill's Mixture on the eight hundred acres which he planted in cotton in various sections of Burke County farmed by renters, share croppers and wage hands, and he picked and ginned six hundred and four bales of cotton from eight hundred and twelve acres, his best production being eighteen and one-half bales on nine acres of land, which he grew solely to show the possibilities of cotton production under boll weevil conditions by the proper use of Hill's Mixture. He planted Holden's Prolific cotton almost entirely.

It is therefore conclusively proven by these and other results that the expert investigations which have been made and which have brought forth in every case unqualified endorsements of Hill's Mixture are warranted in every sense of the word. We quote from The Manufacturer's Record of December 1, 1922: "Owing to the highly enthusiastic reports reaching us from Burke County regarding Hill's Mixture, we sent Mr. J. S. Whaley, of Edisto Island, South Carolina, to go personally over the ground and give us an unprejudiced report. Mr. Whaley is a recognized authority on boll weevil poisoning, having made a personal study of all methods in connection with the Government on his own plantation. He is also representing large financial interests in making investigations into the possibility of cotton growing in San Domingo and the West Indies." Mr. Whaley says: "A BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY WHICH PERMITS THE REMUNERATIVE PRODUCTION OF COTTON UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS HAS UNQUESTIONABLY BEEN FOUND."

For further information and prices write—Barrett & Company, the largest cotton factors in the world, Augusta, Ga., or Hill's Mixture Corporation, the manufacturers of this preparation, 19 Jackson Street, Augusta, Ga., or N. L. Willet Seed Company, Augusta, Ga.



MELROSINE

It Kills Rose Bugs

WHY RAISE ROSES

ROSE Bugs are those pernicious pests known only too well to exasperated rose lovers—the nasty grayish-brown, long-legged, quick-flying beetles, about three-eighths of an inch long, sometimes also known as Rose Chafers, Rose Beetles, Rose Curculio, etc.

They suddenly swarm in the gardens in myriads for five or six weeks, just when the roses come into bloom. They first attack white and blush roses, then passing to the yellow, pink, and red beauties. Having ruined all the roses, flowers, buds, petals, and foliage, they overrun peonies, Japanese iris, lilacs, spirea, coreopsis, rhododendrons, and other June blooms. They also infest cherries, grape vines, etc., and will even ravage vegetables.

Thus, although known as Rose Bugs, hardly a garden subject is safe from their rapacious appetite.

Meanwhile, they have laid their eggs in the lovely rosebuds, to hatch into grubs, which find their way into the soil. There they hibernate over the winter to emerge full-fledged in still greater numbers when the roses bloom again. Every Rose Bug in your garden is therefore not only a present evil, but a still greater menace for the future.

Until the advent of MELROSINE, those iron-clad spoilers were invincible; their hard shells and enormous vitality making them practically immune to ordinary poisons, unless used in such strength as to be destructive to plants.

Formerly the only known remedy (?) was to pick them by hand if you could catch them, and drown them in kerosene—in truth a counsel of despair.

BUT NOW ROSE BUGS NEED NO LONGER BE PATIENTLY ENDURED: THEY ARE EASILY ELIMINATED. If you let them ruin your garden it will simply be due to your own neglect, you can't blame it on "luck."—For, when

SPRAYED WITH MELROSINE—THEY DIE!

Based upon an entirely new principle, non-poisonous, *pleasant and harmless to use*, yet

S TO FEED BUGS

MELROSINE

Is Certain Death to Rose Bugs!

The blooms are saved *without spot or blemish*, PERFECT—for not only the dreaded Rose Bugs but other insects are destroyed. Moreover, the plants are cleansed and sanitized, thus preventing disease, and adding resistance to winter killing. Strengthened, invigorated and refreshed, they produce a greater number of blooms, enhanced in color, beauty, and size.

MELROSINE is a concentrated liquid insecticide: One gallon will make from 20 to 25 gallons of spray solution, and will care for over 100 rose bushes for the season. The simple directions on every can make it easy to use.

MELROSINE made its great success as a positive remedy for Rose Bugs, for which it is, so far as we know, the only effective preparation. But of course, the less resistant insects succumb still more readily to its deadly power, and therefore you have in

MELROSINE

The One Universal Contract Insecticide

offering all the convenience and economy of having on hand one preparation to combat various sucking insects. It is effective for most species of Plant Lice, Black Flies, Green Flies, Soft Scale Insects, Rose Leaf Hoppers, Saw Flies, Japanese Beetles, Thrips, Red Spiders, Aster Bugs, Mealy Bugs, etc.

Price List of MELROSINE

Gallon Can.....	\$6.00	Quart Can.....	\$1.75
Half-Gallon Can..	3.25	Pint Can.....	1.00
Trial Size.....		50c	

By Mail or Express at purchaser's expense, or the Trial Size sent Postpaid for 60c.

For Sale By

WILLIAMS SEED CO.

71 Commercial Place

Norfolk, Va.



SOLE MANUFACTURERS
GARDEN CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Conkey's

THE ORIGINAL BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED

Raises Husky Chicks

A Ready Prepared Mash for baby chicks and all self-feeding young fowls. This remarkable feed—originated by Conkey and prepared through processes controlled and used exclusively by Conkey is a complete ration—containing all the elements needed for safely starting baby chicks, ducklings, goslings, poults, guineas, pheasants, etc.



HIS superior chick mash was the first commercial poultry feed containing buttermilk—that is why we call it the only ORIGINAL buttermilk starting feed.

Conkey's did not "just happen"—it is a scientifically-balanced feed as clean and wholesome and as conscientiously-prepared as "infant food." Selected, plump grains, ground to proper fineness, are combined with other ingredients so as to make the feed readily digestible, palatable and nutritious. TASTE it, SMELL it, that's the way to judge a chick feed.

Conkey's carries buttermilk in just the right proportion as an aid in prevention of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea, "leg weakness," etc. The buttermilk is Semi-Solid buttermilk, blended with the other ingredients by the ORIGINAL process in such a way as to preserve the appetizing, tonic, and other properties of the newly-churned product.

The moisture in the buttermilk is drawn off by the exclusive Conkey process in such a way as not to subject it to the terrific heat usually required in "drying" buttermilk.

Lactic acid in buttermilk is described as an "Intestinal broom" which sweeps away unfriendly bacteria and disease germs in the delicate digestive tract. Buttermilk is also rich in one of the vitamins necessary to growing birds. It is a wonderful appetizer, aid to digestion and flesh builder.

However, it is not the buttermilk nor the other ingredients alone that causes people to declare that their chicks grow twice as fast on Conkey's.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, 12%; Crude Fibre, 4%; Crude Fat 3%; Nitrogen Free Extract, 56%; Carbohydrates, 60%.

Ingredients

Semi-Solid Buttermilk, pinhead oatmeal, a special wheat middlings whole corn meal, corn feed meal and granulated bone.

It is not the buttermilk alone that protects the chicks from disease during the first critical eight weeks. The secret is in the combination of these materials by the Conkey method—the balancing of the ration, as Conkey alone knows how.

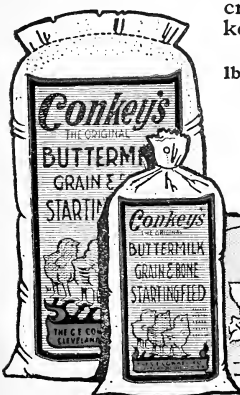
Don't be influenced by "cheaper" imitations labeled "buttermilk"—that word may be used to deceive unwary buyers—to cover up a multitude of "sinful" grains, mill sweepings, poisonous weed seeds, musty screenings, worthless by-products, or other poor material having little or no nutritive value.

Conkey's is so palatable that one poultryman said it ought to be used for "breakfast food." One woman wrote: "My chicks just love Conkey's. It is so tasty, and my, how they do grow! Better still, we didn't have a single loss in the present hatch, no White Diarrhea or other bowel troubles like before we began using Conkey's."

FEED IT FIRST 8 WEEKS

Conkey's is all the chicks need the first eight weeks except greens, charcoal, grit, clean water and some fine scratch grains in the litter for exercise. Give grit and water from the start. During the second week add green stuff and in the fourth week finely cracked chick grains, like Conkey's Chick Grains.

Packed in convenient sizes from 2½ lbs. up. Buy 1½ lbs. for every chick. Ask or write for prices.



Conkey's THE ORIGINAL BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH



This mash—second link in the Conkey Chain—is fed after the chicks are eight weeks old. It is balanced for rapid and even development of muscles, bone, vital organs and feathers. Like all Conkey mashes it is low in fibre, clean and always uniform.

Raising chicks to healthy and profitable maturity—this difficult problem is solved by the Growing Mash. Just as the Starting Feed is balanced to carry baby chicks safely through the critical first eight weeks, so is the Growing Mash a complete mash ration for developing birds to maturity.

The Growing Mash differs materially from the Starting Feed—meat scraps are added, bone is increased, and corn decreased—growing birds demand a heavier diet than delicate baby chicks.

The UNBROKEN CHAIN system of feeding, originated by Conkey—one mash for starting chicks, one for developing, one for laying—teaches an invaluable lesson in demonstrating the need of three different rations for most economical poultry feeding.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS Conkey's Buttermilk Growing Mash

Crude Protein, 18%; Crude Fibre, 5%; Crude Fat 4%; Nitrogen Free Extract, 50%; Carbohydrates, 55%.

Ingredients

Semi-Solid Buttermilk, wheat middlings, wheat bran, corn feed meal, ground barley, hulled oats, bone, meat scraps, bean meal and oil meal.

Conkey's THE ORIGINAL BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH



The third link in the Conkey Chain is balanced for a full egg basket. Low in fibre, just right in protein for layers.

This mash was placed on the market in response to an insistent demand for an honestly prepared, egg-producing ration that could always be depended upon to be clean and uniform. This demand arose through loss of egg production which is likely to follow a change of "balance" in feed—too many egg mashes unfortunately are variable in quality and therefore unreliable and costly if not positively dangerous.

To produce eggs in abundance, the flock must have a balanced ration consisting of a dry mash and a good scratch grain mixture, also a regular supply of green stuff. Grains alone are not a sufficient ration for laying hens. Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash is made by Conkey's ORIGINAL process. Fresh, Semi-Solid buttermilk and other ingredients are blended so as to tempt the hen's appetite, thus increasing consumption of dry mash so essential to large egg production.

Insist on Conkey's mashes—you can always depend on them. Conkey feeds are always clean, wholesome and uniform.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash

Crude Protein, 18%; Crude Fibre, 6%; Crude Fat, 4%; Nitrogen Free Extract, 44%; Carbohydrates, 50%.

Ingredients

Semi-Solid Buttermilk, corn meal, corn feed meal, ground barley, wheat bran, wheat middlings, oil meal, bone, meat scraps and bean meal.

Conkey's SCRATCH GRAINS



Conkey makes three sizes of Scratch Grains—Conkey's Scratch Grains, for hens; Conkey's Growing Grains, for growing chicks; and Conkey's Chick Grains, for baby chicks.

These mixtures are the connecting links in the complete Conkey Chain. They hook together and re-enforce the three great links when fed with Conkey's Buttermilk Mashes.

Every grain is bright, clean, plump and "meaty"—no dirt at the bottom of the bag, no worm-eaten or shriveled ingredients.

Ask us for Conkey's Complete Feeding Directions. Mailed free if you write direct to THE G. E. CONKEY CO. Cleveland, O.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS Conkey's Scratch Grains

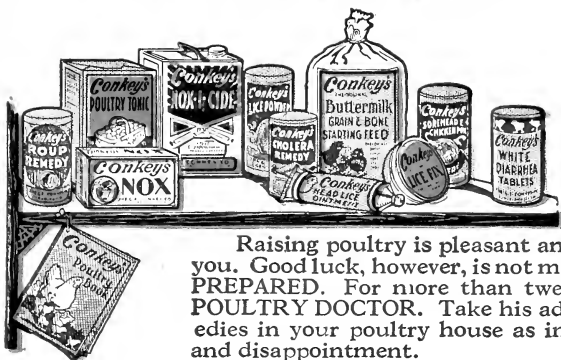
Crude Protein, 9.75%; Crude Fat, 1.75%; Crude Fibre, 3.00%.

Ingredients

Wheat, cracked corn, kaffir corn, barley, buckwheat and sunflower seed.

Ask us for analyses of other Conkey grains

Don't Break the Chain
of Conkey's Buttermilk Feeds



Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House

Raising poultry is pleasant and profitable when "good luck" is with you. Good luck, however, is not merely a matter of chance, but of BEING PREPARED. For more than twenty-five years Conkey has been THE POULTRY DOCTOR. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house as insurance against disease, trouble, loss and disappointment.

We sell Conkey's Poultry and Stock Remedies because we know they are reliable and we can guarantee them as follows:

Your money refunded cheerfully if any Conkey remedy does not satisfy.



Conkey's Roup Remedy

When Roup breaks out there's no time to experiment—start treatment at once—the disease is very contagious. Cold, rainy, weather and changeable conditions intensify Roup. When birds sneeze, froth in eyes, or run at nose put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. Sick birds doctor themselves and others are protected from catching the disease. Better still, always at the first sign of "roupy weather", place Conkey's Roup Remedy in fountains—it's a great preventative.

Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00; breeder size (5-lb. can) \$5.75. All postpaid.

Conkey's Roup Pills

For treating individual cases and for use at shows when birds develop colds. These pills have saved many a valuable bird.

Packages 30c, 60c, \$1.20 all postpaid; breeder size (1000 pills) \$3.00, \$3.10 postpaid.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy

Once you have used this old reliable preparation, you will never be without it. As a preventive of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea and other digestive complaints, it has given great satisfaction for many years. Once started diarrhetic conditions often sweep away the whole hatch—hundreds of chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water until the danger period is past. This remedy is also recommended as a preventive measure and for treatment of coccidiosis.

Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00 all postpaid; breeder size (5-lb. can) \$3.50, \$3.60 postpaid.



Conkey's Cholera Remedy

So-called Cholera, bowel troubles, indigestion, diarrhea and kindred ailments often kill a whole flock in a few days. Diarrhea, a drowsy, listless appearance and great thirst—these are the signals to put Conkey's Cholera Remedy in the drinking water.

Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00 all postpaid; breeder size 5 lbs., \$2.50; \$2.65 postpaid.



Conkey's Canker and Bronchitis Remedy

This splendid remedy checks cancerous growths and sores and soon restores the bird to normal. This remedy is Conkey's Specific for bronchitis. Also desirable in treating individual cases of Roup and for use at shows for colds.

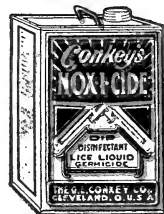
Package 50c Postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Laxative

Wherever a laxative or purgative is needed this remedy is just the thing for birds—by varying the dosage you can produce either a mild or a strong effect. Works without a debilitating after-effect. Experts say, and we have found through experiments, that a poultry laxative given every week or two not only keeps birds in better condition but increases the egg yield very materially. If you are not employing this method, try it and be convinced.

Packages, 25c, 50c, 30, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5-lbs.) \$2.75, \$2.90 postpaid.



Conkey's Nox-i-cide Mite-Liquid, Dip, Disinfectant

Every poultry yard, ranch, home, factory, stable, store, office building—in fact, every place where sanitation is necessary to health—needs Conkey's Nox-i-cide every day in the year.

For poultrymen, Nox-i-cide is indispensable as a red mite destroyer—paint it on the roosts and spray it into cracks. Spray premises daily when disease is present and once a week as a preventive of red mites, ticks, "bluebugs" and disease epidemics.

As a veterinary wash in treating swine, sheep, stock, etc., Nox-i-cide is widely used. Sheep raisers, swineherds, cattlemen and others praise it highly as a dip.

Try it for household use—for assisting in driving out ants, destroying odors, routing out bedbugs and cockroaches, for making sinks, cess-pools, garbage containers, etc., sanitary and safe.

Cans, Pint 45c; Quart 70c; ½ Gallon \$1.15; Gallon \$1.80; 5 Gallon \$8.75; 10 Gallon \$17.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

Ask for Prices on Sprayers



Conkey's NOX The New Solidified Disinfectant and Stock Dip



Here at last is a high-grade disinfectant in solid form. A little cube—only an inch square—mixed in water makes a gallon of dip or disinfectant with a co-efficient of 5.25, making it 2 to 3 times as strong as most coal tar disinfectants.

No fuss and bother with heavy, leaky cans and steel drums. No waste, no guessing as to mixture. A saving on freight and packing charges.

Conkey's Nox is made of imported oils—noted for their uniformity—and concentrated by an exclusive, patented process.

Packages, 6 cubes, 25c; 15 cubes, 60c; 30 cubes, \$1.00; 75 cubes, 2½ lbs., \$1.75; 150 cubes, 5 lbs., \$3.25. Parcel post, express or freight extra. Ask for prices on larger quantities.



Conkey's Sorehead Remedy

For dangerous, contagious sorehead or chicken pox, pigeon pox, warts and pian. Attacks the trouble from two angles—a powder for the blood and a salve for the sores.

Packages, 25c, 50; 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (1 lb. salve, 5 lb. powder) \$3.50 or 10 lbs. powder only, \$3.50, \$3.65 postpaid.

Conkey's Gape Remedy

Two different powders—both in same box for one price—one sifted over chicks forces them to cough up parasites, the other is a tonic to put in feed.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Poultry Conditioner

Highly-concentrated fowl regulator, blood purifier and nerve food for run-down birds and conditioning show birds.

Packages, 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Limberneck Remedy

For Limberneck, Ptomaine Poisoning, etc. Packages, 50c; 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy

A few applications does the work.

Package, 25c Postpaid.

Conkey's Blackhead Remedy

Turkey breeders should have a package on hand as blackhead is deadly in advanced stages. Should be given regularly to growing poults.

Packages, 50c; 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy

This prescription rids birds of many troublesome worms, thus promoting a return to healthy conditions. Give it as soon as you suspect worms—it will help the whole flock.

Packages, 25c, 50c, 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size, (5 lbs.) \$2.75, \$2.85 postpaid.



Conkey's Lice Powder

For dusting hens, nests, growing chicks—wherever body lice must be overcome.

Packages, 10c, 25c, 50c; pails 12-lb. \$1.40, 25-lb. \$2.75. Parcel post, express or freight, extra.

Conkey's Lice Liquid

For painting roosts, fittings, inside of house, nest boxes and wherever mites congregate.

Cans—qt. 60c; 2-qt. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$7.00. parcel post, express or freight extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment

For overcoming and preventing murderous head louse which "eats up" baby chicks.

Packages, 10c, 25c, postpaid.

Conkey's Conkey's Lice Fix

A preparation in ointment form for fighting body lice. One application lasts a month.

Packages, 25c, 50c postpaid.



Conkey's Fly Knocker

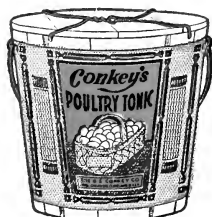
Dairymen, horsemen, cattlemen, and sheep raisers declare this remedy the best investment they make—animals free from insects do better in milk and butter fat production, while growing stock unquestionably fattens faster when relieved from disease-spreading insects.

Cans—qt. 60c; ½ gal. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$7.25; 10 gal. \$14.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Conkey's Stock Tonic

A general conditioner of real merit for live stock.

Packages, 25c, 50c; pails, 12 lb. \$2.10; 25 lbs. \$3.45; bags, 50 lb. \$5.25; 100 lb. \$10.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.



Conkey's POULTRY TONIC

Every bird from chick to maturity will be more productive, healthier and more profitable if given a good tonic and regulator. Conkey's Poultry Tonic helps birds to get more out of their feed; they produce more eggs and better flesh on LESS FEED, by better digestion and assimilation.

Conkey's Tonic is all medicine—free from filler, red pepper, and "hot stuff" to overstimulate the birds and break down their health. Conkey's builds on a natural, healthy basis, inducing steady and persistent laying. Keeps the young chicks growing, makes molting easy, strengthens the bird for bad weather and generally maintains a high health average.

Buy it by the pail. Packages, 25c, 50c, \$1.00; pails, 12-lb. \$1.60; 25-lb. \$3.00; bags, 50-lb. \$5.00; 100-lb. \$9.50. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

WE CARRY IN STOCK AND CAN SUPPLY ALL THE NECESSITIES FOR BOLL WEEVIL DESTRUCTION

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER

This is a dusting machine that was made with no intention on the part of the manufacturer to dust cotton, but was made for general dusting on truck farms and especially for orchards and nurserymen, being able to take care of trees from one foot to a height of twenty feet. By absolute test it proved it could take care of more acreage today than any power machine with a team and two men. Naturally it replaced rapidly all dusting machines wherever tried. It attracted our attention and we bought several to experiment with. To our surprise it was the only hand duster we had ever seen that seemed practical, although we had never seen it recommended as one suitable for dusting cotton. We sold several hundred the past year with no advertising on our part. One farmer would try it out and all his neighbors would abandon what they had and get one that they thought practical.

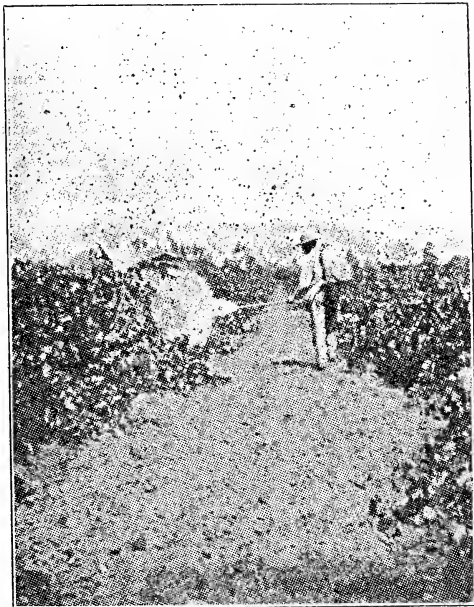
American Beauty Dusters have the following advantages: An arrangement of the knapsack or shoulder carrier contributes to greater ease, greater freedom of movement and leaves both hands free for use at any time. The 600 cubic inch bellows capacity gives the most powerful drive extant. It will cover wide areas of any field crop. The bellows system gives absolute and instant control of the blast. The slightest change of pressure on the operating lever serves to throw the dust high or low, far or near, at the operator's will and without loss of time or material. In point of value there is no comparison between the bellows and the fan or the diaphragm. The bellows drives forcefully; the fan runs mildly; the diaphragm puffs uselessly; the bellows gives a strong intermittent blast when you want it and where you want it and is inactive when not wanted. The feed is distinctive and effective; can be regulated for wide range, from a thin, vapory dust to a dense cloud. This machine we not only recommend for cotton dusting, but for any dusting that you may have on the farm. For tomato worms, fruit trees, Irish potatoes, etc. We had farmers last year who discarded one-horse dusting machines and placed a man on horseback who covered more acreage and did it better and with less cost. If you intend to use a dusting method this is an ideal machine. We have had one hundred or more letters from users the past season, all recommending it very highly, but the one that impressed us most was from Mr. J. P. Mealing, R. F. D., Augusta, Ga., and in part he says: "I have tried all makes of hand guns for dusting that I have ever seen advertised, but all I ever got in trying to use them was expense. The American Beauty Duster really does the work." Price, each \$25.00, f. o. b. Augusta. If you are interested in this machine and want further particulars please write us. We

can also supply any gun or horse power machine wanted. Let us know your wants.

PUNCTURED SQUARE DESTROYERS—An iron stick with points that can be used successfully in picking up infested squares off the ground. Will do the work of three or four men. Price, each postpaid, 75c; 1 dozen, not prepaid, \$6.00.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—We can not quote prices at this time, but can supply in any amounts packed in 50-lb., 100-lb. and 200-lb. containers.

HILL'S MIXTURE—Can supply in any amounts. Write us for prices.



American Beauty Duster.

HIGH BRED COTTON SEED

The Leading Early Types of Cotton in the South Today and Description of Each IN COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES WE ARE LEADERS

The N. L. Willet Seed Co. is recognized throughout the cotton planting world as the principal source of supply for high grade cotton seed of all types. We are probably the largest dealers in cotton seed for planting purposes in the world, and we ship hundreds of carloads yearly, not only in this country, but to Mexico, South America and even export to China, Russia, Africa and all English and French possessions, and all other parts of the world where cotton is known. The British, French and Chinese governments send to us every year for samples of new types for experimental purposes. We mention this merely to convey to our customers the dependability, magnitude and thoroughness of our cotton seed business. We know of no other house that handles the varieties and keeps as continually in touch with all phases of the cotton growing industry that this house does at a cost to us of many, many dollars in money and endless time. All of this information is collected for but one purpose, and that is to be worthy of our reputation as the foremost cotton seed house in America.

EARLY SEEDS

The necessity for early seed is evident. Early cottons will mature the large portion of a crop before the weevil has time to do its most destructive work. Our stocks we offer this year

were grown in the extreme northern portion of the cotton belt; as we have found that seed grown in the highest latitude and altitude will produce earlier than home-grown seed. The matter of ten days or two weeks often means the loss of 50 per cent of your crop. This fact should impress the necessity for those who are going to plant cotton, to buy only the tested early varieties that have been grown as far north as possible.

Quality of Our Cotton Seeds—We buy our seeds from scientific growers in carload lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. Our planting seed come almost exclusively from the States of South Carolina and North Carolina, from the finest cotton specialists and cotton planting originators in the South. We sell sacked 30 pounds to the bushel. 1,000 bushels to the car; but at some points 1,200 bushels constitute a car. Wire for prices car lots delivered f. o. b. you sacked.

Our Cotton Plant Cuts—Our cuts are not misleading, abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, or grown in trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

COTTON SEED TESTING

A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste the kernel; it same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily, seed is good. Always test your seed.

Culture—Get from your State Agricultural College bulletins for cotton culture and also for Boll Weevil poisoning.

VARIETIES WE RECOMMEND UNDER BOLL WEEVIL CONDITIONS

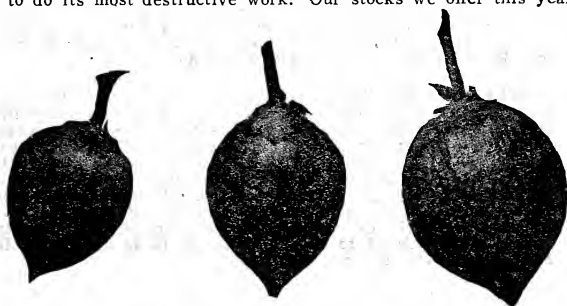
Early Small and Medium Varieties—Willet's Special Toole, Willet's Special Kings, Willet's Special Simpkins, Holden's Prolific, Half and Half.

Early Big Boll Varieties—Willet's Special College No. 1, Willet's Special Cleveland, Pedigreed Salisbury, Mebane Early Triumph, Willet's Special Trice.

Early Wilt-Resistant Varieties—Council Toole, Willet's Improved Dixie, Lewis 63.

Extra Early Long Staple Varieties—Willet's Special Express, Webber 49, Coker's Delta Type Webber.

Sea Island Types—Early Meade.



Small, Medium and Big Boll Cotton.

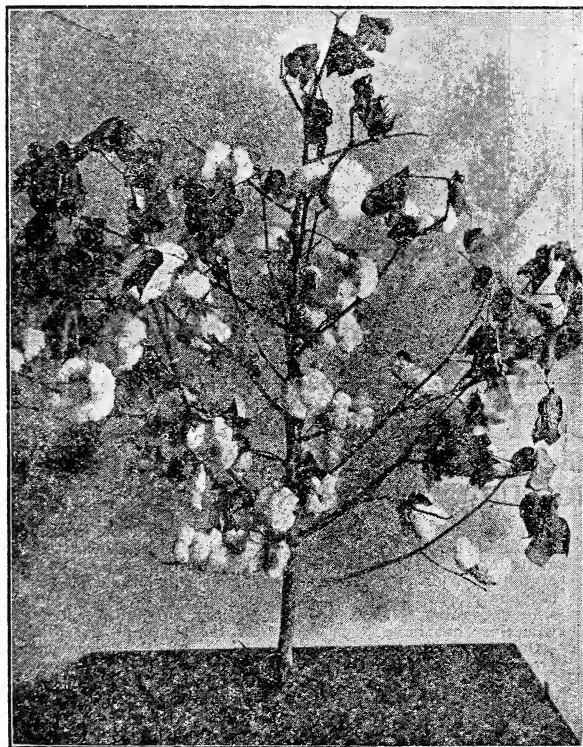
Varieties We Recommend Under Boll Weevil Conditions

SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL COTTONS

The Earliest Small and Medium Boll Varieties of Short Staple Cottons

Length of Lint, Seven-Eighths to One and Fifteen-Sixteenths Inches.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TOOLE—Early for boll weevil lands. Hybrid of Kings and Peterkin. Originated at Augusta. A few days later than Kings, but is more prolific; more limby, lint longer, bigger boll than Kings. In Georgia 7.81% picked by September 7th. Gins 40 to 42%; bolls weigh 87 to pound. Height 3.66 ft.; small seed. The best results in planting here are two stalks to the hill, 15 to 18 inches in row. For ten years tremendous shipments have gone into the Southwest. Before boll weevil, in this section, this was our largest yielding cotton and often produced here 1 to 2 bales per acre, and under boll weevil conditions produced the past year 500 lbs. of lint cotton per acre, where other varieties did not produce 100. This



Toole Cotton.

cotton in experimental test at Auburn, Ala., and Georgia Experiment Stations ranked for several years at the head. At Auburn out of 32 varieties, Toole Cotton was the leader. There is no better medium or small boll cotton known today than Toole. We are headquarters and have shipped probably more of this variety than all other houses in the South combined. Toole cotton is almost immune to boll rot. The photograph as shown is of Toole grown under boll weevil conditions. We have lots of photographs that show to better advantage, but are somewhat misleading. This is no new variety of cotton, but a well known one and after a thorough test, we can recommend it as one of the best. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more at \$2.00 per bus.

HOLDEN'S PROLIFIC—Recommended very highly for boll weevil territory. Our only objection to this cotton is the shortness of staple. It is very similar in all respects to Simpkins. It is however, a very prolific and a very early cotton. It does not have a very heavy foliage. About one week later than Kings. Deep tap root makes it resistant to drought. Growers report 42 per cent out turn at the gin. Has produced over a bale to the acre under boll weevil conditions. Probably pro-

duced on a test patch the past season a larger out-turn than most any variety. Our stocks of this variety are North Carolina grown. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more at \$2.00.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KING—This cotton originated in North Carolina, and is one of the earliest cottons in regard to maturity in existence. It is known under several names. This cotton under boll weevil conditions the past season produced a bale of cotton per acre. It requires 103 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton; about 38 to 40 lbs. of lint to 100 lbs. of seed cotton.

Carolina growers report 82% open and picked by September 1st. Average height about 3 ft. Where short staple cotton is required, there is no earlier variety than Kings, and should be recommended and planted under boll weevil conditions. It is one of the few varieties that can be planted late and will produce under boll weevil conditions. The old name of this cotton was Sugar Loaf, named on account of its



Willet's Special King Cotton.

pyramid shape. This cotton has one peculiarity, in which it can be easily recognized, 40 to 50% of blooms will show a red spot in the center. Our seed of this variety are all North Carolina grown. North Carolina stocks are more preferable, this being the highest altitude and latitude that cotton will grow. Frequently, we find that seed from this section will produce from a week to ten days earlier than other seed stock, and we only offer North Carolina grown seed. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more at \$2.00 per bu.

WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS—Early for boll weevil lands. A selection from Kings and practically as early. Resembles Kings very much in growth and shape. This does not show, however, except a small percentage of red spot in the bloom. This cotton has been advertised by a number as being ten days earlier than Kings. This, however, is wholly untrue and unjust to buyers. Kings and Simpkins open at the same time. We have quite a number of growers who claim the superiority of this cotton on account of it being more prolific than all early varieties and we must admit that selected stocks shows extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. We have a number of growers this year under boll weevil conditions that have made an average crop and some that were in badly infected areas that produced over one bale to the acre. Our stocks of this variety as well as Kings is North Carolina grown, and we only offer seed from this section. The North Carolina Experiment Station writes us that Simpkins and Kings are the same general type, Simpkins being a selection and a strain of Kings and test indicate that Kings seed and good Simpkins seed are equal in merit. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more at \$2.00 per bu.

HALF AND HALF—A largely advertised cotton. Was bred out of the old-time Cooks. A medium boll variety, very prolific and high percentage at the gin, was the cause of its name. Probably no other variety holds this same record as to out-turn. It has run as high as 48%. This cotton is the same in earliness as Toole, and in South Georgia the past season, proved in test to rank among the best boll weevil-resistant varieties. There is quite a demand for these seed and it seems to grow in popularity each year. All growers recommend it very highly. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more \$2.00 per bu.

High Bred Cotton Seed That Will Beat Boll Weevil

BIG BOLL COTTONS

THE EARLIEST BIG BOLL VARIETIES

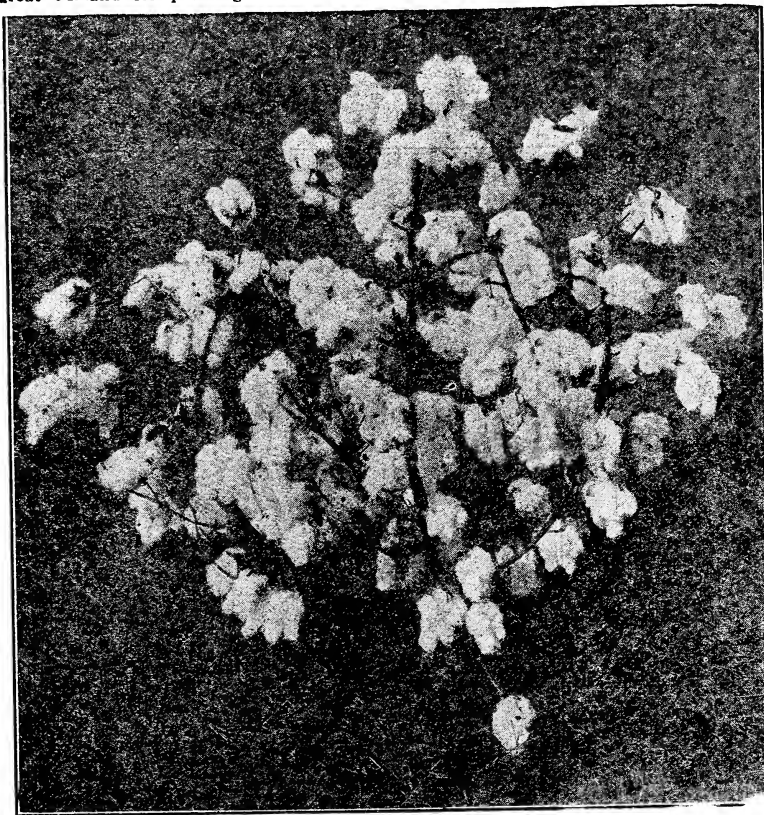
Length of Lint, One to One and One-Sixteenth Inches

WILLET'S SPECIAL COLLEGE No. 1—Bred by the Georgia Agricultural College, Athens, Ga., out of Cooks and Columbia. The highest priced cotton seed now selling in Georgia. This cotton is very popular in the State, also in Louisiana and Mississippi where it has been tried. Very early and prolific, 60 bolls required to make one pound seed cotton; lint 1 to 1 1-16 in.; out-turn at gin about 40%; seed medium grey or greenish grey. Forms put on at base of plant, fruits heavily. Straight up tapering plant with sparse foliage. This cotton under test has led in production and earliness for several years in succession; also largest yield at first picking, with 23 of the earliest varieties in the test. An average of five years shows it produced 10% more than the next highest. We recommend this variety very highly for boll weevil territory. All of our customers who tried this cotton the past season advise us they will plant no other variety. One writes us he produced twenty bales on twenty acres in the worst infected belt. Our stocks are the very best, grown and selected for seed purposes in the northern part of the cotton belt. Price: 1 bu. \$2.75; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.50; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.35; 100 bus. or more \$2.25 per bu.

WILLET'S SPECIAL CLEVELAND—One of the best and earliest Big Boll varieties, seems well adapted to boll weevil lands. Clemson College says Cleveland Big Boll is the best type among the big bolls. Bolls are large and thick; requires 52 to make a pound. Lint runs 1 to 1 1-16 inch, strong and rough and often brings a premium. Seed white or grey, very light but large. Out-turn at gin 40%. Foliage is very sparse. Stalk is branching in growth with 5 or 6 primary limbs. Free from anthracnose. Picking is at low cost and can pick 100 pounds in the same time it requires to pick 70 pounds small boll varieties. Seventy-five per cent picked out here by 15th of September. No other cotton has had the same experimental station records, it has ranked first with all among tests. This cotton is more widely grown in the cotton belt than any other variety, and none are more prolific. Growers here before boll weevil conditions produced always two or more bales per acre. Last year many made a bale of cotton per acre with Cleveland where with later varieties made less than 100 pounds lint cotton. Our stocks as offered were grown in the upper portion of the cotton belt and free of disease. These seed from this belt being somewhat earlier in maturing should be in great demand for planting. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bu. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more \$2.00 per bu.



Willet's Special College No. 1.



Willet's Special Cleveland Cotton.

PEDIGREED SALSBUURY—Salsbury Pedigreed Cotton Seed are new. This is the first time this cotton has ever been offered to the trade. Salsbury is distinct. It is a new product. This cotton is the result of eight years plant breeding by Professor J. W. Fox and Mr. E. C. Ewing, experts and cotton breeders, now connected with the Delta & Pine Land Company, of Scott, Miss. This cotton is a cross between the Wannamaker Cleveland and Express. Their idea at the start with this cotton was to produce a cotton as good as Wannamaker Cleveland, earlier and with a better staple and today, after years of work, it is offered to the trade. It has all the qualities of an early big boll short cotton, still has a staple worth a premium in any market. We all know that Wannamaker's Cleveland is without a doubt one of our best big bolls and we know too, that Express is one of the earliest staple cottons ever produced, so why should not this cross make an ideal cotton? The strong points of Salsbury cotton are these: It has the best staple of any short cotton grown and brings a premium; it is very early; it is disease resistant; has medium foliage; it is fast blooming and sets bolls early; it is very prolific; easy to pick and has large bolls; makes on our upland sandy lands a staple above one inch, in the Delta 1 1/2 to 1 3/16; has good ginning percentage; a magnificent quality of lint; high spinning value; the strongest lint ever produced. This cotton produced the past year on fourteen thousand acres thirteen thousand bales, including renters, share croppers and all. No cotton yet has its record. We are offering only a limited amount of this cotton this season, getting our stocks direct from the originators. All the stock we are offering has been delinted and culled. The past season tenants made: Ida Harris, 6 bales on 5 acres; Sam Bradford, 10 bales on 10 acres; Jim Carter, 24 bales on 24 acres; Charles Gaines, 20 bales on 21 acres; Frank Weeks, 24 bales on 30 acres. The prize tenant made 616 lbs. of cotton per acre. This cotton attracted our attention to such an extent that we were compelled to investi-

gate its record thoroughly and today we are offering it to the trade. Price: 1 bu. \$4.00; 5 to 10 bus. \$3.50; 25 to 50 bus. at \$3.25; 100 bus. or more at \$3.00 per bu.

MEBANE EARLY TRIUMPH—Very early big boll cotton and has given satisfactory results in boll weevil infested regions. Bolls very large, requiring 46 to 50 to make one pound seed cotton. Largely storm-proof and practically free from anthracnose. Originated in Texas and largely used there. Originator says, "This cotton is strong and thrifty, has deep rooted stalk and resist drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk, and will mature large portion of crop early." Our stocks are selected and grown in northern portion of cotton belt. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more \$2.00 per bu.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TRICE—A very early big boll cotton with good staple. This cotton is grown largely in the moun-

tains of Tennessee and it is from there where we get our seed stocks. A very hardy cotton, suffers little from rust or leaf mold. Probably more immune to different diseases that attack cotton than any other variety. This cotton under test proved it to be one of the earliest. In 1915 to 1917 at Georgia Agricultural College this cotton produced more at first picking than all other varieties, 35 being used in the test. In 1918 Trice stood first in early pickings with 19 varieties in test producing 812 lbs. seed cotton first picking September 1st. Staple ran 1 to 1 1-16 inch and very strong out-turn at gin, 36%. Recommended very highly under boll weevil conditions. Our stocks came direct from the mountains of Tennessee and should mature earlier here. Price: 1 bu. \$2.60; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.40; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.25; 100 bus. or more \$2.10 per bu.

WILT-RESISTANT COTTONS

VARIETIES WE RECOMMEND FOR WILT-INFESTED LAND

Note—In fields infested by wilt, plant no cotton except wilt-resistant types. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 80 per cent of the crop. Wilt is a soil fungus that through the root ducts gets up into the plant's sap ducts, and growing, fills these ducts and prevents plant from getting water; the plant

slowly wilts and dies. No other remedy here except a wilt-resistant cotton. Wilt lands are increasing by 10 per cent each year in the country and causing a great loss of crop. Black Root, or Root Knot is a different disease, and caused by microscopic eel worms in the soil that attack cotton and a large number of other plants. We are only listing the varieties that have proven successful in growing under boll weevil conditions.

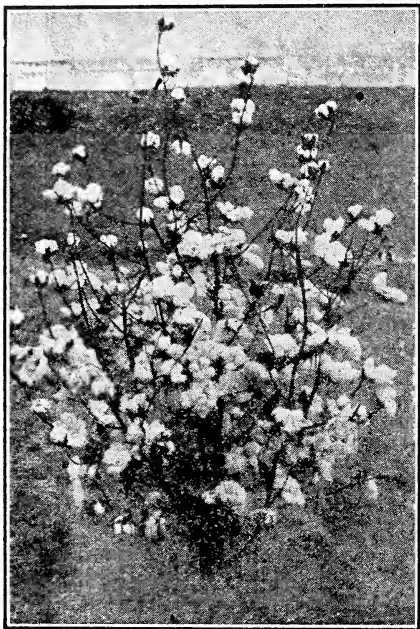
COUNCIL TOOLE.

Our Georgia Entomological Department has for the past three or four years been making selections and has been breeding a cotton that is the

more wilt-resistant and also more prolific. Council Toole has been put on the market by them as being the best Toole type wilt-resistant cotton. This cotton is like Toole in every respect except that it has been bred into absolute wilt-resistance. Our grower with Council Toole made one bale to the acre on over 200 acres and on wilt land that had showed in loss nearly 50 per cent the year before. In Alabama made 120 bales in 1918 on 150 acres of wilt land and in boll weevil area. Alabama in 1918 on wilt land and in boll weevil conditions made 24 bales on 18 acres. Our largest grower of Council Toole made in 1918 two bales to the acre and in 1919 one and one-half bales. Price: Bushel, \$2.60; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.40; 25 to 50 bus. at \$2.25; 100 bus. at \$2.10 per bu.

WILLET'S IMPROVED DIXIE (Short Staple)—Credit of originating is due Mr. W. A. Orton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington. This is a medium size plant, and is now very prolific. Bolls medium, about 70 to make a pound of seed cotton. Staple length, 15-16 to 1 inch and strong; per cent of lint at gin, 38 to 40. We recommend this strain of Dixie very highly to plant in wilt-infested lands where boll weevil is also present on account of its earliness. Our stocks are the best obtainable, grown in the northern part of cotton belt. Price: Bushel, \$2.60; 5 to 10 bus. at \$2.40; 25 to 50 bus. at \$2.30; 100 bus. or more at \$2.15 per bus.

LEWIS' 63—A cross between Dixie and Dillon wilt-resistants. Bolls medium. Short staple—lint $\frac{7}{8}$ inch—38 per cent at gin. As early as Toole. This cotton seems absolutely wilt-resistant. Bred by Mr. A. C. Lewis, of Georgia Entomological Department. Has a high record for productivity. In Bulletin No. 40, Georgia Board Entomology, at Vienna, Ga., out of 16 cottons stood first, 1,829 pounds seed cotton per acre; at Lumpkin, Ga.,

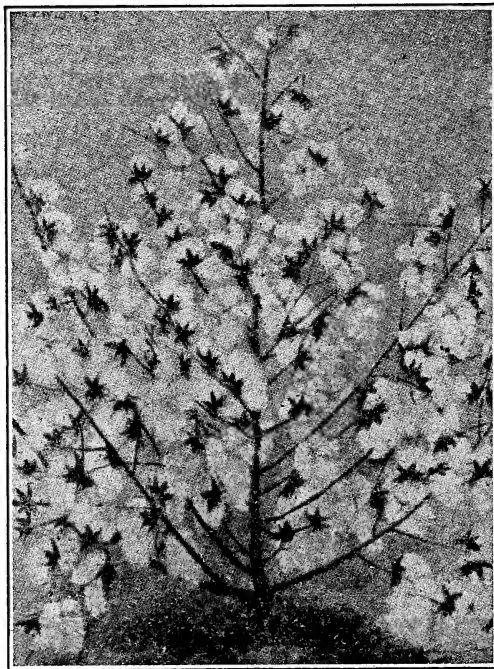


Covington-Toole Cotton.



Willet's Improved Dixie.

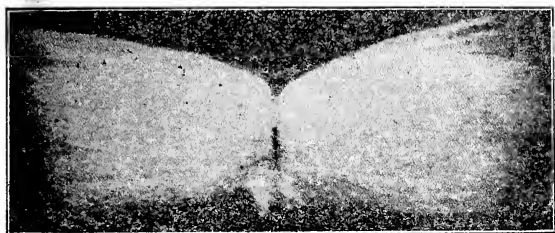
out of 21 cottons it stood third; at Hawkinsville, Ga., out of 10 cottons it stood first. All these tests made on wilt lands. First pickings, Waynesboro, 1917 test, 1,394 pounds; total pickings, 2,038 pounds. Our grower made one bale to the acre on 250 acres Lewis' 63 on wilt land where cotton had died 25 to 50 per cent the year previous. For a short staple, productive, and fairly early, and finely wilt-resistant cotton, Lewis' 63 probably stands at the head. Our stock is South Carolina grown and the best. Price: Bushel, \$2.60; 5 to 10 bus. at \$2.40; 25 to 50 bus. at \$2.25; 100 bus. or more, \$2.10 per bus.



Lewis' 63 Cotton.

EXTRA EARLY LONG STAPLES—BIG BOLLS

Length of Lint, 1 1-8 to 1 1-4 Inch



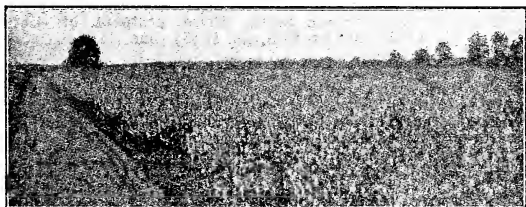
Long Staple Lint.

Note—The only Long Staple possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; strong, rough staples, the near equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved some years ago by U. S. Government by crossing Egyptian and American big bolls. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of these seed into the boll weevil areas. The early new big boll early staple cottons are an improvement over the old long staple varieties which on account of their lateness can't now be grown successfully in boll weevil territory.

To Gin Long Staples—Dry the seed cotton before ginning at least two weeks in gin house. Gin with slack roll. Speed up the brush, but feed very slowly.

Prices Long Staples—There is always a demand for these staple cottons and a premium of 5c to 10c per pound is usually paid.

WILLET'S SPECIAL EXPRESS—The earliest known long staple and possibly earlier than any short staple. The bolls are of medium size, about 69 to pound of seed cotton. Lint out-turn averages 32 to 34 per cent. Length of lint, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. This cotton was first offered to the trade by ourselves; since then it has been improved by some and offered under different names. There is no cotton we can recommend, higher than Express and on account of its earliness and high yield under boll weevil conditions. Express is a triumph in cotton breeding, and is proving a gift to the boll weevil sections. A Georgia State College experiment made at Waynesboro, Ga., 1916, showed Express to be the earliest of nine cottons as tried out, and from one acre planted in 4-foot rows, made at first picking, Sept. 7th, a 400-lb. bale of lint cotton. First picking, 1917, Waynesboro test, 1,404 lbs. seed cotton. Total two pickings, 1,904 lbs. per acre. Tennessee Experiment Station says: "Earliest and most prolific cotton known." Mississippi Experiment Station says: "The best variety we have ever tested for Mississippi Delta soils." Our stocks were carefully grown and selected for seed purposes, in the northern part of the cotton belt. Price: Bushel, \$3.50; 5 to 10 bus. at \$3.25; 25 to 50 bus. at \$3.10; 100 bus. or more, at \$3.00 per bus.

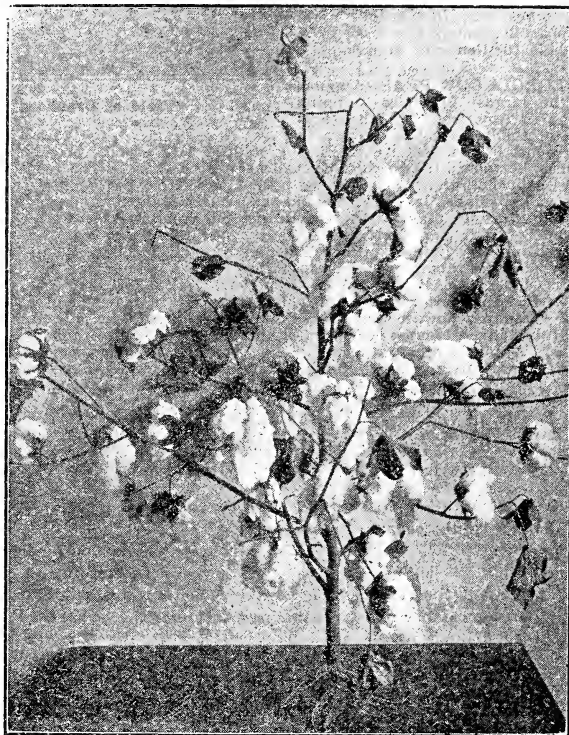


Field of Express Cotton September 1, 1922.

WEBBER No. 49—Is one of the new cottons, large balled, long pointed, 60 to the pound. Open foliage. Next to Express our earliest long staple. Seed medium-size. As early as Kings. A little difficult to pick because of the ends of the lobes, instead of curving outward, curve rather inward and are sharp. Cotton is almost storm-proof. In tremendous demand. At the

Agricultural College at Athens, Ga., 1919, lint ran from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, 66 bolls to the pound, 34 per cent at the gin. Good yielder. Small stalk, identical in looks with King's. Illustration shows average stalk, 3 feet high, pyramid shape; exceedingly shy of foliage, practically none. 75 per cent of it this year was open in August; medium boll; thirds itself at the gin. It bolls along the stem clean up to the top. Opens synchronously, and not through a long period. The object of the breeding of this cotton was to get a long staple that was as early as King's. Our stocks are the very best, and our seed stock came from pedigreed seed, carefully grown in the northern part of South Carolina. Price: Bushel, \$3.00; 5 to 10 bus. at \$2.75; 25 to 50 bus. at \$2.65; 100 bushels or more, \$2.50 per bus.

COKER'S DELTA TYPE WEBBER—This cotton was placed on the market last year in quantities for the first time. In season of maturing the Delta type is later than the Express, but it ranks as an early cotton. It was bred from the Webber 82, but quite an improvement on that variety. Bolls large, averaging 61 to the pound; elongated, ovate, pointed; 4 to 5 locks. Fine, silky, strong lint and under good conditions has run as high as 1 1-8 inches long. Out-turn at the gin 32 to 33 1-3



Webber 49 Cotton.

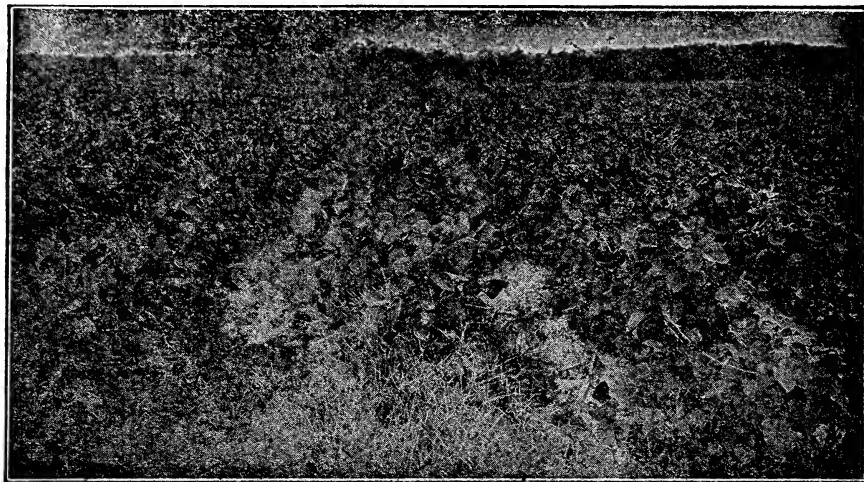
per cent. It is easy to pick. Our growers claim that as much cotton can be made with this variety as with any short staple. Numerous growers have produced the past season over a bale to the acre. This is the last and most improved long staple cotton that we know and especially recommended under boll weevil conditions. Price: Bushel, \$3.00; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.75; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.65 per bus.; 100 or more, at \$2.50 per bus.

EARLY SEA ISLAND TYPE

MEADE'S EARLY COTTON—Bred for earliness to take the place of Sea Island. Earlier than Sea Island; can make a fair crop under boll weevil. Needs a roller gin. 69 bolls to the pound. The lint at the Georgia Agricultural College was one and five-eighths; was 32 per cent at gin. Black, lintless seed, 40 lbs. to bushel. The old-time Sea Island cotton, small boll and late; can no longer be grown in boll weevil areas. Meade, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch staple and big boll and fairly early, is, however, being successfully grown not only in Sea Island areas, but also in higher uplands where roller gins can be had. Price: Bushel, \$3.50; 5 to 10 bus. at \$3.25; 25 to 50 bus. at \$3.10; 100 bus. or more, \$3.00 per bus.

COW PEAS (Vigna Unguiculata) (60 lbs. to bushel)

To Increase the Production Use Mulfords Cultures for Legumes—A great soil improver. Plowing under Cow Pea stubble increases the following crop by 25 per cent, and plowing under whole vine, 40 per cent to 60 per cent. One ton Cow Pea hay contains 47 pounds nitrogen, 10 pounds phosphate acid and 29 pounds potash. There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas. Fortunately all of these seed are very cheap this year, which means for us more forage, more hogs and cattle, and more soil enrichment by turning under vines. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas. In ground rich in nitrates Cow Peas will make big vines, but few peas. Yield in peas 10 bushels (in corn) to 15 bushels (drilled) per acre.



Field of Brabham Peas Planted July 20th, Meeting in Four-Foot Rows.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest Cow Pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest pea jobbers in the South. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or between hills in corn. Broadcast $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, drill 3 feet rows 1 bushel, or in corn rows $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes Peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, German Millet and Japanese Millet. April plantings can be hogged in July, June plantings in September and October. Their best habitat is about us here. Contains more nutriment as hay than Clover or Alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. For hay, cut when Peas are forming and cure. Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to Northern States. Augusta often gathers by July 15th, a crop of New Era, Ramshorn, Iron and Brabham Peas. A big winter gathering money crop. Has long been a leading crop in the South for hay and pasture; and the green peas are staple human food throughout the summer season. In winter the dried peas are just as good as white navy beans. We handle all varieties of Cow Peas, but list below only a few varieties, in a retail way. Prices on Cow Peas fluctuate so much that we cannot quote in large amounts, but will gladly quote on any variety in any amounts. Write us for prices.

IRON, also called **FLINT**—A small hardy, grayish yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by Agricutural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world. A most valuable field pea. Being root knot resistant, this pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Matures in about 100 days. April plantings Augusta mature crop about July 20th. Price, postpaid, qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c; pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.

BRABHAM—New. Originated near Augusta. First listed by us. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistant qualities of the Iron. Agricutural test at Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron. A Florida grower says: "This is practically the New Era Pea, combined with the wilt-resistant quality of the Iron Pea." Planted with fall grain will lie in the ground all winter and germinate next spring. This pea makes more vines than any known pea. Pods white and $\frac{6}{8}$ inches long, about 18 peas to the pod. Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Price, postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.00.

WHIPPOORWILL, or **SPECKLED**, or **SHINNEY**, or **BUNCH SPECKLES** (Two Crop Peas)—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricutural Department, they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron, and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick, and rots easily; brown-spotted pea. One of the earliest peas. Price, postpaid, qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c; pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

NEW ERA—A trifle earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens in six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing Cow Peas are wanted. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. One of our most valuable peas. Often matures in 60 days. Price, postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.00.

UNKNOWN, or **WONDERFUL**—Fine combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricutural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous Cow Pea." Erect vines; late maturing. Price, postpaid, qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.35. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.15; bus. \$3.75.

CLAY, also called **CLAY BANK**—An old-time variety grown in many sections, and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing. Price, postpaid, qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.35. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.15; bus. \$3.75.

WHITE TABLE PEAS

Use Mulfords Cultures for Legumes. Saleable at much higher prices than ordinary Cow Peas. These dried peas are largely used in the South, and in other sections of the country as table peas.

RAM'S HORN, **CALIFORNIA EARLY BLACK-EYE**—Six Weeks Peas. Do not mature at once. Keep them picked. Should be adopted in the South to serve just as the White Yankee Bean serves in the North. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger and sweeter than Black-Eye, and quicker to mature. Vine is large, and the peas are fine yielders. Peas are curved up at both ends and sugary. Skin is a little rough. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 95c; pk. \$1.75. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.50; bus. \$4.75.

BROWN-EYE WHITE CROWDER—Medium size white pea with brown eyes. One of the universal table peas; very prolific and hardy; more largely grown in the South than any white pea. Keeps better than most varieties. An excellent table pea; medium late. Price, postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 85c; pk. \$1.65. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.50; bus. \$4.50.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; prolific bearer, very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Price, postpaid, qt. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.85. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.65; bus. \$5.00.

CONCH, or **GENTLEMAN PEA**—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begin bearing late in June, and vines bear until frost. Plant 4x4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. Two quarts make enough for a family from June until frost. Price, postpaid, qt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25; pk. \$2.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.75; bus. \$6.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Small, round, smooth, white seeded pea. Height of straw, 48 inches. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Takes the place in the far North and Canada that the Cow Pea does in the South. Plant in the South any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like Cow Peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre; will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay. Canada Field Peas and Burt Oats—sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect hay forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn. It makes large turnout. Price, postpaid, qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.35. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.15; bus. \$4.00.

SOY, or SOJA BEANS (Glycine Hispida) (60 lbs. to bushel)

USE BACTERIA CULTURES FOR LEGUMES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

THE SOY BEAN—Uses and Cultures. Soys carry more varied uses than any other plant; lead all other crops in production of digestible protein—exceeding corn 100 per cent. After threshing must not be sacked or piled until thoroughly dry. A valuable and important forage and feed crop for Southern farmers. Carry superiority over Cow Peas; carry wide uses in forage, pasturage, hogging, soil renovation, hay, oil, cake and canning (dry peas). Resist drought and cold better than Cow Peas. Can plant earlier than Cow Peas. For green manuring broadcast. For hogs, broadcast last cultivation of corn. Sow spring or summer. Sorghum, Sudan or Cow Peas all make good mixtures with Soys. Yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Weevils do not attack. For hay or green manure, broadcast 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill. (See special culture under some varieties as listed.) Sow after oats for hay and make 2 to 2½ tons hay per acre. Broadcast at last corn plowing in corn and the popped beans will lie on ground till February for hogs. Fine for hogging. For forage cut the vines when the beans just begin yellowing, save and feed this combined ration of beans and vines. Sow with Cow Peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, and to enable them to be cut and cured. Sow at rate of half a bushel of Soys to one bushel of Cow Peas. Furnishes a balanced ration (vines and beans) in one crop. Not necessary to feed corn, cotton seed meal or any oil-foods whatever when feeding the above. Ton for ton, Soy Bean hay and Alfalfa hay contain practically the same quan-

ties each of protein, carbohydrates and fat. On sandy poor land grow three feet high. Each pod carries three beans and possibly 200 pods per stalk. Seed ripen at same time. Do equally well on light and heavy soils. A fine land improver. Yield is heavier in beans and vines than Cow Peas. Are easier raised, more productive, carry more nitrogen, hay is easier saved, and requires only three-quarters as much seed as Cow Peas. As a source of protein, there are few things better. The pressed oil is not only edible, but is our best linseed paint oil substitute, also a solvent for creosol. The pressed cake is for cattle food, a great rival of cotton seed meal. Being a bush-like plant, Soy Beans do not interfere with the cultivation of other crops when sown in the middles. Plant in corn middles and then thicken the stand of your corn in the corn row, and get two good crops. Always inoculate seed. Fine in orchards. In big use for grinding—2,000 pounds Soy Beans make 1,650 pounds cake and 30 gallons of oil. For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton Plant, the Irish Potato Plant and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenate is indicated.

There are now several new varieties of Soy Beans on the market, and today there is no one thing that can be used in so many ways as the Soy Beans. No up-to-date or practical farm can do without some one of these varieties listed. No stock raiser can afford to miss planting some variety of Soys.

LAREDO SOY BEANS

An absolutely new soy bean listed only by us, carrying remarkable and sensational characteristics. The new Laredo soy bean, after thorough test, has proven to be one of the best all round soy beans and the only one known to be positively immune to root knot and nematode. The Laredo differs from any other variety. As the plants get up a few inches high they stool out like oats and each individual plant sends up from six to fifteen very fine branches which makes it one of the very best of hay beans, and unlike any of the other varieties of soys. The mere fact of this bean being the only variety to be positively immune to root knot will cause a great demand. It is similar in some respects to the O-Too-Tan in regard to the size of seed. The seed however, are a little smaller, black and flat. Even with this smallness of seed it is one of the most prolific varieties known, demonstrating this fact at the Georgia Experiment Station and every station where tried. As a bean producer it has no equal; as a soil improver it can only be equalled or surpassed by the O-Too-Tan. The O-Too-Tan will perhaps produce more hay, too, to the acre. One of its great advantages is its earliness. The one drawback to O-Too-Tan is that it must be planted very early and it will not mature in the high latitudes and at yellowing leaf time it is apt to fall and recline. The Laredo, on the other hand, can be planted from the middle of May until July 10th. It will mature in high latitudes and is upstanding; does not twine or fall. It is sensational as a seed maker, producing on fair land thirty bushels of seed per acre the past season. While the seed are extremely high this year, the out-put per acre is remarkably small. One bushel will plant about twelve acres in 2¼-foot rows, three to four seed to the foot in drills, so the cost will not be much higher than the ordinary soy bean. Our grower, Mr. Kuhn, writes us: "On my farm in 1921 they made a larger yield per acre than ten other varieties planted side by side in an eleven variety test. They also proved to be one of the best varieties for hay and the only one immune to root knot. I was one of the first to grow this variety, growing them in direct co-operation with the Alabama Experiment Station and the Department of Agriculture. I find the proper time to cut for hay is when the beans are about half mature. In that way it holds all its leaves and being very prolific in beans, it makes a quality of hay that cannot be surpassed by any other leguminous plant. Being an early bean, the proper time to cut for hay would be about



Laredo Soy Beans.

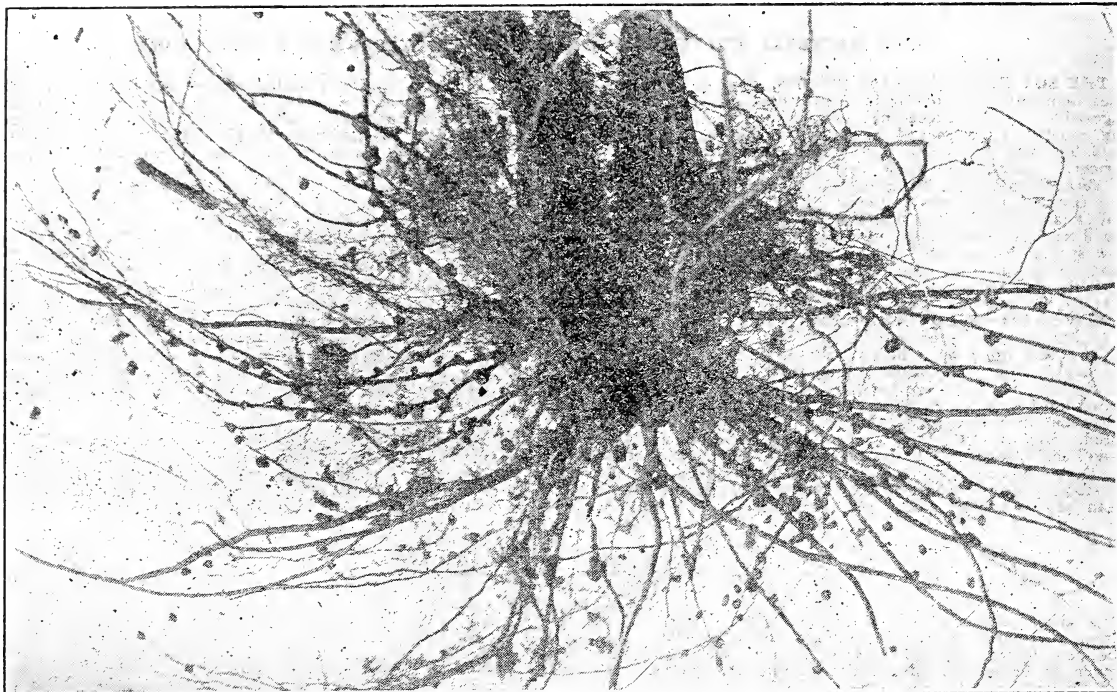
September 1st. The seed will mature about September 15th. I do not believe that any farmer in the south who ever tries them will ever give them up." For seed saving use the mower and a threshing machine. It is possible though, to hand-pick and to flail out. We believe, in offering this bean to the trade, that it will compare favorably with anything that has been offered in the past. It certainly carries sensational value to Southern agriculture. There are very few seed available. Price, postpaid: 1 pt. \$1.00; 1 qt. \$1.50; ½ pk. \$5.00; 1 pk. \$8.00.

O-TOO-TAN SOY BEAN—Destined to Revolutionize Southern Agriculture

Entirely different from all other Soy Beans. The coming fine stemmed leguminous hay maker of the South.

A Great Hay Maker and Legume—This is the most remarkable and most valuable addition to Southern agriculture for many years. A Hawaiian bean. As a soil renovator or improver it will be seen from the accompanying photographic illustration, that no other legume can begin to compare with it and that its nitrogen-gathering ability is truly amazing. Notice, in the illustration, the nodules (the little lumps on the lateral roots) in which is gathered nitrogen from the air and which

adds a wealth of value to the soil. No other plant can equal it in the matter of aggressive nitrogen-gathering root system. It is doubly superior to other Soy Beans, Cow Peas or Velvet Beans. Roots are from three to five times the size of other legumes and an individual root will carry eight to ten times the nodules. This tremendous root system answers a double purpose; besides gathering bacteria, its depth of root makes it practically unaffected by drought. The photograph from which the cut of the O-Too-Tan field on next page was made, was taken at the end of a long drought that practically killed other



Root of O-Too-Tan Soys, Showing Wonderful System and Nitrogen-Gathering Ability.

crops. The yield of this particular field was three and one-half tons per acre of hay. O-Too-Tan grows entirely different from other Soy Beans; the main stem is erect, 3 to 4 feet high, and from it running branches extend as far as 7 or 8 feet. It is not, however, a climber like the Velvet Bean. Planted in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows, it will make one mass of foliage, as shown in the photo on this page. The bean pods are borne at the leaf joints three to five beans at each one and make at the rate of perhaps 40 bushels per acre. Seed are small and black in color. The color of the leaves and stem is light green even after they are dried.

O-Too-Tan Hay Surpasses Alfalfa. This is destined to be our main Southern hay crop. What Alfalfa is for the North, O-Too-Tan will surpass in the South. It is hard to distinguish O-Too-Tan from Alfalfa hay; in fact, we had a bale of it in our store and asked a feed dealer what he thought of it. He said it was "mighty good looking Alfalfa," and for a long time we could not convince him that it was not Alfalfa Hay. O-Too-Tan Hay has twice the protein, and four times the carbohydrate contents that Alfalfa has. The hay itself inspires confidence. It looks fine, has that appetizing green look that sells it on sight—and it has an aroma that is refreshing to smell—the real new mown hay aroma which seems to stay with it. With the ravages of the boll weevil playing such havoc throughout the

cotton belt, it is comforting to find that we have a plant that will at the same time build up the impoverished lands and fill our barns with the finest quality of hay on which to feed our stock or sell to the market as is seen fit. Besides fine stemmed hay, O-Too-Tans are indicated for peach, pecan and orange groves. Our illustration shows O-Too-Tans planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows 4 quarts per acre, May 20th. Bloomed in a hundred days and field was cut for hay early October, yielding $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay. This bean does well without artificial inoculation. One bushel plants eight acres. Do well planted in corn middles with corn 5 to 6 feet apart between rows. For a hay crop they are usually planted $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between rows.

Culture—From April to June, may be planted after Oats; drop 3 or 4 seed every 18 inches in 3 foot rows. Cover lightly, not over 2 inches deep. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ peck per acre. Work two or three times with shallow cultivator. An application of 200 pounds acid phosphate per acre will greatly increase yield. Fertilization is not necessary, but as with all other crops, the results are noticeable and worth while. In planting with corn sow in the same drill along with the corn, 4 pounds per acre. They will not climb on the corn stalks as do running velvet beans. For hay crop beans may be planted in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows.

Price, postpaid, pint, 50c; qt. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$3.00. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$3.50; bu. \$10.00.



O-Too-Tans Planted Four Quarts to Acre, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -Foot Rows, May 20th.

BILOXI SOY BEAN—One of the Wonders of the Soy Beans

A Mississippi government tester after seven years testing 100 China Soy types, discarded 99 for this bean. The government's object was to get the biggest bean and forage producer among the Soys. This without doubt they have done; much larger growing than other types. Usually grows from 5 to 6 feet, according to the land. Widely branching and with exceedingly large foliage. This extra foliage gives great advantage here for the silo, also for soil renewing when turned under and for hogging; excellent for using in orchard and pecan groves. Its stems are large but hollow, and cures easily. Hay is no coarser than Cow Pea hay. Use the O-Too-Tan bean for fine stem hay and Biloxi for coarse. Heavy forage out-turn. Are superior to all our Southern legume crops and carry infinite value. As a seed producer no Soy will equal Biloxi. This is two or three weeks later than Mammoth Yellow and requires a longer growing season. In Tennessee it grew 5 ft. 7 in. without support and made three tons of hay per acre. The pods do not scatter seed. Beans can be harvested with a Little Giant Bean Harvester that straddles the row, or beans can be hand-stripped from the stem. Does well without artificial inoculation. Our grower here at Augusta harvested over 40 bushels per acre with only one cultivation. On account of its rank growth requires much less seed for planting per acre. A bushel will plant 4 or 5 acres.

Culture—Plant in drill 1 peck per acre; broadcast $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel. For maturing seed plant in April or May. Requires longer season than older varieties. Cultivate like O-Too-Tan.

Price, postpaid, pt. 40c; qt. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.25; bus. \$6.00.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." The most popular of the Soy Beans. More largely planted than other varieties. Has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee an average of 40 bushels per acre. A medium late variety and usually a sure crop. Growers at Augusta pronounce inoculated Soys as making more pea forage per acre than Cow Peas, and say that it is a far better forage as a feed. The immature green bean seeds make a delicious cooked vegetable akin to green peas. **Price**, postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.30. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.00; 5 bus. or more, \$2.75 per bus.



Field of Biloxi Soy Beans, Neck High.

MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK TARHEEL—Black, notably free from disease and insect enemies. Valued because it makes a creditable yield of hay and beans in a short growing period. The Tarheel Black Soy is earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, and gives more prolific growth and larger foliage. **Price**, postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.30. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.00; 5 bus. or more, \$2.75 per bus.

BROWN SOYS—A brown bean about as large as a Cow Pea, but has white tracings over it. They mature about like the Yellow Mammoth, but are more prolific, making a larger growth of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. **Price**, postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.30. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.00; 5 bus. or more, \$2.75 per bus.

MUNG BEAN (Not a Soy)

This is a wonderful new bean which has been offered in the South for the past few years at very high prices. It is not only an exceedingly good hay crop, but a wonderful soil improver and, we believe, ranks next today to the O-Too-Tan and Laredo soy beans in this respect. It requires only a small amount of seed to plant an acre, about five pounds is sufficient. Best results are obtained when planted in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 foot rows, 4 to 5 inches in the drill. For hay purposes we advise planting in May; for seed purposes June or early July is probably the best time. You will not get quite as large a plant, but the yield of seed will be heavier. Seed can be harvested as soy beans or picked by hand. One disadvantage in saving seed is that if not gathered at the proper time they will shatter out. **Price**, postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 25-lb. lots or more, 20c per lb.

THE SOY BEAN—A Standard Southern Crop

SINCE the advent of the boll weevil which now covers the entire cotton-growing section of the South, farmers have turned from one crop to another to take the place of cotton as a money crop. We have been carefully watching all the different crops as tried in the South and it looks at the present time as if the soy bean has come nearer to being a standard Southern crop than any other thing that has been tried. It is not one that is so easily over-produced and not so perishable.

Besides a money crop, soy beans should be used more extensively on all farms in the South. There is no better soil improver and nothing will produce more feed for hogs. It is valuable for seed saving and is a wonderful hay crop. With the proper machinery for handling it can be in the future grown on a large scale and sold to mills for oil purposes. Soy bean oil is found to be more valuable each day and is adaptable for many more purposes than it was at one time.

The cake, too, is valuable feed. We now have varieties that are suitable for every section, some that are especially adapted for hay purposes, others for soil improving and others for food crops. It can also be grown in a profitable way for oil purposes.

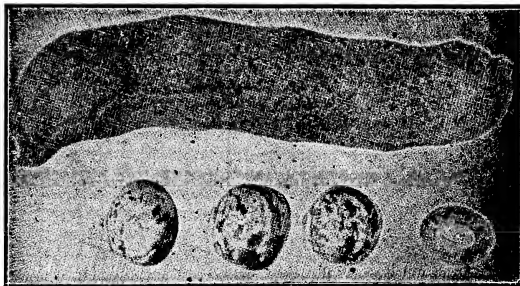
It is true that cotton can still be grown in the South profitably, but not as cheap as at one time, as additional expense has to be added now in the making of this crop. There are some lands that have grown cotton in the past that cannot do so again, especially the cold, heavy, clay lands, where cotton is late in maturing. These lands are ideally suited to the growing of soy beans as a money crop and we believe they have a wonderful future.

VELVET BEANS

THE SOIL BUILDER OF THE SOUTH— SOUTH GEORGIA'S ONLY SALVATION

**We Can Supply Any Variety of Velvet Beans Grown, But We Are Listing
the Most Popular Varieties**

Uses and Culture—(1 bushel, 60 lbs. shelled; 100 lbs. of pods shell out about one bushel beans.) We are large dealers and contracting growers, and the leading exploiters of new types in the South. Velvets are the most vigorous and rank growing annual forage legume in the United States, and a most important crop, carrying wide uses. The early types are adaptable wherever cotton is grown. A big cash crop in boll weevil lands. A crop that will make the South the center of the United States cattle and hog industry. Georgia and Alabama alone now grow four or five million acres in Velvets. Have an immense surface root system. The dry pods can be picked by hand (about 700 pounds a day) in winter after frost; and well dried they keep, piled in fields, and keep in pod indefinitely, in barn; and are sold largely in car lots loose for cattle feeding. One acre yields one ton dried pods, shelling out 20 bushels. An immense industry in the grinding of Velvets in the pod as a commercial cattle feed—making a cheap concentrated feed—one pound equalling one pound of wheat bran, or one pound corn on cob, or half pound best cotton seed meal. Or feed cattle and hogs Velvets in pod, whole and dry; or for dairy, steam them. The green undried pods are edible and relished. It can be grown as a subsidiary to corn at practically no expense, and is worth about as much per acre as the corn grown along with it. The



Beans and Pod of Speckle Velvet Bean.

only crop grown in the South practically free from disease and insect damage. Many soak beans before cattle feeding.

Winter Grazing—After hard frosts turn cattle and hogs in fields to "hog" the crop—hogging same to March. Vines and beans equally liked—they clean up the whole business. Nothing equals this crop for winter grazing protein crop; it spells salvation to Southern cattlemen or hog men. Vines on corn stalk run 6 to 10 feet or more, and up a tree or in arbor, 40 feet. An acre of Georgia Velvets is as good as an acre of Nebraska Alfalfa. For forage, soil renewing, or seed production, Velvets are worth two to four times more than Cow Peas. Make hard hog flesh. Grazing Winter Velvets is as cheap a food matter as is a green summer pasture.

Soil Improvement—For soil building and immense humus making, no crop equals Velvets. One acre Velvets turned under adds 90 pounds nitrogen per acre, and increases succeeding crops on the land as follows: Corn, 12 bushels; Oats, 17 bushels; Cotton, 200 pounds lint. The good of this nitrogen and humus lasts four or five years in the soil.

Culture—Plant in corn—the corn stalk is its best support; gives always a double value to the corn crop. Plant corn early and when nearly knee high plant two beans in the row beside each stalk; or plant in middle of corn row every 24 inches; or plant two rows of corn and one of Velvets; or between seven feet corn rows plant one row of peanuts and one of Velvets. Sometimes planted with Sunflowers (to trail on).

Disease Resistant—Weevils do not attack. Immune to root-knot and wilt diseases—two Velvet crops with two fall grain crops following will rid land of "wilt."

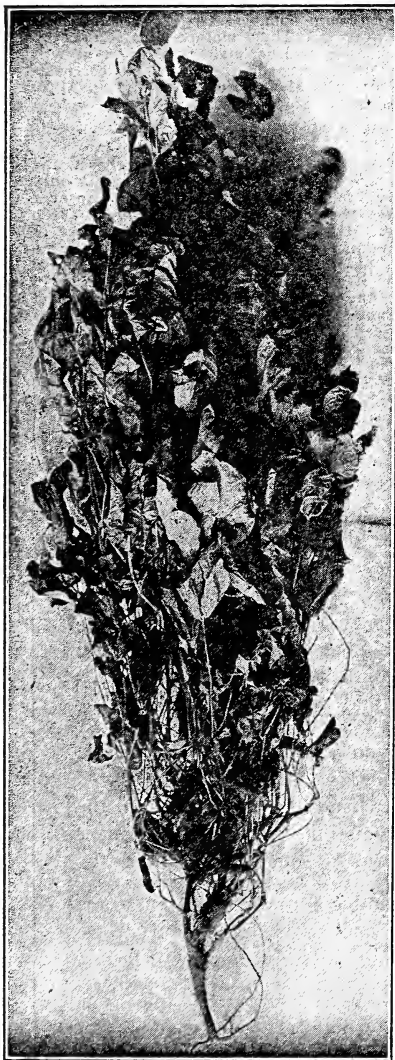
Velvet Bean Caterpillar—For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton Plant, the Irish Potato Plant and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenate, 5 pounds per acre, is the best plan. The varieties as listed below are the most popular today and cover every want in Velvet Beans. There are quite a number of varieties and we will be glad to quote price on them. If you are interested, write us.

GEORGIA BUSH VELVET BEANS

A WONDERFUL NEW VELVET BEAN

Introduced by us, 1916. Absolutely different from all other types of Velvet Beans. (See illustration.) Named by Mr. Willet, who interested United States Government in the new product. A wholly distinct and new Velvet Bean which carries most valuable and original uses—and discovered in South Georgia just five years ago. Is a bush bean and not a twining bean. The illustration shows an upright bush 3½ feet high with limbs all branching from the bottom and with beans mostly near the bottom. Planted in the middle of 5-foot corn rows, it fills the whole middle, but does not twine or even strangle the corn. It grows up and stands sturdily as a bush. Beans and its small pods look like the Georgia 100-Day; but its growing and maturing season is one week later. The seed are a little smaller and a little darker than the seed of the 100-Day Velvet. Shells out more per ton than all other varieties. Easily harvested as hay. The hulls do not sting. In growing it needs three feet space; stands drought better than other Velvets; carries a big root system. Stands alone and can be used finely for hay, for its stems are hollow, it is not woody, and being bushy and not twining it cures excellently. For winter grazing, stock like it better than the twining types. For hay purposes it can be planted to June 15th. One bushel will plant in corn middles about four acres. Vines can be cut down, piled up, and beans thereon can be picked later, and the remaining forage can be fed. The best hay of all velvets. One single plant on exhibit at a Georgia fair, dry, weighed 1½ pounds. In South Georgia these beans mature their crops fully as planted after grain. Broadcasted one bushel to the acre, they make two or three times more hay per acre than Cow Peas. This bean will largely increase Velvet Bean growing, and it will give us a type of bean carrying absolutely such new uses as will add largely to the value of the Velvet Bean industry. On account of the similarity of looks in the seed of this and the 100-Day Speckle Velvet Bean, there has been lots of seed sold that were not true to name. We advise buyers to be careful in purchasing their stock. and not buy the cheap seed as offered, as there is quite a difference in price of this bean and the cheaper varieties. This bean fills the need that has long been apparent in Velvet Beans; lots of growers claimed they could not plant velvets in their corn, on account of running and sometimes pulling it down, causing it to rot during rainy weather. They now have with the introduction of this bean all that can be asked in the Velvet Bean family. For orchards, citrus groves, pecan groves, there is nothing better, and we have few soil improvers to equal, if any.

Price, postpaid, qt. 35c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.50; 5 bus. or more, \$3.25 per bus.



**Georgia Bush Velvet Bean—Pod System
Broken Off.**

during rainy weather. They now have with the introduction of this bean all that can be asked in the Velvet Bean family. For orchards, citrus groves, pecan groves, there is nothing better, and we have few soil improvers to equal, if any.

MISSISSIPPI BLACK VELVET

Last year we promised our trade that we would offer them this bean this year. We thought, however, that we would have sufficient seed stock to offer them at a reasonable price. Unfortunately we have only a few hundred bushels and prices are extremely high. We were the first to offer to the trade the Chinese Velvet, Early 100-Day Speckle and Georgia Bush Velvet Beans which are today our best velvet beans and mean so much to the South. The Black Velvet is wholly new and only listed by ourselves. It has two remarkable characteristics. First, its extreme earliness, being earlier than all other velvets and thus being adapted to states and latitudes where velvet bean growing today is impossible. Second, its heavy fruitage in beans, which are fuzzless and it is specially indicated for bean feeding. The bean is black, flat and about the size of the Osceola. Both bean and pod are softer than other varieties and can be eaten by stock without soaking. This thinness of hull and softness gives it quite an advantage and makes it more valuable and differentiates it from all other types. The pod being fuzzless, it does not sting in gathering, beating too, the Osceola in this respect. It has a tender pod where the Osceola pod is hard and woody, which places this bean at a disadvantage in feeding. Four to five beans to each pod. It is very prolific. The writer picked this season from one corn stalk over five hundred shelled beans. This earliness makes quick gathering here possible and also allows us to plant later. This bean should grow and mature in Kentucky and Virginia. We believe it will be tried out in largest ways in latitudes where velvet bean growing today is impossible. For our northern latitudes this may prove to be a wonderful economic factor. Professor Tracy, the well-known manager in Mississippi of the government testing grounds for foreign plants has made this announcement as to this bean: "Makes more beans per acre than any other of the velvets." It runs less to vines, twines less and where planted with corn embraces less the corn stalk. This bean carries greater value because its extra amount of beans can either be hogged or gathered and placed in the barn and fed. Per acre this bean carries more protein feeding matter than any of the other types. In offering this bean our one hope is that it will be of as great a value to agriculture in the South as other varieties we have listed. We advise all farmers to make a place on the farm for the Mississippi Black Velvet. Try it out thoroughly, if only in a small way. Price, postpaid, 1 pt. 50c; 1 qt. 75c; ½ pk. \$3.00; 1 pk. \$5.00.



Osceolas on One Stalk of Corn.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS

—First listed by us. A new hybrid from the Florida Experiment Station. Planted in Florida in May, were reaped in late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly by \$2.00 a ton. Will make 20 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. The blooms are mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. Leaves fall about October 1st, and mulch the ground very heavily. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day. No fuzz on hull. Does not pull down corn as badly as other types. Plant 24 ins. in row with corn. Our illustration shows 216 pods to the one stalk of corn. One single bunch weighed 1¼ pounds green, and carried 23 pods, 5 beans to a pod. A trifle later than "Georgia 100-Day varieties," and about three weeks earlier than Chinese. Shatters more than fuzzy varieties. The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large. The size of the pod is the same as the Chinese and twice as large as 100-Day. Pods are 5 inches long, carrying usually 5 big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with

earliness the Osceola Bean carries many advantages. These beans may carry a trifle less feeding value than 100-Day, and may not be quite as palatable to stock, yet they carry no sting to the picker and the picker can pick 700 pounds while he picks 500 of the 100-Day. Price, postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ pk. 60c; pk. \$1.00. Not prepaid, pk. 75c; bu. \$2.75; 5 bus. or more at \$2.50 per bus.



Bunch of Georgia 100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans.

pods with 112 beans. The big bunches are easily gathered. This bean is now more universally grown than all other varieties. Price, postpaid, qt. 25c; ½ pk. 60c; pk. \$1.00. Not prepaid, pk. 75c; bus. \$2.50; 5 bus. or more, \$2.25 per bus.

CHINESE BEANS—First listed by us. Medium early, white. Month earlier than the Florida Speckled and more free of caterpillar, one month later than Georgia 100-Day Speckles. Rankest grower of all the Velvet Bean tribe and of more value in soil improvement. From China. The Florida Experiment Station says: "It is a heavier crop than other velvet beans and ripens usually about a month earlier than either the Florida or Lyon. It consequently gets out of the way by frost. Has the good habit of growing vigorously at the start. Planted four feet apart in corn rows, these beans produce large amount soil humus, and soil nitrogen, and winter cattle grazing forage. Make 20 to 25 bushels shelled beans per acre. One bunch at Augusta Fair 18 inches long, showed 40 pods. Chinese Velvet Beans planted with Mexican June Corn, here at Augusta, after oats, good yield of corn was made and more forage for stock than any other crop ever tried on the land. Beans did not mature, but the frost-bitten, immature beans were greedily eaten with the vines by cattle. Chinas make a world of forage for grazing after frost. Beans are large, white, and ends almost square; as big as butterbeans. Cattle men now plant in separate fields 100-Day Speckles and Chinese and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. The pods are smooth and easy to pick. China Beans in corn cut all together is the most excellent thing yet known for silos. The feed content is excellent and the out-turn is tremendous. Price, postpaid, qt. 30c; ½ pk. 65c; pk. \$1.10. Not prepaid, pk. 85c; bus. \$3.25; 5 bus. or more, \$3.00 per bus.

GEORGIA 100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEANS—The first early Velvet Bean that was found practical. Introduced and named by us. Originated in Georgia, sometimes called the Georgia Velvet Bean. Bean resembles the late Florida Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable early Velvet—vines and beans worth double Cow Peas. Will hang on the vine all winter without bursting or decaying. One Augusta vine this season showed a length as trained on a string of 30 ft.; carrying in some cases 20 pods to the bunch; pods usually contain four beans and are 2½ inches long. Can plant after oats and use in time before fall planting time, as a quick September grazer, or for turning under for soil manuring. These beans in the hull are being largely ground up alone, or in connection with corn in the shuck, making a perfect ration in Southern cattle food. Plant 3 feet apart in corn middles in 5-foot rows; or alternate with corn in the row. Read foregoing, Velvet Bean Cultures and Uses. Make 1 ton beans in the pod per acre, or 20 bushels shelled beans per acre planted with corn. Attracting wide attention and seems to solve for all sections the Velvet Bean question. One bunch at Augusta showed 24



Bunch of Chinese Velvet Beans.

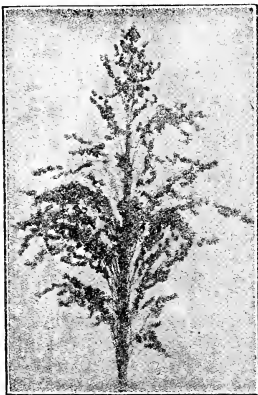
WILLET'S SORGHUMS

PRICES VERY HIGH THIS YEAR

Nothing Takes Their Place in the South as a Producer of Early Feeds, and No Crop Is More Profitable Than the Syrup-Yielding Varieties

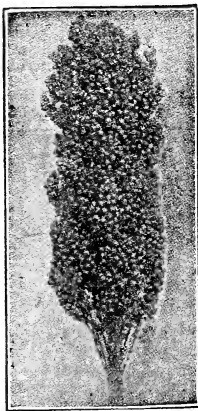
SORGHUM—(Andropogon.) (50 pounds bus.) The Sorghums make a larger yield in the same length of time than many other forage crops. Their use as a forage crop has increased very rapidly. No food is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle. Should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. An excellent green feed. Can be cut over 2 or 3 times during a season, yielding 2 or 3 crops from one seeding. Will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a surer and larger yielding crop. Makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs. An economical silage matter, because when ripe it usually remains undeteriorated as uncut, for a month. For hogging, broadcast three pecks per acre; graze April plantings in June, and May plantings in August; and the July plantings in September and October. In syrup-making chop off seed heads and feed them or make seed. One ton makes 20 gallons of syrup. The best fertilizer is two or three hundred pounds of cotton seed meal per acre.

Culture—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart 15 lbs. to the acre, or broadcast one bushel per acre.



Early Amber Cane.

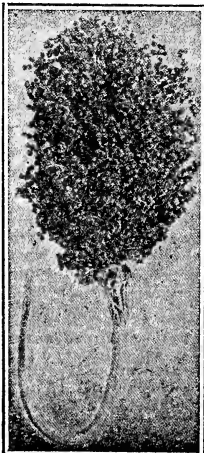
SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM—Falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Goose Neck, except it has straight head. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. One acre makes 200 or more gallons of syrup of good quality. This finely flavored syrup as made from our Southern Sorghums, Sugar Drip and Honey types, is becoming a big industry. Farm hands like it much better than the commercial syrups so largely doctored with glucose. Yields in forage three times amount Amber does. Seeds are larger than Orange, flatter, very much lighter in color; hull is maroon and shells clean. A new, separate and distinct Sorghum. One of the best varieties for making syrup. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Many growers think it makes the sweetest and finest flavored of all Sorghum syrups. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked. Heavy seeder.



Red Top Sorghum.

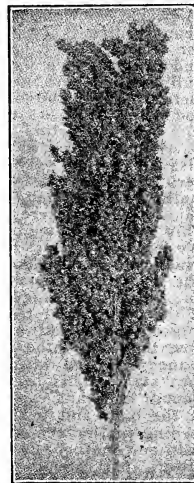
Only grown in the South. In the Southwest it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. Price, postpaid, 1b. 30c; ½ pk. \$1.15; pk. \$2.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.75; bus. \$5.00.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUM—Sometimes called and is really a "Crooked Head Texas Seeded." Seed large as Orange, and in color the same; round in shape; never cleans well in threshing, but holds the outside hull, which is deep black. Largest of all Sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about ½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Later than any of the Sorghums. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart, and 3 stalks to hill. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Seed scarce; only grown in the South. Makes the finest syrup. Price, postpaid, 1b. 30c; ½ pk. \$1.50; pk. \$2.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.00; bus. \$6.00.



Goose Neck Sorghum.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—(Called also Chinese.) Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and drooping, with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest Sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. Is not essentially saccharine, and is not adapted to syrup-making. For early forage use it is the largest used of all Sorghums. Price, postpaid, 1b. 25c; ½ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.75. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.50; bus. \$4.50.



Early Orange Cane.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Georgia Experiment Station made total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 lbs. Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads, but later in maturity than Amber. Chaff deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls, and are clean. Makes more and better green forage than Amber. Earlier than Red Top. Price, postpaid, 1b. 25c; ½ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.00.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Stems sweeter and juicier than some other Sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgia in forage; universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. The best of all Sorghums for silage. About six days later than Orange. Stools well. Price, postpaid, 1b. 25c; ½ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.00.

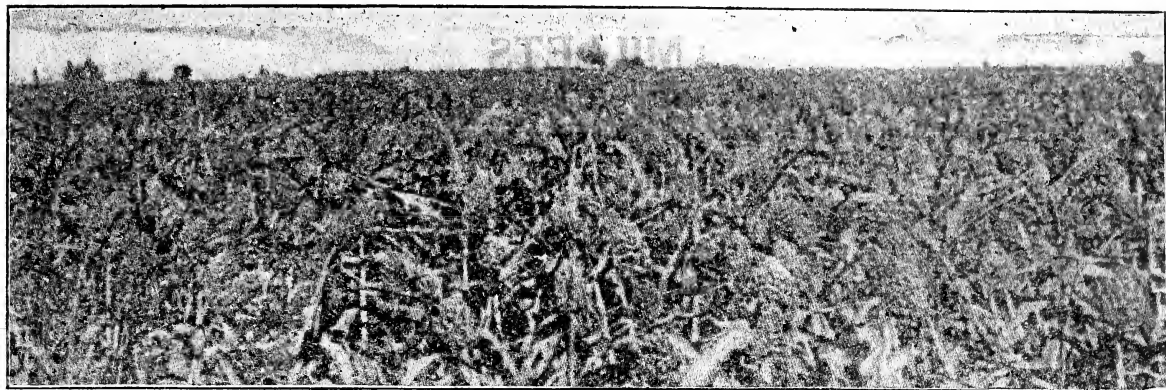
HONEY SORGHUM

—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Only grown in the South. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Was distributed by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane, and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the heaviest yielders of syrup known. The product is thick and bright and much the same flavor as our Sugar Cane. This syrup brings always a good price. New and not much known; but never yet has there been enough seed to supply one-fourth the demand. Seed head is a "sprangled" top one. Seed husk is bright red. Is considered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known. Price, postpaid, 1b. 30c; ½ pk. \$1.15; pk. \$2.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.75; bus. \$5.00.



Honey Sorghum.

NOTE—Our growers of Sugar Drip and Honey Sorghum the past season produced over 400 gallons of Sorghum syrup per acre, and saved above 30 bushels of seed per acre. It seems this is the crop that should attract every farmer's attention.



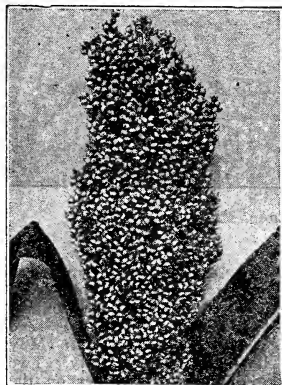
A Field of Milo Maize That Produced One Hundred Bushels per Acre in Georgia.

NON-SACCHARINE, or GRAIN SORGHUMS

THE VALUE OF THESE SORGHUMS IS JUST NOW BECOMING KNOWN

NOTE.—It has been demonstrated that Poultry can be raised in the South cheaper than in any section of the United States, if our farmers would raise their feed; but it cannot be raised profitably when feed has to be bought from the West. These non-saccharine Sorghums as offered below if planted by Poultry raisers will do away with having to use the Western feeds.

The Kaffirs, Milo, Feterita and Shallu (called the grain Sorghums) for cattle and human feed are in dry times a more certain crop for grain than corn. Makes usually from 25 to 40 bushels per acre; 70 pounds of heads equals one bushel of corn. The stalks of these varieties are not hard like Sorghum, but pithy. Can be cut down and shocked up quickly and make an excellent forage and are easily cured. Valuable crops for poultry raisers. In dry regions are wholly supplanting corn and are used for all corn purposes. The best fertilizer is 200 or 300 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre.



Head Milo Maize.

KAFFIR CORNS — (50 pounds to bushel.) Miss. Exp. Station says: "Will yield 30 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed." The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow with Cow Peas broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, sow broadcast at rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre. For seed, plants should be 4 inches apart. The ground grains make fine muffins, waffles, etc. — 700,000,000 people eat it.

For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of Cow Peas; better than Sorghum, since Kaffir has a soft stalk and cures more easily. Get Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

WHITE KAFFIR—A straight, upright growth. Stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground and absorbs the moisture. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. The joints look like Sugar Cane joints, and from these joints grow oftentimes suckers. Makes a pint of grain per stalk. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.40. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.10; bus. \$3.25.

RED KAFFIR—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the White and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.40. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.10; bus. \$3.25.

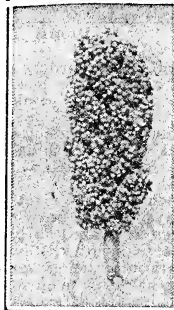
SHALLU—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat, Chicken Corn.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. Our August grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on ¼ acre. He says: "Makes more seed than any Cane or Sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir Corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 ft. high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like

large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Price, postpaid, lb. 30c; ½ pk. \$1.15; pk. \$2.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.00; bus. \$6.00.

MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—(50 pounds bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows similar to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, makes more grains per stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. Stands dry weather, and makes crop where corn would fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row, and cultivate as corn; 12½ pounds per acre, in drill, or 40 pounds broadcast; stools heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 40 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.40. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.10; bus. \$3.25.

FETERITA—(Sudan Dhoura). Also called "Schriber Corn." Resembles Kaffir and Milo, but is larger, softer grains and more digestible and makes sweeter flour. Popular in Texas and Oklahoma. Same feeding value as corn. The earliest of the grain Sorghums. White grains. Use like Kaffir. Joints look like Sugar Cane joints, and from these joints grow suckers, each making a head; one or two pints of grain per stalk. Matures in quick time, ready for the silo in 60 days, and thoroughly matures in 90 days. As a drought-resister, it surpasses Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high. Makes 28 to 30 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or droughty corn lands should go into Feterita for horse feed. 70 pounds heads make one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta stood 13 weeks' drought, made four cuttings for dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to 7 stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalks. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$3.50.

TEOSINTE—(Euchlaena Luxuriana.) Stalk resembles Indian corn; stools heavily; sow in April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 30 tons green food in the season, and take care of 10 head of cattle. Miss. Exp. Sta. reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 20 to 30 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills 4 feet apart, seeds 1 foot in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripens last of November. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price, postpaid, 4 ozs. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 75c per lb; 25 to 50 lbs. at 65c per lb.

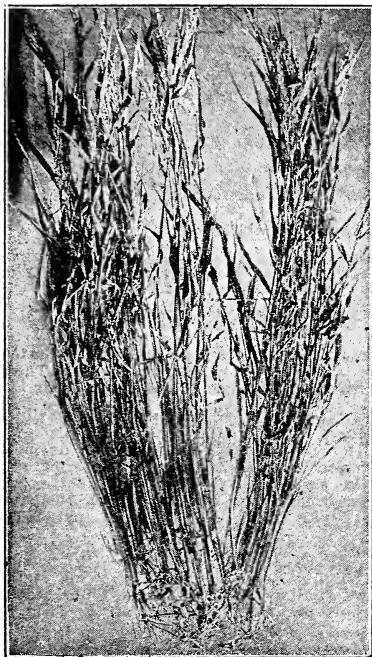


Head Kaffir Corn.

MILLETS

WONDERFUL HAY, GRAZING AND GREEN FORAGE CROPS FOR THE SOUTH

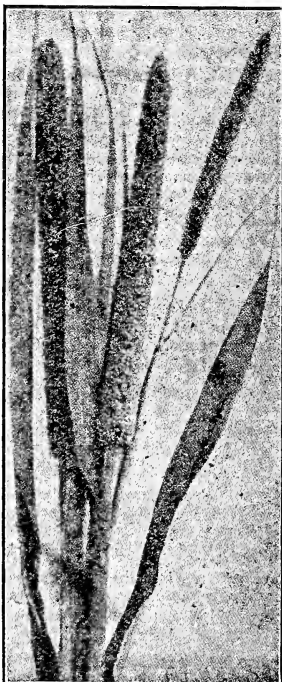
NOTE.—By planting Millets as listed below our farmers can easily be hay sellers instead of hay buyers. We cannot afford now to buy feed stuff. It would be wise to try these Millets if only in a small way.



Brown Top Millet.

BROWN TOP MILLET (*Panicum Fasciculatum*). New and listed only by ourselves. We were the first to exploit this millet. This we believe has no equal in millets, and serves a purpose long wanted. This for summer grazing in the South equals even rye as a fall and winter green grazing crop. The only millet or grass that we know can be grazed constantly during the dry summer months without complete destruction. Possibly better than Sudan Grass for hay and will produce more, if not as much cured hay per acre. Can be cut two or three times during the season and often makes 5 or 6 tons per acre. This millet stools very heavily, averages 25 to 30 stems often from one seed. The cut shows the product from one

seed. This millet, too, is a wonderful producer of seed and after using the first crop for hay produced two tons per acre, has made 1,500 pounds of seed. Can be thrashed same as oats. A Georgia stockman writing us says, "The best grazing grass I ever saw, nothing equals it for summer grazing for hogs and the only thing that I have ever seen that would stand grazing by cattle during the summer." Another grower writes that Brown Top Millet is worth to Southern Agriculture as much as the Velvet Bean. It stays green until frost and even if grazed to ground, the first rain it will immediately start out growing again. Nothing has ever been found equal to it for attracting birds; doves will come for miles to feed in the fields. Caution to growers! This millet under a drought will go dwarf and head out, cut back before heading, and a good season will bring it to total growth. Usually grows about 2½ to 3 feet high, should be cut just as seed heads begin to appear. This we believe is a wonderful addition to the millet and grasses.



Georgia Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet.

Culture—Plant in drill 5 to 6 pounds to acre in 18 to 24-inch rows. Broadcast for hay about 12 pounds per acre. If for seed crop alone 3 to 4 lbs. is sufficient for an acre. When planted in drill if cultivated with sweep once you get much quicker growth. Price, postpaid, lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$6.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 40c; 25 to 50 lbs. 35c per lb.

GEORGIA PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET (*Pennisetum Specatum*)—Known also as *Pencilaria*, Horse Millet and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. This millet is well known and has been in general use in the South for many years. The

demand is always more than the supply. No millet makes so much green forage as this. Can be cut six or seven times in one season. A most valuable crop for dairymen, and all farmers should plant a small acreage in this millet. Total of three cuttings at the Georgia Experiment Station produced 52,416 pounds of forage per acre. Plant in spring drilling 10 lbs. per acre in 2½ or 3 feet rows, cultivate regularly. This is a quick maturing non-saccharine millet. Not used as a dry hay. Price, postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00.



Improved Golden Millet.

GOLDEN MILLET (*Chaetochia Germanica*)—"Known as Tennessee and German Millet." Golden Millet makes an enormous yield of feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with Cow Peas. Golden Millet is one of the quickest maturing plants that we have as a hay crop. Could plant as late as the middle of August and make a pretty good crop if the land is rich. It makes a fair quality of hay. For hogging plant March and April and graze in June. When cut the plant does not grow out again. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.40. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$3.50.

JAPANESE MILLET (*Panicum Crusgalli*)—(32 lbs to bus.) Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high, and heading well." Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canada. Superior to Golden Millet; stalks much thicker than Golden. Also called Billion-Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice, Blue Duck Food. Can be broadcast and cut for hay 3 or 4 times. Miss. Agl. Col. says: "Produces per acre 36,000 lbs. of fodder or makes 12,000 lbs. of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 lbs. per acre. Makes crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Planted August 1st, was three feet high and finely headed out October 1st. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet, black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet in 32 days, as planted at Augusta, showed full grown seed heads and plant 5½ feet high with 8 or 10 stools per plant. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. 85c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.30; bus. \$4.00.

PEANUTS

A GOOD MONEY CROP FOR THE SOUTH

The Boll Weevil Will Make This Crop What It Should Have Been Years Before

THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE AND USES—(Arachis Hypogaea)—An annual legume. Also called Pinders, Goobers and Ground Peas. One of the big cash crops in this country. Tremendous amounts are being grown. Write for "Our Commercial Peanuts and Their Culture," by N. L. Willet.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with disc harrow. Plant running peanuts in 36-inch rows and 12 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches deep.

Gather White Spanish with a Peanut point, mold board of plow removed. Stack immediately without sunning, around an eight-foot pole, peanuts lying in circle around pole. Eight inches above ground nail to pole two crosspieces at right angles.



White Spanish Peanuts.

cious sweet oil and yielding also 750 pounds of the best feeding cake. Supplants cotton on sandy lands as a Southern money crop. As easily sold as cotton. The oil and cake are superior to that from cotton seed. Peanut meal makes hard hog flesh. Matures in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Plant April to July 15th, or following after oats. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows planting one whole pod to the hill, 8 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23d, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel, he made 230 bushels of Peanuts on the four acres plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. About 460 unshelled Peanuts weigh a pound. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 15c; 100 lbs. at 12c per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA RUNNERS—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known as African, Wilmington and Florida Peanut. A running Peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia, Alabama and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot as lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Sometimes vines cut for hay, and nuts then hogged. Yields 60 to 90 bushels per acre. A medium podded variety, with very heavy dark green foliage; stems creeping sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peas. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 15c; 100 lbs. at 12c per lb.

VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bushel)—A Spanish Peanut sometimes called Three and Four to Pod. Do not confound with Tennessee Reds. Rich in oil. Attach to the root and Peanuts can be pulled up along with the vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish, they are much easier to detach from the vine. Vines are upright. The foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more, as to forage and hay than White Spanish. Heavy producers; 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; exceedingly profuse in hay. About 260 pods weigh a pound. Perhaps two weeks later than White Spanish. Are greatly to be desired, and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop.

WHITE SPANISH—(Arachis Hypogaea)—30 lbs. to the bushel. Plant two bushels in shell (whole shell) per acre. Use 400 pounds Acid Phosphate per acre. Lime land, 1 ton per acre. Plant in 2½ foot rows and 6 or 8 inches in the row. From 40 to 60 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay sells for one-half the cost of the Peanut crop, being usually one ton of excellent hay. The most valuable Peanut of all the Peanuts for oil. In tremendous use as ground up by oil mills for oil and cake—one ton of Peanuts in pods yielding 80 gallons of delicious

Of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out 1 to 4 rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. The prize acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard fancy parching peanut. Good in red lands also. Growers for the parching trade should hand-pick and send to market only Peanuts containing 3 and 4 to the pod, and all sound, and eliminate pods carrying only 1 or 2. Pick when they are ripe; they sprout in the ground sooner than other peanuts. The highest priced of all peanuts. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 16c per lb.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—Run "3's and 4's." Very hard shell, and hard to crack same with fingers. Universal in Tennessee for red land Peanut. A bunch pea, bright red, attach to the roots, contain from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell thick and tough; well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter and come up in the spring. Better adapted for hog than human use. Bunch tops, and Peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the Peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Smaller and harder shells and must not be confounded with Valencias. 264 pods weigh about 1 lb. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 16c per lb.



VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 pounds to bushel)—120 days in maturing; resembles North Carolina in growth, except pods are larger. A large-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems creeping; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; pods and peas similar to those of the Virginia Bunch Peanut. This variety is harder to cure than the bunch types, because the pods are scattered along the stems and cannot be as well protected from the weather as the varieties with nuts clustered near the base of the plant. Is usual Norfolk parching peanut. Sold for parching. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 16c; 100 lbs. 14c per lb.

VIRGINIA BUNCH—(22 pounds to bushel)—Plant as late as first of June in Virginia and mature by frost. Exceedingly productive. Stems upright; pods attach to the roots of plant; usually 2 to the pod. Peas light brown pods, bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods and peanuts quite large. A large-podded variety with rather light foliage; pods clustered about the base of the plant. Have a lower oil content and a smaller proportion of meats to shell than the Spanish; should not be grown for oil purposes, used largely by parchers. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 16c; 100 lbs. 14c per lb.

HOG GOOBERS—(Woandzeia Subterranean)—(25 lbs. to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like Peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb; pods are thick on vines; peas inside are single. The taste of the pea is somewhat between that of a peanut and field pea. Will not sprout in the ground; will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Nuts partly detach from vine in harvesting. Yield much greater than that of Chufas. Plant about 30 pounds per acre. Soak shells or shell the pods before planting. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other Peanuts. Extra good hog feed. Planted in three-foot rows 16 inches to the row, and plowed only twice, these goobers here grew solid in row. Vines trail on the ground. Make hard and not soft hog flesh; and negroes do not eat up the crop. After pulling vines, dry for several days. Gather in October before frost. Our grower gathered on eight acres 240 bushels and fed 25 hogs three months on balance in field. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 22c per lb.

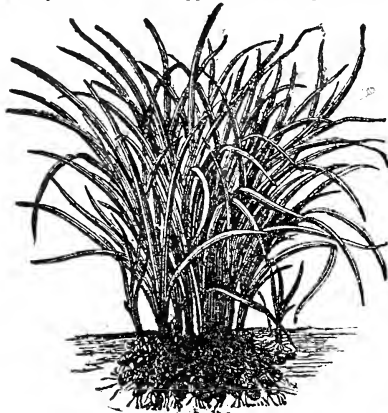


Peanuts Stacked in Field.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD AND FORAGE SEED

GEORGIA CHUFAS

(Cyperus Esculentus)—(44 pounds to bushel—Hognut; Ground Almond. (See Cut.) Annual. Georgia-grown seed. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st.

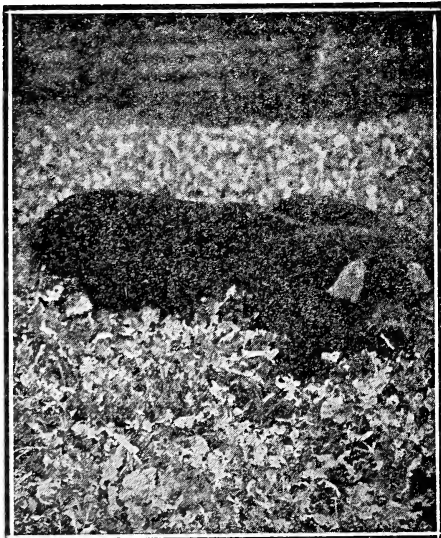


Georgia Chufas.

One of our growers recently made 1,000 bushels on 100 acres. Another made 157 bushels on one acre planted July 4th. These vines can be pulled up for saving seed and seven-eighths will be found attached to the roots. The vines after being pulled up, should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days. For feeding value an acre of Chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop known. For hog purposes plant from April to May 10th, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grow best in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Chufas are frequently matured and harvested within 90 days after planting. Plant 1 peck to acre, 10 inches in drill. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c. Not prepaid, ½ pk. \$1.15; 1 pk. \$2.00; 1 bu. \$6.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Cut artichoke, each piece with two or three eyes. Plant at the same time as Irish potatoes 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart; don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5-foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes. Will stay in ground for gathering at any time all winter, and not freeze. Productive on poor soils; cultivation is inexpensive. Can be like sweet potatoes, and then transplant. Turn in hogs on field in fall. We sell by measured bushel in January and February—about 50 pounds. Price, ½ pk. 50c; 1 pk. 75c; 1 bu. \$2.50.



Grazing in Rape Field.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(Brassica Napus)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs. Drill 8 pounds per acre, in 3 ft. drills in spring or fall, through October, 15 pounds broad-

cast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Many hog growers use Bermuda Grass in summer and use for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Fla. Exp. Sta. says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year. Fifteen tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed. Does not make milk "taste." Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Usually sown in early fall or spring in the South. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in summer months. Splendid as a human food—cooked like Spinach and a tender plant can be cut over and over again. It makes one of the very finest of salad greens. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 12c per lb.

BEGGAR WEED

(Desmodium Tortuosum)—The Clover of Florida. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 10 lbs. to acre in drill, or broadcast 15 pounds per acre; barely cover seed or sow in June grains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself. Indigenous to Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. Fine for green cutting. A wonderful cattle fattener. For hogging, broadcast 10 pounds per acre, graze when one foot high up to and through August and September; will rapidly take possession of land and come in as a volunteer crop exactly like crab grass. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Demonstration Florida farm planted June 6th, harvested 6,300 pounds hay August 6th. Wonderful for feeding; 21.7 per cent protein, 30.20 per cent carbohydrates, and 2.30 per cent fat. In Florida, an orange grove cover crop. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Crop almost a complete failure. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 70c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 65c per lb.



Beggar Weed.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sow at cotton planting time 10 pounds per acre, 3-foot rows, 12 to 18 inches in the drill. Cultivate like corn. Great improvement over the small Sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods. 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrots' feed. Not only a valuable seed to plant on farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard and field ditches should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 10c; 100 lbs. at 9c per lb.

BENE

BENE (Sesame)—Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed make oil and nutty food for putting in bread, cakes, candies and sausage. Plant in waste places and woodland lots in spring. Each 5-foot plant produces 30,000 seed. Greedily eaten by birds and poultry. Cattle do not eat the plant's foliage. Greatest known attracter and feeder of birds in fields, parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his "Open Sesame." Every farmer who wishes to attract and feed birds should sow Bene in all waste places. Bene reseeds itself. This reseeding is a great help to those who plant it and who wish a return of it year after year. Our seed are Southern grown. Imported seed rarely germinate, and come dwarf. America imports yearly thousands of tons from China, Turkey and India. All ripening seed scatter. It is a pretty plant, growing 5 or 6 feet, and always looks fresh and tender. It yields about 500 to 700 pounds per acre. It is grown just about like Cotton and so cultivated. Plant is 6 feet tall. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE

Strictly a Sugar Cane and not a Sorghum. Stalk is taller than Ribbon Cane and smaller—usually about diameter of your thumb; of light green color. Propagated by planting a cutting of the stalk having a live eye at the joint. A perennial and good for three to eight years without replanting as growing from the stubble—it is better to put straw over it. Stools heavily—10 to 30 stalks from a single cutting. Strong root system. Will thrive well up to the 34th parallel of latitude. Its syrup is excellent. Only an expert can tell it from red sugar cane syrup, and it is preferred by many. Planted thick makes fine forage for hogs and cattle—10 to 15 tons per acre. When made into syrup every ton is good for 15 gallons of syrup. We ship F. O. B. grower in South Georgia by express. Every cutting contains two joints with live eye to every joint, and we ship from February 1st to March 25th. For syrup plant one cutting every 2½ feet in drill, and with five feet between rows, cover lightly, cleanly cultivate, and gather when first frost falls. For forage, plant 12 inches in the drill and four feet between rows. Cuttings weigh about 65 pounds per thousand. Four thousand will plant an acre for syrup. Price, cash with order, 500 cuttings for \$3.50; 1,000 for \$6.00; 4,000 for an acre, at \$5.50 per 1,000.

BUCKWHEAT

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 pounds to bushel)—Should be more generally sown in the South for poultry feed. Sow in early spring or late summer; matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties. Grows on almost any soil. Fine for attracting and feeding birds. Price, pk. 75c; bus. \$2.00.

SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT—This variety is well known; gives excellent results wherever planted. Price, peck 85c; bushel \$2.25.

RICE

GEORGIA UPLAND RICE (44 lbs. bushel)—Can be planted where other varieties will not grow. For lowland culture get U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The food of one-half the population of the earth. Plant March 15th to June 15th, one bushel and roll for uplands, in 20-inch rows. For farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed, but are too wet for other purposes, the growing, either for home use or for selling to mills, can be profitably done. It is better to be planted in 30-inch rows, drilled in. Requires one bushel per acre. Threshed rice straw makes (baled) fine hay. Yields 25 to 75 bushels per acre, and one or two tons of dry straw for bailing. Price, 1 pk. \$1.50; bus. \$4.50.

BLUE ROSE RICE—Originated in Louisiana. The largest Georgia Coast Rice grower declares it to be the best rice yet introduced. The stalk is sturdy, and of blue-green color. The grains are full and heavy, and the plants scatter less than any known rice. Hull is same color as white rice, but the grain is shorter, more blunt, and of much greater thickness. Price, 1 pk. \$1.35; 1 bu. \$3.50.

CAROLINA WHITE—This is the old standard rice for upland use. This rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is quite an early species; very pearly and bright when ponded. Price, 1 pk. \$1.25; 1 bu. \$3.25.

CAROLINA GOLD—Popular and profitable rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. More largely planted possibly than other types and makes a good yield. Price, 1 pk. \$1.25; 1 bu. \$3.25.

TOBACCO SEED

Culture—Sow in bed January and February about 4 ounces per bed of 10 ft. by 10 ft. Transplant about June, 3½ to 4 ft. each way. Get Bulletin "Tobacco Culture," Clemson College, S. C.

YELLOW PRYOR—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

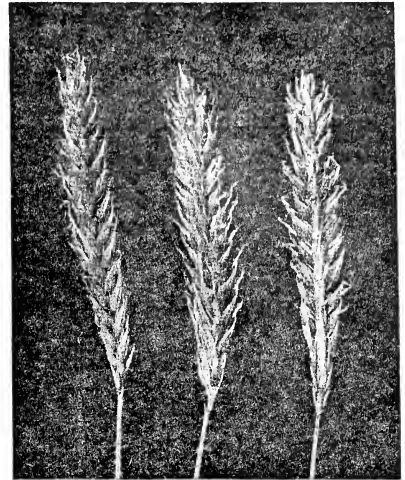
IMPROVED LONG LEAF GOOCH—Our ideal Tobacco for Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina and a portion of Georgia. Ideal variety for sandy soils, grows unusually large; produces large, broad leaves of No. 1 quality; cures well; brings a good price, and makes more pounds to the acre than most varieties. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO—Developed by careful, continuous selection from the Old Standard Yellow Oronoko, which has been more extensively planted for the Yellow type than any other. Its growth is large, but erect, its leaves are large, but of the finest texture. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

BARLEY

GEORGIA SPRING BEARDLESS BARLEY.

(48 lbs. to bus.) Introduced into the South by us. We are large handlers. Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall grazing. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February or can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer. Being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to the stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; heads are six-rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Price, pk. 75c; bus. \$2.25; 5 bus. or more at \$2.00 per bus.



Georgia Spring Beardless Barley.

OATS

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel)—Culture: Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires one and a half bushels per acre. Can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting are Fulghum and Burt.

FULGHUM OATS—This oat first introduced to the trade by our Mr. Willet, about ten years ago. Practically two to three weeks earlier than all of our rust-proof oats. It is absolutely beardless; drills easily and is a safe horse feed proposition. The best and most remarkable of the Southern oat crops. Here at Augusta, this oat has made heavier than winter-planted oats, planted as late as February and March. One of the best spring oats known today. See Willet's Fall Catalog for full description. Price, bus. \$1.60; 5 to 10 bus. \$1.45; 25 bus. or more, \$1.35 per bus.

BURT OATS—Known distinctively as spring oats. Better and safer than all other oats except Fulghum. Before the introduction of the Fulghum Oat, this was practically the only safe spring oat. Price, 1 bu. \$1.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$1.35; 25 bus. or more, \$1.25 per bu.

FALL OATS—For all types Fall Oats, get Willet's 1923 Fall Catalog, giving full descriptions.

For Fall Barleys, Oats, Ryes and Wheats, see Willet's 1923 Fall Catalog for full descriptions and prices.

FALL WHEATS

For all types Fall Wheats, get Willet's 1923 Fall Catalog for full descriptions.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A POPULAR SEEDER, AND EXTENSIVELY USED.

Guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly, evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction, or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Has automatic cut-off and regulator. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnips and other varieties of farm seeds. Also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, \$2.50 each, postpaid.



VETCHES, CLOVERS AND GRASSES SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

NOTE—"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C. Get it.

USE LEGUME CULTURE IN ALL CLOVERS AND VETCHES

VETCHES

For Full Description, Get Willet's Fall Catalogue.

HAIRY VETCH (*Vicia Villosa*)—Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 18c per lb.

SATIVA, or OREGON VETCH—Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 14c; 25 to 50 lbs. 12c; 100 lbs. at 10c per lb.

CLOVERS

Get our Fall Catalogue for full descriptions. We only list in spring varieties generally planted at that time.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER—(60 pounds to bus.)—A legume and soil renovator. (*Medicago Sativa*.) Stools or multiplies and stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill 10, or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 5 times a season. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, Alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted \$51 an acre on Alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay on land rated at \$15 per acre. Georgia Agl. Col. made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden, it will furnish in successive cuttings goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. Many people grow Alfalfa successfully by planting 15 or 20 lbs. along with Spring Oats in February. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.75. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 25c per lb.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is fast supplanting in the Southwest the other nine types of Alfalfa. It carries a very much longer season and, therefore, carries more cuttings, and yields according to all tests, 1¼ to 1½ tons more of hay per acre than other types; the hay is of finest quality because of the greater abundance of leaves which are much larger than the usual types. Grows at a lower temperature than other Alfalfas. Remarkable to say, this Alfalfa keeps practically green and an edible proposition throughout the whole year, while other Alfalfas go down at frost. Takes on a fuzz in winter, which protects the plant. Leaves off fuzz in summer. Drill 10 lbs. per acre; 20 pounds, broadcast. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 30c per lb.

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER, or SPOTTED CLOVER—(*Medicago Arabe*)—In burr; 10 pounds to the bushel; in immense use. Plant July, August and September. See Fall Catalogue for full description. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 1 bu. \$2.25; 5 to 10 bus. at \$2.00 per bu.

GEORGIA MELLILOUT ALBA, or BOKHARA CLOVER—(30 lbs. to bushel.) A legume. Sow one bushel to acre in March or April. One of the best crops for enriching soil. Can be pastured in spring and summer, and plowed under in the fall. When cut for hay the cutting should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay, and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Grows on soils too poor for Clover or Alfalfa. We sell Mel. Alba in the burr. (Never use the yellow type.) Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c per lb.

JAPAN CLOVER—(25 lbs. to bushel). (*Lespedeza Striata*.) A perennial legume. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In rich soils grows 20 to 30 inches high and is mowed, two tons to acre. Appears in May. Can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. Spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods or pastures, fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after Spring Oats are planted. For reseeding do not cut till seed on lower stems have ripened, which then scatter. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 28c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 26c; 100 lbs. at 25c per lb.

GRASSES

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER PLANTING IN THE SOUTH

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(*Cynodon Dactylon*.) (Couch Grass or Joint Grass.) Germinates within two or three weeks. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreads extensively by creeping stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Graze from May to middle of November. Every three or five years disc harrow the sod bound soil in spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay equals timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 ft. high) yearly. Seed are planted 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in moist seasons in spring or summer; best to press in with a roller. After the last cutting in the fall, plow land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr Clover, which would give green pasture all the year. Excellent, too, for lawns. No other grass equals this for summer lawns except Carpet. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not postpaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 33c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 30c per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—Plant about 4 bags per acre. Set out roots in the spring or fall. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth till you are ready to plant. Cannot be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather. Set out sets 1 ft. each way in prepared smooth soil; cover lightly. Put up in 100-lb. bags, holding about 12 bushels. Price, bag, \$2.75; 5 bags, \$2.50; 20 bags, \$2.25 per bag.

CARPET GRASS (*Paspalum Compressus*). (18 lbs. bushel.)—From West Indies. We were the first seed house to list and recommend this grass. This is the most wonderful grass for pasture purposes, for lawns, golf links, etc., that we know. Here at Augusta is green lawns at the present time, December 15th. A perennial. It is never a pest and is easily eradicated. Flourishes in lands short in lime. Grows exceptionally well in shade. Stands grazing and trampling better than most grasses. We find, too, that this grass will absolutely crowd out Bermuda and will give a better growth throughout the South on thin, sandy lands than any other grass we have ever tried. The Government says that in our Southern Coastal plains and flat woods country that this grass is better than Bermuda. Grows 2 to 2½ feet. In Florida where the temperature does not go below 20 degrees, this grass will stay green the year round. There is an immense demand for the seed and now can be supplied in fairly good amounts. A big South Carolina cattleman writes us January 1st, 1921, "My Carpet Grass came up well and is still green though showing frost somewhat now." Plant from March until May on well prepared land from 5 to 8 lbs. per acre; cover very lightly. Price, postpaid 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 38c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 35c per lb.

HERDS, or RED TOP—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*) (10 lbs. to bushel) Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It's best when fed down close as a forage plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass; although it is used largely, too, for hay. Is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture. Sow fall or spring, two bushels to acre. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 23c per lb.

JOHNSON GRASS—(*Sorghum Halapense*). 28 pounds to bushel. Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant as soon as frost disappears, through June, 30 to 40 lbs. to acre. Cut before head flowers; 3 to 4 cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let go to seed, spreads if you do; the root system develops only after plant seeds. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Alabama, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Our cheapest hay grass, yet it contains more nutriment than timothy. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 22c; 100 lbs. at 20c per lb.

PASPALUM DILATATUM or DALLIS GRASS—Plant March to June. Indicated in wet heavy lands where Bermuda is not good. Do not confound with Western grass called Dallas. Sow in spring, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, by hand, roll or plank under on harrowed land. A perennial. The great permanent cattle pasturage of Australia, where one acre supports one cow year round. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. Makes enormous pasturage, or several green cuttings. Grows in clumps; its broad leaves are near the ground. Mixes well with Bermuda. Known, also, as Large Water Grass and Golden Crown Grass. Spreads by root stock and seed. Has crow-foot seed heads. In Florida green all winter. Keep cattle off till plants are well rooted and firm. Has double feeding value of Bermuda, and is a month earlier, and also later for grazing. Plowing kills it. This grass is spreading naturally now in Georgia. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$3.20. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 55c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 50c per lb.

GRASSES—Continued

RHODES GRASS—(*Chloris Gayana*.) New. From Africa. A perennial. Seed resemble Blue Grass. Hay palatable and nutritious. Plant in spring and cut from May until September. Can be propagated from seed or from the running branches like Bermuda. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 8 pounds seed per acre, in April or May. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as Rye system. Augusta grower says: "Tried 50 grasses on my sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made 5 green cuttings." Easily cured. 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Florida Experiment Station says: "An excellent hay grass; also excellent for grazing. Keeps green until cut back by severe frost and then starts growing again in warm weather. Well adapted to occupying land permanently. On drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." Except in winter, can be planted any month in the year; Florida prefers February through June. In enormous and large use in the cattle country of Texas; serves Texas as well as Blue Grass serves Kentucky. A weed killer, choking out Bermuda and Johnson; resists drought and drowning out. Cattle trampling on it sods it all the heavier through the runners. Can get rid of it by plowing under. Price, postpaid, 1b. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.40. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 45c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 40c per lb.



Field of Rhodes Grass.

at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one pound to area 10x10 feet. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Price of Lawn Grass: Postpaid, 1b. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 30c per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 28c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS—(*Andro Sorg. Var.*) A new African sweet sorghum hay grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Plant spring or summer here within 80 days of frost. Three cuttings per season and 3 or 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect, leafy stem. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy and sweeter. Root system like

NATAL GRASS—(*Tracholaena Rosea*.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Red Top, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools heavily; sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late summer, fall and winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill, 6 lbs. per acre, or broadcast 15 lbs. per acre. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say plant May 1st, while some set the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. U. S. Agr. Dept. says: "Florida land seeded to Natal carries extra value. Florida might become a hay shipping state—and hay of finest quality." Requires about 80 to 85 days from seeding to maturity. Should do exceptionally well in southern Georgia and South Carolina. Price, postpaid, 1b. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 32c; 100 lbs. at 30c per lb.



A Field of Sudan Grass.

oats—never a pest. Makes 600 pounds seed per acre. In Florida made 3 tons first cutting; month after, was waist high. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan Grass bought of you is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Wonderful hay grass. One we can recommend for every section of the South. Price, postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 22c; 100 lbs. at 20c per lb.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*.) (14 lbs. to bus.) Germinates within one to two weeks. Sow two bushels to acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February. Ready for hay cutting in April; graze until hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good shady woodland pasture. Price, postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c per lb.

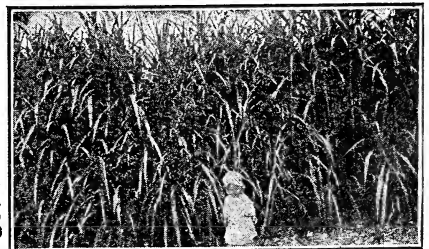
WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS—(14 lbs. to bushel.) Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow

NAPIER GRASS, or ELEPHANT, or MERKER'S, or CARTER'S GRASS—(*Penisetum purpureum*.) New; from Africa. Rank growing cane-like perennial, growing in clumps—6 to 15 feet high. Erect, stools heavily—12 to 50 stems from one plant. Any soil will do. U. S. Bureau Plant Industry says in Florida: "More productive on sandy soils than any grass found." Stood the winter climate of 1918 at Atlanta, Ga. Some large dairies have recently been

started in Florida with the idea of using this grass exclusively. Plant by placing top end of cutting up, slanting in direction, and allow top of cutting to come just to the surface. In order to put out in a large way this valuable grass we are going to make all prices to the buyer delivered F. O. B. him as follows: Price: 100 postpaid by us net cost F. O. B. buyer \$3.00; 1,000 by express to be prepaid by us costing buyer F. O. B. his express office \$25.00.

KUDZU ROOTS—(*Pueraria Thunbergians*.)—From Japan. Hay or pasture. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Grows from a tuberous root, takes root each joint of vine. Cut any time. Three or four cuttings. Cover-ground, destroys other grasses and weeds. Fine for rolling washing lands for pasturage.

Price: By express, 1,000 at 2½c; 500 at 3c; 100 at 3½c, prepaid parcel post. 100 at 5c, 25 to 50 at 6c, 5 to 10 at 15c each.



WILLET'S NURSERY STOCK

OUR NURSERY DEPARTMENT—No one nursery can grow every variety of tree, fruit, shrub and evergreen, and reach perfection in them all. The subject is too vast, and to accomplish anything at all in this line each firm engaged in this work must specialize in some particular class of stock; one will devote its skill and energy to fruit tree growing, or even one variety of fruit; another to deciduous shrubs; another to pecan nuts and so forth.

We have watched the various industries and have tabulated them according to their specialties, and are able through this tabulation to put our fingers on the finest pecan tree stocks, the greatest peach tree specialists, the foremost strawberry plant man, and so on. This gives our nursery department a superiority that is invaluable to the planter because he is assured of getting the very finest stock of any variety he orders through us.

Our nursery department is not new to us, although we have only recently given it space in our catalogue. Mr. Willet personally has been interested in and made a study of the nursery industry for many years, and has accumulated a vast store of valuable knowledge which is essential from the customer's viewpoint as well as our own. This branch of our business has developed almost unaided—it has come to us as a reward of service. It started by people bringing their nursery problems to Mr. Willet, feeling that he was the best posted man on the subject in this territory. Customers were so well satisfied with the stock and service given them that they told their friends, and the result was our establishing this separate department. We are equipped to handle all nursery business, large and small; our connections are the best.

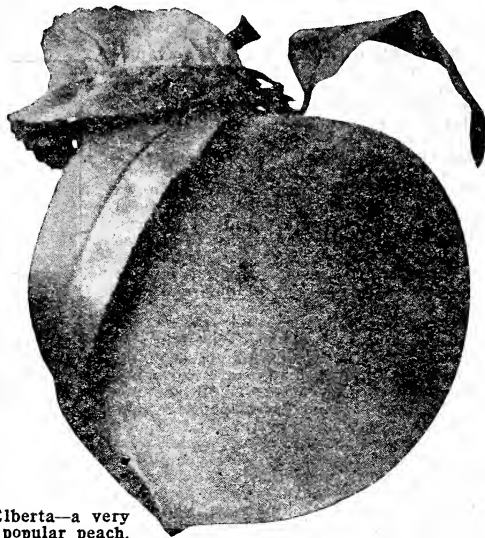
Terms—Strictly cash with order. Positively no goods sent C. O. D.

Early Orders—It is a wise plan to order your nursery stock early because of the unusual demand for this class of goods. Every year there is a shortage of some certain stock, and although we are in a position, because of the system we use, to fill orders from a large number of growers, we sometimes run short.

Shipping—Stock priced postpaid will be sent by parcel post at our expense. Goods not marked postpaid will be forwarded by express, charges collect.

Delays—Unavoidable shipping delays sometimes occur, and we ask that customers have patience in cases of this kind. Your stock will go forward to you in plenty of time for the planting.

Guarantee—We guarantee all stock to be perfectly healthy, free from disease and first-class in every respect when turned



Elberta—a very popular peach.

over to carriers, but we cannot be responsible for ill treatment of goods at the hands of the postoffice or express company. Claims must be made by purchaser in cases of this kind on transportation company. Our responsibility ceases on delivering goods to forwarders.

Spray Materials—We handle a complete line of spray material and sprayers, which are listed in this catalogue. These goods are standard makes and absolutely dependable.

Special Quotations—We are pleased to quote to large commercial planters special prices on fruit and nut trees in lots of hundreds and thousands. Always state the exact number you will need, varieties and sizes. We have very attractive prices on peach trees and pecans in large lots.

Fruits and Nuts

No home or farm is complete without fruits and nuts. These are tremendous factors for shipping, canning and home eating in our modern agricultural life. Aside from their marketing, they should be a healthful part of the family daily food and they are a continued delight and absolutely necessary for all happy child life on the farm. It is a sub-farm and unstandardized and a dreary farm that proposes to get on without fruits, both large and small, and without nuts. Any farm with fruits and nuts on it is the more saleable and is the more liquid an asset. Make your farm more complete by planting fruits and nuts.

Brokers—We act as brokers. We buy from the largest specialty growers in the United States—and these growers are cheaper than the general nurseryman. We have none of the overhead expense of the nurseryman.

PEACHES

Plant peaches about 20 feet apart; 108 to the acre.

ARP'S BEAUTY—Ripens June 5th; clingstone. Yellow skin running to deep blush. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet; very large and handsome.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Ripens July 20th; freestone. Noted for its heavy bearing qualities and its ability to stand shipping better than many others. Deep blush red over white skin; flesh firm and sweet. Well known and liked throughout the peach belt. Tree is a rapid grower.

BRACKETT—Ripens August 5th; freestone. Very large, oblong with sharp apex. Beautiful orange yellow, blending to dark carmine cheek. It is undoubtedly one of the finest varieties ever produced. Meat is rich yellow and quite firm. A dandy shipper. Medium late.

CARMAN—Ripens June 15th; freestone. Large size yellow variety with deep red coloring. Flesh is very fine grained, sweet and white; very juicy. A few days later than Greensboro. Very popular for shipping.

CHAMPION—Ripens June 20th; freestone. Good sized white fleshed variety of splendid appearance. Deep blush over white skin; flesh is sweet and juicy. One of the best.

CRAWFORD (Late Crawford)—Ripens in September; latest freestone variety. Medium size; deep blush.

EARLY ROSE—Matures June 15th; clingstone. Pink skin deepening to red; luscious flesh, very firm and well suited for pickling and preserving. An excellent shipper.

ELBERTA—Ripens July 15th; freestone. Doubtless the most popular variety for middle of July ripening. The fine yellow flesh is firm and of the most delicious flavor. Large, red skinned and smooth. An important commercial peach.

GORDON—Matures June 25th; clingstone. Yellow skin deepening to carmine. Large fruit of unusual flavor; very juicy. One of the finest clings of today.

GREENSBORO—Ripens in June; freestone. Beautiful red blush over yellow skin. Large, round. One of the most luscious varieties. Flesh is white. A fine market sort.

HALE—Ripens July 20th; freestone. Comparatively new; very attractive. Rapidly becoming a favorite. Is very large, symmetrical, deep red over yellow; striking appearance. Flesh is creamy yellow, luscious and distinctly flavored.

HEATH—Ripens September; clingstone. Large, white flesh, oval shape and pointed. Skin is creamy white. A preserving kind that always looks good. Flesh is firm.

HILEY—Ripens July 5th; freestone. Deep red cheek gradually blending to cream. Flesh is white, very highly flavored and firm. A good keeper and always marketable. Considered the best for its ripening period.

MAYFLOWER—Ripens in May; freestone. Large, well colored. Fine flavor and beautiful appearance. Popular home sort.

RED BIRD—Ripens in May; clingstone. Very sweet, large; deep red cheek. A good pickling sort.

SALWAY—Ripens August 15th; freestone. Large yellow, mottled brownish red. Flesh yellow, firm and highly flavored; slightly acid; splendid keeper. Widely used to follow Brackett.

WHITE ENGLISH—Ripens Sept. 15th; clingstone. White skin, deepening to pink. Firm meat; sweet. Favorite late cling. Very large.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES

2-year old, 3 to 4 feet.....Each 60c; 5 for \$2.50; 10 for \$4.50

PLUMS

We list native plums, Japanese plums and preserving plums. Native types, Japanese and canning plums should be a part of the farm's fruit outfit. Plant plums about 15 feet apart each way; 193 to the acre.

ABUNDANCE—Matures last of June. Clingstone. Good shipper; yellow flesh; purplish carmine skin.

BURBANK—Matures July 15th. Same as Abundance, except it matures a little later.

CLIMAX—Matures July. A cross between native and Japanese; flesh firm.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM—Fruit one inch in diameter; rich red; bears second or third year and always loaded with fruit. A remarkable fruit for canning and preserving.

RED JUNE—Matures about July 10th; clingstone; purplish red; Japanese.

SHIROH—Very large yellow; fine flavor; Japanese.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Not a Japanese Plum. Good size; dark purple skin; flesh yellow and firm. Fine for preserving. Very productive.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES

3 to 4 ft.Each 75c; 3 for \$2.00; 5 for \$3.25; 10 for \$6.00

CHERRIES

LARGE MONTMORENCI—Practically only practicable cherry here. Large, rich red; productive; sure bearer and strong grower.

PRICES OF CHERRY TREES

3½ feet.Each \$1.00; 5 for \$4.50; 10 for \$8.50

APPLES

North Georgia makes the best apples in America. Many of our commercial peach growers in Central Georgia are now adding apples to their list. Some of the finest apples we ever saw were grown the past year for home use and commercially, in the Augusta district. Plant apples 30 feet apart; 50 to the acre.

BEN DAVIS—Ripens in October and later; green-yellow.

BLACK WARRIOR—Ripens in October and later; green.

CRAB APPLE—Price: 3 to 4 feet, each, 90c; 5 for \$4.00.

EARLY HARVEST—Ripens in June; yellow.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Yellow; ripens in August and September.

HORSE APPLE—Ripens in July and August; green.

RED ASTRACHAN—Ripens in May; yellow.

RED JUNE—Deep red; ripens in June.

ROMANITE—Ripens in October or later; green.

SHOCKLEY—Ripens in October and later; crimson cheek.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Ripens in October and later; dark red.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Ripens in June; yellow.

Price: 3 to 4 feet, each, 60c; 5 for \$2.50; 10 for \$4.50.

APRICOTS

Apricots should be planted, if practical, where they will be protected by trees or buildings from north winds. Fruit is affected by curculio like peaches and should be sprayed as we do peaches.

All Leading Varieties—Ripen June and July. Prices, postpaid, each \$1.00.

FIGS

Figs grow nowhere better than they do here in the cotton belt. The best soil is a well drained sandy loam, the richer the better. They respond to frequent cultivation and fertilization quickly. Plant figs 15 feet apart each way; 193 to the acre.

There is a good demand for fresh figs in all markets and, considering the ease and lack of expense at which the crop may be made, they are extremely profitable. Preserved and canned figs are always in demand, and there is a good field for the development of this industry. In Alabama, we are informed, there are several large fig orchards comprising thousands of acres which are to be devoted to dried and preserved figs. Certainly no Southern home is justified in being without several trees.

BROWN TURKEY—The most reliable kind for field culture. Brown skin, sweet and excellent flavor. A very hardy variety and prolific.

BRUNSWICK—Very large; purplish black; early. Ripens throughout season.

CELESTIAL—Medium size; pale violet with pinkish cheek; tremendously productive. It is the great favorite for home use, being very sweet and firm. A rapid grower and very hardy. Stands more cold than any variety. Because it is firm and of fine appearance it is a popular preserving sort.

PRICES OF FIG TREES

3 to 4 feet.Each 65c; 5 for \$3.00; 10 for \$5.00

PEARS

Plant pears 20 feet apart each way; 108 to the acre.

We list pears suitable to this locality.

GARBER—Matures in August. Large fruit similar to Keifer, but matures a month earlier. Trees are thrifty. A valuable variety.

KEIFER—Matures in September and October. Skin yellow with slight blush. Flesh is crisp and juicy with a delightful musky aroma. Have wonderful keeping qualities and may be stored away in a cool place for months. Makes delicious preserves. Very hardy and prolific. Begin to bear at four years.

LE CONTE—Ripens July and August. Very large, pale yellow fruit which improves in flavor if allowed to slowly ripen in a cool dark room. Smooth skin.

PINEAPPLE PEAR—Known as Sand Pear, San Pear and Pound Pear. The only pear that does not blight; crop certain; matures late August; ships well; trees grow to enormous size, making sometimes 15 to 25 bushels; large and juicy. Best of all pears for canning and cooking; different from other pears. A sensational shipping crop now in South Georgia and South

Alabama. Trees are very scarce. This pear is a never blighting, continuous growing, hardy one; a good keeper. It is of enormous value to the South and there is a tremendous demand for trees and fruit.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES

3 to 4 foot trees.Each 80c; 5 for \$3.75; 10 for \$7.00

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Thrive well anywhere in the cotton belt; require no special cultivation in orchard. Ornamental in the front yard, being as pretty almost as an orange tree, with green leaves and yellow fruit. Even small trees carry 40 to 75 fruits as large as peaches. Trees are hardy and load heavily with fruit. Exceedingly edible and marketable and in Japan they are as universally eaten as the apple or peach in America. There are very many types. Make your order, specifying whether you want early, medium late, or late type and we will select type. Plant 12 to 15 feet apart each way.

PRICES OF JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

3 to 4 feet.Each 90c; 5 for \$4.00; 10 for \$7.50

POMEGRANATE (Fruiting)

A peculiar tropical fruit, having a fair commercial demand in the North. Price: 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

QUINCE

Price: 2-year-old, stocky.Each 85c; 3 for \$2.40; 5 for \$3.75

MULBERRIES (Grafted)

BLACK ENGLISH—Earliest; berry is very large, black; very prolific; strong grower.

HICKS EVERBEARING—Medium late; bears continuously for several months; black and sweet; enormously productive; in enormous use for hogs and poultry.

PRICES OF MULBERRY TREES

3 to 4 ft.Each 75c; 10 for \$4.50; 25 for \$8.00

PECANS (Anti-Scab)

Some plant pecans 40 by 40 feet, 27 to the acre, and thin out every other one at the end of 15 years. Some plant 50 feet each way, 17 to the acre, and some plant 60 feet each way, 12 to the acre. Pecans are the king of nuts. Should be on every farm as a home matter or a commercial matter. Growing to be one of the largest commercial crops in the South. Do not plant trees over 3 to 4 feet high. If soil at roots is hard clay or sand rosette will develop. Get U. S. Bulletin 1129, "Diseases Southern Pecans." Pecan trees are as ornamental as useful; never seem to die. Pecan orchards in South Georgia sell for \$1,000 an acre and make the best paying crop per acre today in the country. Are easily gathered. Crop is not perishable. Types listed below are anti-scab.

FROTSCHER—A large paper shell variety, 1¼ to 1½ inches in length; shell yellow with black markings and very thin; easily broken. Meat is of good flavor, easily removed and fills the shell. A splendid kind; very dependable; one of the finest pecans known.

MONEY MAKER—Nuts of medium size, 1¼ x 1 inch. Rather "fat" shaped. For those who like a thick kind, Money Maker is the variety. Very prolific bearer of soft-shelled, plump, highly flavored nuts. Kernel is easily removed whole. Our earliest types; prolific, healthy and a standard variety; is medium rounded, quite oblong and a very heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

PABST—This pecan is in large use. A very fine nut; good bearer and as large and thin shelled as the Stuart.

STUART—Nuts run from 1¼ to 2 inches long; paper shell. Shape is oblong; an attractive size. Kernel is full, oily and of fine flavor. Stuart is one of the mostly planted commercial sorts and brings big prices. Bears heavily. Stuart pecan is a standard pecan today in the country. Shape is fairly blunt.

PRICES—BUDDED AND GRAFTED STOCK

2 to 3 feet.Each \$1.00; 10 for \$9.00; 25 for \$21.25

3 to 4 feet.Each \$1.15; 10 for \$9.50; 25 for \$22.50

WALNUTS

Beautiful trees for lawn or landscape. Valuable for nuts. We list Black and Japan, both highly valuable for us. English walnuts do not do well here.

BLACK WALNUT—Beautiful ornamental shade and the most valuable of all for lumber. Loves rich land. Plant it all about the home; reforest with it everywhere. The nuts are delicious for home or marketing use.

JAPAN WALNUT—Cordiformis variety (the best). Very vigorous and hardy; a sure and prolific bearer; has the same taste as English; not a large tree, but very ornamental with spreading umbrella shaped top. Makes nuts in three or four years.

PRICE OF WALNUT TREES

3 to 4 feet.Each \$1.00; 5 for \$4.50; 10 for \$7.50

Small Fruits

Small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, etc., have great economic value in our country because of their early bearing season, which makes them in heavy demand in the Northern markets and at home. We know of many cases where men have made fortunes by specializing in grapes or strawberries or other small fruits. There is a wonderful field for this sort of development because there is so little attention really paid to it. In other parts of the country we find thousands of acres profitably devoted to crops that are here practically ignored. Indicated for home use for eating ripe or for canning.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 3 to 4 feet in rows 6 to 8 feet apart. When fruiting season is over remove the canes and burn at once. Young canes should be clipped off at 2 feet. Shallow cultivation is best. This is a profitable crop.

ELDORADO—Berries are extremely large, sweet and have no core. Are borne in great clusters and ripen uniformly; very prolific.

HIMALAYA—Grow it on trellises, wire or other fences; evergreen, never dies down! thickens each year; grows ten feet a year; makes fences impenetrable; large size, largely marketable berries; sensationally prolific. Different from all other yearly die-back blackberry types.

Prices on Blackberries: 1 at 20c; 25 at 12c; 50 at 11c; 100 at 8c each.

RASPBERRIES

Cultural directions same as Blackberries.

CUMBERLAND—Black, large; mid-season.

ST. REGIS—Large, bright crimson; early; called Everbearing—fruiting through long period.

Same price as Blackberries.

DEWBERRIES

Cultural directions same as for Blackberries.

LUCRETIA—The best commercial dewberry is Lucretia, requiring 1,750 per acre. The Lucretia is becoming our leading small fruit industry. Plant 5 x 5 feet; second year stake with stakes five feet high and tie up vines; cut back whole plant after each ripening season.

Prices: 1 at 20c; 10 at 10c; 100 at 8c; 1,000 at 5c each.

GRAPES

CONCORD—Large bunches of good sized blue skinned berries of juicy, sweet flavor. Vines grow rapidly and are very hardy. A good kind for general use.

SCUPPERNON—The great Southern grape. Seldom more than 6 or 8 to cluster; berries large, bronze colored, thick skinned, sweet and musky. Very prolific and free from disease. A dependable kind.

OTHER TYPES—Delaware, Flowers, Ives, James, Moore's Early, Niagra and Thomas.

Prices: 2-year-old, 1 at 35c; 10 at 29c; 50 to 100 at 23c each.

STRAWBERRIES

No garden is complete without Strawberries; a tremendous marketing crop, too.

Culture—Soil should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated. Set plants 15 to 20 inches apart in 3 to 4-foot rows. Apply a mulch of from 4 to 6 inches of clean straw or leaves. It is advisable before laying straw mulch to put a coating of stable manure. The plants should be permitted to make runners in summer to a width of from 12 to 15 inches, thus leaving 20 inches between rows for cultivation. These are the four leading varieties and ripen in succession:

AROMA—Late variety to follow Lady Thompson. Magnificent berries of beautiful deep red color. Large size, solid and sweet; it is one of the most prolific.

EXCELSIOR—Extra early variety. A standard large fruiting variety of excellent brilliant red color; firm berries of sweet juicy flavor. A fine table berry.

KLONDIKE—The standard early shipping variety. Ripens just after Excelsior. Most popular of all commercial strawberries because of its wonderful keeping qualities. Shipped to Northern markets, it may be reshipped and arrives at destination in marketable order. Generally brings better prices than other varieties. It is beautiful and carries finest flavor.

LADY THOMPSON—A trifle later than Klondike and of equal quality. It is very largely grown commercially and for home use. The flavor is exceptional, especially when allowed to fully ripen on the bush.

Prices, parcel post postpaid, 100 for \$1.50; 300 for \$3.00; 500 for \$4.00. By express, 1,000, \$5.00; 5 to 10 thousand, \$4.25 per 1,000.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—This Strawberry is muchly advertised. Its bearing season is very much longer than other types; sometimes even bears in fall; quality is good.

Prices, just double Strawberry prices as per above.

Ornamental Nursery Stock

It is only in recent years that the people of the South have realized the opportunity for artistic design in the laying out of the grounds around their homes, their public buildings, and their parks. This change is due in part to an awakening consciousness to art in the landscape by the general public, and part to the fact that the relatively small cost of ornamental nursery stock is repaid many times. It is by no means a matter of theory, but has been demonstrated repeatedly, that the enhanced attractiveness of the property far more than compensates for the cost of the improvements. No great outlay of money is required to improve the appearance of home grounds, yet a city yard, for instance, with shade trees, shrubs and other plants, is decidedly more valuable than a bare lot.

HEDGE PLANTS

No fence ever built can compare with a well-grown and carefully trimmed hedge.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—Unlike California Privet, it does not lose its foliage in winter. A vigorous and rapid grower. Easily cared for and makes a dense growth. Plant one foot apart.

Prices: Postpaid, 2 ft.—25 for \$2.35; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8.50. By express (collect): 100 at 10c; 500 at 7½c; 1,000 at 7c; 5,000 at 5c each.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—A hardy shrub of the orange family, covered in spring with myriads of white flowers; makes an impenetrable hedge. Plant one foot apart. Get prices; state amount wanted.

VINES AND CLIMBERS

Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention other than to occasionally train them. They are indispensable for many uses. Along a fence or a wall, on a trellis or veranda they give a quick shade and are extremely ornamental.

AKEBIA—A very desirable climber having heavy foliage and long racemes of purple flowers. Bears a fruit which is popular in Japan.

ANTIGONON or Mexican or Montana Rose—Blooms June to fall; beautiful rosy blooms; tops die down in winter at which time mulch with leaves. A beautiful plant.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—A very pretty vine producing a profusion of fragrant white star-shaped flowers during mid-summer and fall. Handsome foliage.

CLIMBING RUBBER or Fig—An evergreen for covering walls, rock and rustic work.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—An extremely attractive low trailing evergreen; fine for ground covering in shady places or covering stumps or walls. Very thrifty.

HONEYSUCKLE—Very rapid growing climber, especially for growing over fences or trailing on frames. They are covered with quantities of trumpet-shaped blooms which are unusually sweet and fragrant.

IVY (Boston)—A well-known climber of rapid growth, suitable for covering walls, etc.

IVY (English)—An evergreen vine with thick, dark green foliage. Grows best in shady places.

JASMINE (Star)—White; well known.

TRUMPET VINE—Handsome native evergreen climber. Produces a profusion of trumpet-shaped blooms in early spring, about two inches long, reddish yellow with yellow throats.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—Too well known to need a description here. This plant has great value and a variety of uses.

WISTERIA CHINENSIS—The well-known purple flowering variety. Blooms before anything else in the spring. Foliage comes after blossoms are gone.

WISTERIA CHINENSIS ALBA—A white-flowering, graceful climber.

Prices, postpaid, on all vines, each, \$1.00; three, \$2.85; five, \$4.50.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS (CONE-BEARING EVERGREENS)

Very beautiful for grounds, either grouped or singly. They have to go out balled and baled with earth and wrapping.

ARBOR-VITAE CHINESE or Biota Orientalis—Pyramidal; strong flower; green foliage which turns bronze in winter. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.

BIOTA AUREA NANA (Golden Arbor-Vitae)—The most popular thuya grown. Dwarf, compact, symmetrical; perfect for gardens or cemetery or for window boxes. Price, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50.

GLOBOSA THUYA or Arbor-Vitae—Dwarf, compact variety; spherical growth, ultimate height, 4 to 5 feet. Price, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE—Grows to considerable height. Price, 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25.

BIOTA ROSEDALE—Broad cone shaped Arbor-Vitae, three to four feet high.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each.

SIBERIAN ARBOR-VITAE—Bluish green color. Price, 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.00.
WEeping ARBOR-VITAE—2 to 2½ feet, \$3.00.
ITALIAN CYPRESS—Popular; grows shaft-like or columnar; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet. Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50.
JAPANESE RED PINE—Can be trained. If allowed to grow grows 75 to 100 feet very rapidly. Leaves bluish green, 3 to 5 inches long. Very ornamental. Price, 18 to 20 inches, \$2.00.
RETINISPORA PLUMOSIS or Plume-Like Cypress—Rapid growing; dark green foliage; ends of limbs droop. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

We are particularly favored in the great number of Broad-Leaved Evergreen shrubs and trees in this section of the country. Many that are not hardy in the North grow to perfection here and a large proportion of the hardy Northern evergreens do well with us. Whether your space is limited to a small yard or contains many acres a judicious selection of varieties with a proper planting arrangement with evergreen and ornamental trees and shrubs greatly enhances the aspect of your grounds.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—We cannot too strongly recommend this plant for single specimens, massed plantings or for a hedge. Of dwarf growth having graceful drooping branches covered with glossy green leaves. From early spring till frost it is a mass of fragrant white blooms tinged with pink. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 90c; 5 at 75c each.

AZALEA INDICA—All colors single and colors white and red in double variety. Price, 12 to 15 inches, \$1.75.

CAMPBOR (Champerops)—The Champhor tree is hardy at Augusta and is one of our most attractive broad-leaved evergreens. Leaves are glossy green and when new are tinted with pink, which makes a wonderful and striking appearance when grouped with other plants. Good specimen tree or for tall hedge or background. Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25; five for \$5.00.

CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia Florida)—Strictly Southern; dark glossy leaves; dwarf habit of growth; hardy at Augusta. The wonderful bloom is in great demand throughout the North where separate flowers sell for \$1.00. These flowers are pure white, petals thick and waxy and highly fragrant. Price, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

CHRISTMAS BERRY—An evergreen growing in clumps; in winter it is full of holly berries. The tree is 12 to 15 feet high;

fine for specimen tree or as hedge rows as cut back several times a year. Price, 12 to 18 inches, 75c.

ELEAGNUS REFLEXOR (Variegated Eleagnus)—Rapid grower; bright green foliage; silver underneath. Price, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50.

AMERICAN HOLLY (Ilex)—A slow-growing ornamental Southern evergreen that is known everywhere, being in tremendous use for decorative purposes at Christmas time. Price, 3 years, 3 to 4 feet, stocky, each \$1.25.

AMERICAN LAUREL (Kalmia)—A beautiful broad-leaved evergreen indispensable in border work and for mass effect. Leaves are glossy green the year round. Has pink and white buds which expand into white and flesh-colored flower cups. Price, large clumps, 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00.

CHERRY LAUREL (Caroliniana, Wild Orange or Mock Orange)—Grows 20 to 40 feet. For specimen, grouping or back ground planting. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM (Japanese Privet)—Beautiful broad-leaf variety, dark green foliage. Masses of white flowers followed by purple berries. Attains height of 20 to 30 feet. May be trimmed in any shape. Price, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; five for \$4.25.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM—Grows twenty feet; shining green leaves; white flowers in May, black berries in winter. Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—A tall native evergreen tree. Often attains a height of fifty feet. The most magnificent of our Southern broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are large, rich glossy green, brownish beneath. From May until mid-summer it is covered with tremendous white waxy flowers with a lemon-like fragrance which is noticeable at a considerable distance. Price, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

OLEANDER (Nerium)—A wonderfully attractive bush evergreen which, when in bloom is one mass of beautiful pink or white flowers. The foliage is dark green tinted with silver; leaves long and pointed and the bush makes a fine show in grouping or as a specimen alone on lawns. Pink or White, 2 to 3 feet, each \$1.00.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE—A landscape plant; blooms delicate pink. Price, 12 to 18 inches, \$1.75.

SPANISH BAYONET (Yucca)—An odd plant with dagger-shaped leaves which run to a sharp point. Clumps grow symmetrical; deep green. Good specimens. Price, \$1.00 each.

TEA PLANT—Beautiful ornamental evergreen tree with orange-like flowers in fall. Price, 1 to 2 feet, \$2.00.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Deciduous shrubs are those that lose their foliage in the winter. In this class we find our most beautiful ornamental plants, those of rare beauty and grace. Our choicest cut-flower plants are included in this group and certainly in no ground plans, from the most humble yard to the largest, most scientifically laid out estate, can their importance be ignored.

ALTHEA (Pink, White, Purple, Blush White)—A continuous-blooming bush bearing extremely attractive brightly colored flowers in great masses from May until August. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

BUDDLEIA, or **BUTTERFLY BUSH**—Beautiful new shrub. Dark green foliage. Flowers orange purple with orange throat, are borne throughout the summer. Fragrant and attractive. Price, 3 feet, 75c.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)—Flowers double, chocolate colored; native shrub of great desirability. 3 feet, each 75c.

CRAB APPLE—Sweet scented. Price, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

CRAPE MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia)—Remarkable and beautiful flowering tree. It has light-green foliage and when in bloom is one mass of color. The blooms, which are fringed, are borne in great clusters which actually cover the entire tree. When grouped with other trees and shrubs it gives a wonderful effect. Pink and White—2 to 3 feet, each 75c.

DEUTZIA—Wonderfully attractive shrub, having a great profusion of double white blooms during April. Valuable in grouping. Price, 3 feet, each 75c.

DOGWOOD—Red-flowering. A very beautiful free-flowering type of Dogwood. Color is bright and attractive. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each \$1.75.

DOGWOOD—White-flowering. Hardy free-flowering. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 90c.

EUONYMUS (Strawberry Bush)—Attractive native shrub with slender graceful green branches which are covered with scarlet berries in the fall. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

FLOWERING PEACH—Double red and double white. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.

FORSYTHIA or **GOLDEN BELL**—Graceful shrub with quantities of golden yellow flowers during February and March. Planted in groups it is most effective. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

HYDRANGEA—Should be protected from the afternoon sun and planted in moist sandy loam. They should be heavily mulched with leaves or other matter.

Types: Arborescens or (Hills of Snow), Paniculata, White; blooms July, Oak Leaf, grows 4 to 8 feet; flowers creamy white. Price 2 to 3 feet, 90c.



A Specimen Spirea Van Houttei.

KERRIA (Corchorus)—Also called Japanese Rose. Immensely popular bush of spreading growth, bearing double yellow blooms of great beauty in April. Splendid for massing. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

LILACS (Syringa)—One of the most beautiful flowering shrubs there is. For cut flowers the blooms are of great value and highly decorative. Bushes are pretty light green. Bloom in early spring.

White and Lilac—3 feet, stocky, each 75c.

LONICERA (Bush or Upright Honeysuckle)—Like the running variety. Free-flowering. Highly fragrant and showy when in bloom. Price, 2 year, each 65c.

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)—Aggressive growing shrub with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. It is an attractive plant and should be in every layout. Blooms profusely in early spring; many white fragrant flowers. Price, 3 feet, each 75c.

PURPLE LEAF PLUM—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.

JAPAN QUINCE (Cydonia Japonica)—Grows about 6 feet; bright red flowers along in February, followed by small quince-like fruit that are exceedingly fragrant. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 90c.

SPIREA THUNBERGII (Common Snow Garland)—Graceful dwarf variety of dense growth. May be used as a low hedge. A blanket of white when in bloom. Price, 3 to 4 ft. each 75c.



White Flowering Dogwood.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—The famous and universally popular shrub, growing six to eight feet high. Makes a most attractive bush of green which is covered during March with thousands of white blooms. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos)—Grows 4 to 6 feet. A graceful slender shrub with drooping branches. Has white blooms which are followed by white berries that remain on the bush for months. Very attractive. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

CORAL SNOWBERRY—Same as above but have red berries which remain on the bush all winter. Price, 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

VIBURNUM (Guelder Rose)—The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere and always flowers abundantly. Somewhat resembles the Hydrangea. Admirable for cut flowers. Stocky plants, 3 feet, each 75c.

WEIGELIA—One of the most showy flowering shrubs. In April is a mass of blooms. Spreading habit and hardy. Excellent for grouping. Colors white, pink and red. Price, each 75c.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

TREE GROUP No. 1, BELOW—

Price, 4 to 5 feet, standard size, all trees at \$1.00 each.

CATALPA (Speciosa)—Valuable timber; rapid growth; white flowers tinged with violet.

ELM (American)—Largely used in parks.

GINKGO—A Japanese tree; drooping branches with beautiful yellow leaves in fall.

HACKBERRY—Known too as Sugarberry.

MAPLE (Silver Leaf and Scarlet)—A largely used city tree.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY—A dwarf weeping form of Mulberry.

PIN OAK—Green in summer, brilliant scarlet in winter; fine for avenue planting.

WATER OAK—Evergreen; well known.

POPLAR (Carolina, Lombardy, Silver Leaf and Tulip)—Well known. Lombardy Poplar is universally used where a background or lining out tree for roadways is needed.

POPLAR (Lombardy)—Five trees for \$3.00.

SYCAMORE—Grows to immense height.

UMBRELLA—A well known Chinese dwarf form of China-berry.

WEEPING WILLOW—A drooping willow.

TREE GROUP No. 2, BELOW—Price, \$1.50.

MAPLE—Wier's Cut Leaf, 6 to 8 feet.

MIMOSA or ACACIA—6 to 8 feet.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA—6 to 8 ft.

OAK (Willow Oak)—Slender leaves.

ROSES FOR THE SOUTH

Rose Culture—Soil should be well prepared, that is it should be finely broken up and well worked. Liberal amounts of rotted stable manure should be mixed with it before planting the bushes. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer for roses and other shrubbery. Spread the roots in planting and fill in with the soil, packing it as you fill. A heavy mulch of leaves or other matter on the surface is good. The bushes should be watered after planting and kept moist (not wet) for several weeks, until the roots are well established. Prune or trim every fall. An application of bone meal, three tablespoons per bush, is advisable twice a year.

Two-year-old stock. Very robust and well grown.

Climbing and Trailing Varieties

For training over arbors, fences, trellises or around the trunks of trees, old stumps, walls and other objectionable objects.

Two-year-old, No. 1 Stocky Plants.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—One of the finest large flowering sorts. Everyone knows it and no rose garden is complete without at least one bush.

CAROLINE TESTOUT—Pink.

CHEROKEE—White, pink and red. (Called Ramona.)

CRIMSON RAMBLER—One of the hardiest of climbers. Double red flowers borne in great clusters. Very desirable.

DEVONIENSIS—Sometimes called Magnolia Rose. Distinct odor; white tinged with pink; beautiful foliage; strong climber.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A vigorous, quick growing climber. Easily trained for porch shading. Blooms are delicate pink and borne in great clusters. Highly decorative.

MARECHAL NIEL—Probably the most widely grown South-eastern rose. Exquisite delicate yellow color; highly fragrant and well adapted to general climbing use.

MAMAN COCHET—Rose pink; very double; fine bloomer.

WHITE RAMBLER—A climber with a white bloom.

Price on Climbing Roses, 1 at 70c; 5 at 65c each.

Bush Roses

BLACK PRINCE—Velvety crimson with shadings of purplish black; upright; strong grower.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT—Clear light pink; rather round or thick bud. Heavy bushes and free bloomer in the South. A favorite.

ETOILE DE LYON—Golden yellow; very double; free bloomer and very fragrant.

FRAU KARL DRUSHKI—The White American Beauty. Tremendous large double blooms on long stems. Blooms perpetually in the South and compares favorably with any other white.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (Jack Rose)—Clear red; an old popular variety of free blooming habit and straight long stems. Sweet scented and very large.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET—This is one of the finest white roses for garden culture we have. Very double full buds of pure white. The freest bloomer we know of. Foliage dark green.

PINK MAMAN COCHET—Probably our best all-round pink rose. Blooms continuously the year round and has a very handsome very double bud of soft yet decided pink. Not bothered by mildew.

PAUL NEYRON—Rose pink. Immense blooms; very double and fragrant. A popular free blooming sort that is worth space in any garden.

RADIANCE—A new very deep globular shaped bud of merit. Outer petals are carmine pink, while the inside is soft blush pink. It is an unusual rose and has become one of the leaders with Florists all over the country. Wonderful fragrance.

RED RADIANCE—A sport of Pink Radiance, and a wonder. Has the fragrance, shape, free blooming qualities. A deep rich red color that brightens any room. The long stems make this a valuable cut flower sort.

WM. R. SMITH—Exquisite blendings of soft pink and cream tints; rank grower; tall spreading habit; worthy of a place in most select gardens.

ULRICH BRUNER—Cherry crimson. Lasts well; free bloomer.

All bush roses field grown on own roots.

Prices, 2-year No. 1, each, 70c; 5 or more, 65c each.



White Maman Cochet Rose—Free Bloomer.

IMPORTANCE OF SPRAYING

All fruits now—fruits, vegetables and the majority of field crops—cannot be raised to perfection unless scientific methods of combatting pests, such as insects, blight, fungous growths, scale, etc., are used. For instance, our fruit crop would be practically a failure unless sprayed properly for such diseases as San Jose Scale, Brown Rot and Curculio. The modern methods of planting in large acreages has caused a tremendous increase of insect enemies. Fortunately there are remedies and poisons for the control of all of these pests which are put up in convenient commercial packages with directions for use. There is no excuse for anyone neglecting such important matters. This matter of spraying is not confined only to orchard and vegetable men. Poultry raisers and stock raisers are compelled to use some of these standard preparations to destroy different germs, also lice, mites, ticks, etc. We list under this department the most efficient for the eradication of the different troubles in this line. They are all standard makes and have been recognized and passed by our government experts.

ANTS—Destroy beds with Bisulphide of Carbon or Sodium Fluoride or spray with Ruthless Insect Exterminator.

APHIS—Spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 ounce to 6 gallons of water, or Sulpho Tobacco Soap, 2 ounces to 1 gallon water.

BORER (Peach Tree Borer)—Should be dug out with a knife in the early spring, then an application of whitewash to which has been added Crude Carbolic Acid and Arsenate of Lead should be made.

BROWN ROT—Destroy all mummified fruit still left on branches. Spray during winter months with Atomic Sulphur, 5 pounds to 50 gallons water. As soon as blooms fall spray again, and once more three weeks later, and add 1 pound Arsenate of Lead and 3 pounds hydrated lime.

CURCULIO—Spray with 1½ pounds Arsenate of Lead and 3 pounds slack lime to 50 gallons of water, spraying about ten days after petals fall when shucks are coming off. A second spraying may be necessary three weeks later.

LEAF EATING INSECTS, such as potato bugs, cabbage worms, tomato worms, etc.—Spray with a solution of Arsenate of Lead, 1 pound to 50 gallons water, Paris Green 1 pound to 50 gallons water, or dry method, dust with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. Where there is danger of poisoning fruit or vegetables dust with Bug Death or Slug Shot.

LEAF CURL—Spray with Dry Lime Sulphur, 8 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or liquid solution, 1 gallon to 10 gallons water.

OYSTER SHELL SCALE—Spray the trunk and large branches in April or May. Use Black Leaf 40, 1 to 800 parts is recommended.

RED SPIDER—Spray with Dry Lime Sulphur, 3 pounds to 100 gallons of water, or 1 pound Potassium Sulphate to 32 gallons of water.

SAN JOSE SCALE—Spray in fall and early spring. Use 10 pounds Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water, or 1 gallon liquid lime sulphur solution to 8 gallons water. If no scale is present we advise at least one spraying to orchards as a preventive.

SMUT IN WHEAT—Treat with Formalin, 1 ounce to 3 gallons water, or Bluestone, 1 ounce to 1½ gallons of water.

SUCKING INSECTS—Spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 ounce to 6 gallons of water, or Sulpho Tobacco Soap, 2 ounces to 1 gallon, or Kerosene Emulsion, 1 part to 20 parts water, or Whale Oil Soap, 1 pound to 5 gallons water.

THRIPS—Same as for Aphis.

WHITE FLY—Spray with Schnarr's Insecticide, 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water.

WILLET'S INSECTICIDES

STANDARD PREPARATIONS THAT ARE KNOWN AND RECOMMENDED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OUR STATE BOARD OF ENTOMOLOGY.

All Poisons must be shipped by freight or express, as they cannot be mailed.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—Use for control of Scab and Brown Rot on some fruits. 5 lbs. at 30c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 22c; 50 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 18c per lb.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Invaluable for fleas, lice, mites, etc. Price: Qt. 60c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. at \$1.25 per gal. (can extra).

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Dry)—A well known poison used for the destruction of all leaf-eating insects. Price: 1b. 50c; 5 lbs. at 45c; 25 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs. 25c per lb.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—Largely used for the destruction of weevils, especially corn and cowpea weevils, ant beds and burrowing animals. 1-lb. can, 50c; 5-lb. can, \$2.50.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—For sucking insects, plant lice, aphids, thrips and all soft bodied insects. Price: Oz. bottle, 35c; ¼-lb. can, \$1.25; 2-lb. can, \$3.50.

BLUESTONE—For smut in wheat and other grains. Price: Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. at 25c; 10 lbs. at 22c per lb.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Largely used for blight, mildew, stem rot, melon anthracnose and other fungous diseases. Price: Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. 22c; 100 lbs. at 20c per lb.

BUG DEATH—For all biting and sucking insects. Price: Lb. 25c; 3-lb. pkg. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. 75c; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 100-lb. drums, \$9.50.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—A deadly poison powder that will kill anything that eats it. Write for prices.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP—Texas Fever, ticks, etc., can be absolutely eradicated by the use of this. Has the official recognition of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Price: Qt. \$1.25; ½ gal. \$1.75; gallon, \$3.00.

COOPER'S FLUID—For hog lice, mange, ringworm, eczema, etc. Price: Qt. \$1.00; ½ gal. \$1.50; gallon, \$2.50.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde)—For smut in wheat and other grains. Price: Pint, 75c.

HALL'S NICOTINE SULPHATE—For sucking insects, plant lice, aphids, thrips, etc. Price: 1-oz. bottle, 35c; ½-lb. tins, \$1.25; 2-lb. tins, \$3.50; 10-lb. tins, \$13.50.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—For all biting and sucking insects, potato bugs, caterpillars, tomato worms, cabbage worms, etc. Non-poisonous to animals. Price: Lb. 20c; 5-lb. pkg. 50c; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.00.

KEROSENE EMULSION—For the destruction of soft bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, aphids, squash bugs, mealy bugs, etc. Price: Qt. 75c; ½ gal. \$1.00; gallon, \$1.50.

LIME SULPHUR (Dry Powder)—For San Jose Scale and other scales, Leaf Curl, Red Spider, etc. Price: Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 15c; 200 lbs. at 14c per lb.

LIME SULPHUR (Liquid)—Use same as Dry Lime Sulphur. Gallon, 75c; 5-gal. can, \$3.25; 10-gal. can, \$4.50; ½ barrel, 30c per gal.; barrel, 28c per gallon.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZINE—A most effective remedy for the eradication of peach tree borers. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 45c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 40c; 100 lbs. at 36c; barrels, 35c per lb.

PARIS GREEN—An old poison for all classes of leaf-eating insects. Contains 55 per cent of Arsenate Oxide. Will burn tender foliage. Price: ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 35c; 1b. 60c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 40c per lb.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—The best remedy for mosquitoes, dog fleas, Argentine Ants, flies, etc. Price: 1 pt. 40c; qt. 60c; gallon, \$1.75.

SCHNARR'S INSECTICIDE—For White Fly, Rust, Mite and Red Spider. Price: Gallon, \$1.75; 5-gal. can, \$7.00.

SODIUM FLUORIDE—For the destruction of lice, mites, ants, etc. Price: ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c.

STONECYPHER IRISH POTATO BUG KILLER—One of the best preparations known for the destruction of Potato Bugs and leaf-eating insects. Price: 2-lb. can, 35c each.

SULPHUR CANDLES—For fumigating and destroying disease germs and insect pests in green-houses and conservatories. Price: Box (4 in box), 35c.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—A non-poisonous preparation in soap form effective against aphids, mealy bug, red spider and other sucking insects. Price: 3-oz. cake, 10c; 8-oz. cake, 20c; 10-lb. cakes, \$3.00.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Ideal disinfectant, deodorizer and antiseptic. Price: Qt. 50c; gallon, \$1.25; 5 to 10 gal. at \$1.00 per gal. (can extra).

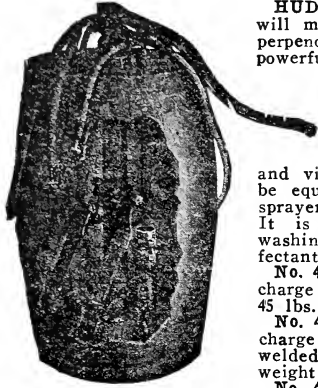
TOBACCO DUST—For lice and bugs. Excellent remedy for rose lice and other small insects. Price: 2-lb. cans, 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 10c per lb.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—An adhesive gum used on trees to keep down ants and other walking and creeping insects. Price: 1-lb. cans, 50c; 5-lb. cans, \$2.25 each.

WHALE OIL SOAP—Effective against Euonymus Scale on privet hedges, also plant lice and delicate larvae. Price: Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. at 22c; 10 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 18c; 100 lbs. at 15c per lb.

SPRAY MACHINES, PUMPS & DUSTING MACHINES

We list below quite a number of standard spray pumps, etc., that are suitable for the largest orchard to the smallest vegetable garden, also those to be used by stock raisers, poultrymen and even for household use and flower gardens.



HUDSON'S No. 4—This pump will meet every requirement of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful, light and durable and will maintain a working pressure of 200 lbs. Has ample capacity for two lines of hose if desired. Because of its height pressure it is perfectly adapted to orchard and vineyard work. It can also be equipped as an effective field sprayer for potatoes, melons, etc. It is also adapted for whitewashing, cold water paints, disinfectants, etc.

No. 4A—Pump complete with discharge equipment, shipping weight 45 lbs. Price, each, \$14.00.

No. 4B—Pump complete with discharge equipment, mounted in welded steel barrel, shipping weight 115 lbs. Price, each, \$31.40.

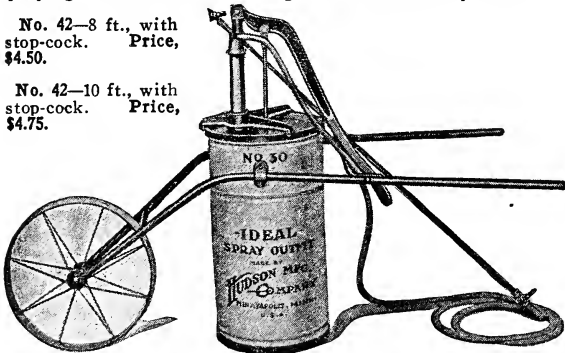
No. 4C—Pump complete with discharge equipment, barrel and barrel cart, shipping weight 225 lbs. Price, each, \$43.80.

HUDSON'S BARREL CARTS—These Barrel Carts are for mounting barrel sprayers, etc. It is constructed in such a way that any barrel can be picked up and held in place by the hoop which passes around the barrel. It is very useful in moving heavy barrel sprayers from one point to another in orchards. Price, each, \$15.00.

HUDSON'S BAMBOO SPRAY POLES—Consist of a non-corrosive tube mounted inside a bamboo rod. Strong, reinforced with a shut-off as attached to tube. Used largely in spraying trees that are too large to be reached by hand.

No. 42—8 ft., with stop-cock. Price, \$4.50.

No. 42—10 ft., with stop-cock. Price, \$4.75.



Hudson's No. 30 Ideal Sprayer.

HUDSON'S No. 30 IDEAL SPRAYER—The Ideal is a high pressure portable outfit. It is equipped with a regular barrel pump which develops and maintains a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has capacity for two lines of hose if desired. It is a strong, durable machine, well designed for strength and stability. Because of its portable construction, it is an exceptionally handy outfit for the orchardist or fruitgrower. It is also a great favorite in the stock barns, cattle pens, poultry houses, etc. It is a practical outfit for whitewash, cold-water paints, insecticides, stock dips and remedies, etc. It can be used in a variety of ways throughout the entire year. Price, each, \$25.00.

DEMING'S HANDY SUCCESS SPRAYER No. 968—This is a tank sprayer, not a knapsack. The only small spray pump that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. This pump is very popular among florists, gardeners, poultry and stock men. It is equipped with a 4-gal. tank which may be had in either brass or galvanized iron, four feet 3/8-inch hose and Bordeaux nozzle. Price, galvanized iron tank, complete equipment, \$10.50.

Price, with brass tank, complete equipment, \$12.50.



HUDSON'S PERFECTION KNAPSACK SPRAYER—A standard knapsack sprayer useful in spraying small orchards, truck gardens, cotton fields, poultry houses, etc.

One of the best compressed air sprayers known. A strong, powerful pump. In this pump is used an all-brass pump, properly proportioned so that the operator can pump up the proper amount of pressure with minimum effort. Equipped with a nozzle that will handle all spray solutions successfully. Without a doubt the best knapsack sprayer on the market today. Capacity 4 gallons.

No. 110G—Galvanized steel tank. Price, each, \$6.50.

No. 110B—Brass tank. Price, each, \$10.00.



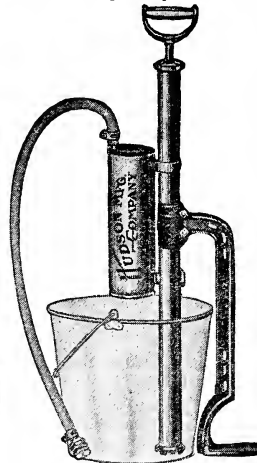
Perfection (The World's Standard).

HUDSON JR. COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER—The Hudson Jr. is made for the man who needs a high pressure compressed air pump smaller than the Perfection. Identical with the Hudson Perfection and similarly equipped, except smaller capacity. Capacity 2 1/2 gallons. Has proven as successful as a large size sprayer.

No. 140G—Galvanized tank. Price, each, \$5.00.

No. 140B—Brass tank. Price, each, \$8.00.

DEMING'S VETERINARY SUCCESS No. 659 1/2—This without a doubt is the most popular bucket sprayer on the market and is especially recommended for veterinary use. Also used largely for general spraying, window washing, disinfecting barns and poultry houses. It is equipped with twelve feet of hose and Simplex nozzle. Each, complete, \$7.00.



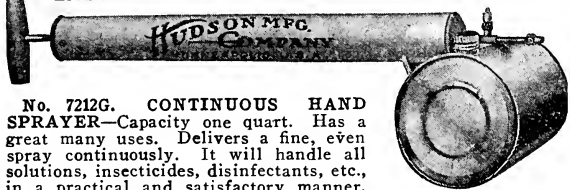
Magic Spray Pump.

MAGIC SPRAY PUMP—The Magic is a high pressure spray pump, especially desirable for whitewashing. The large air chamber enables the operator to maintain a high pressure and steady discharge, permitting a uniform spread of whitewash. Can be attached to an ordinary bucket or small tank, making a very convenient and portable outfit. All parts except the handle and foot-rest are brass, insuring longer life in operation. Intake and outlet valves and all nozzle parts can be easily removed for cleaning out lime or other sediment. This pump is also very popular for use with stock dips and similar remedies, for garden work washing buggies, autos, windows, etc., and in an emergency as a fire pump. Nozzle is adapted to all kinds of solutions and all classes of work. Will throw a solid stream when two-hole disc is removed. Price, each, complete, \$5.40.

Many are interested in large-size power spray equipment for large orchards, etc. Write us your wants if interested in anything in this line and let us quote you. If there is something special that you may need, we can have our manufacturers make it up for you according to your own specifications.

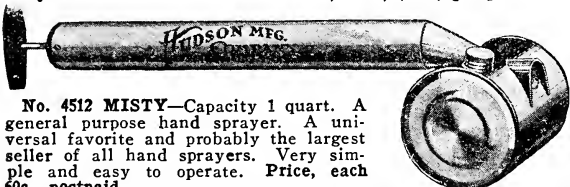
HAND SPRAYERS

We list the most complete line of Hand Sprayers that we know. A perfect assortment so that anyone may find one for their needs.



No. 7212G. CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER—Capacity one quart. Has a great many uses. Delivers a fine, even spray continuously. It will handle all solutions, insecticides, disinfectants, etc., in a practical and satisfactory manner. Construction permits it to operate in any position. With proper care it lasts well. Price, heavy tin, each 85c, postpaid.

No. 7212B—Capacity one quart. There has been so many calls for a brass hand sprayer that we have put in this pump. Being brass it will last indefinitely and spray liquid will not destroy it as it does tin and galvanized iron. Constructed exactly as No. 7212 Continuous. Price, each, \$1.35; postpaid.



No. 4512 MISTY—Capacity 1 quart. A general purpose hand sprayer. A universal favorite and probably the largest seller of all hand sprayers. Very simple and easy to operate. Price, each 60c, postpaid.

DUSTING MACHINES

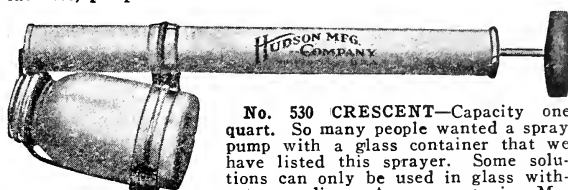
AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER—See full description under Boll Weevil Poisoning. An ideal hand duster. Price, each \$25.00.

IRON AGE COTTON DUSTER—A two-horse, two-wheel, three-row duster, especially made for dusting Calcium Arsenate for Boll Weevil. Recommended by the Department of Agriculture. Write for prices.

DICKEY BUG DEATH SIFTER—Holds five pounds. Ideal for putting on any powdered poison in a very economical way. Largely used for dusting cotton when small, also for gardens, etc. Price, each, 75c.

DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER—Holds one pound. One of the most convenient dusting arrangements we know of for dusting in a small way. Price, each, 50c.

No. 543 POWDER GUN—A special gun sprayer is frequently needed to drive the powder down into the cracks and crevices thoroughly. Our No. 543 Powder Gun is built for that particular work. It is fitted with a long, pointed tube which may be inserted into holes, cracks, etc. It is also provided with a fish-tail sprayer for other uses. They are interchangeable so that the sprayer may be used with either or none as occasion requires. This is an all 'round practical powder gun. Price, each 60c, postpaid.



No. 530 CRESCENT—Capacity one quart. So many people wanted a spray pump with a glass container that we have listed this sprayer. Some solutions can only be used in glass without corroding. A one-quart size Mason's fruit jar can be used in connection with this sprayer so that a change can easily be made from one solution to another by simply changing jars. There is no need to clean out tank. Simply set away until again wanted. It is a strong, practical sprayer. Price, 90c, postpaid.

No. 202 MIDGET—Capacity one pint. We have so many calls for a very small hand sprayer that we have listed the Midget. This is a small but well made sprayer for general purposes and use about the home. It handles all kind of liquids satisfactorily. Price, each 40c, postpaid.

We can supply the following nozzles that are used universally and are always in demand by sprayers.

- No. 176 PERFECTION SHUT-OFF NOZZLE**—Price, each \$1.60.
- No. 166 FOG NOZZLE**—Price, each 80c.
- No. 164 DOUBLE FOG NOZZLE**—Price, each \$2.10.
- No. 60 IDEAL NOZZLE**—Price, each \$1.00.
- No. 64 DOUBLE IDEAL NOZZLE**—Price, each \$2.50.
- No. 71 BORDEAUX NOZZLE**—Price, each \$1.00.

POULTRY SUPPLIES, INCUBATORS, BROODERS

"Buckeye Incubators and Brooders" PRICES ARE ALL F. O. B. AUGUSTA, GA.

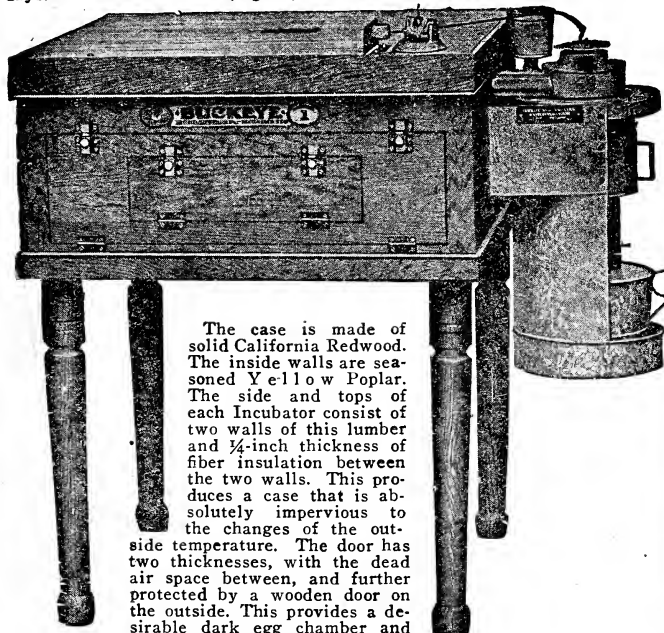
The Buckeye is GUARANTEED to hatch MORE CHICKS AND STRONGER CHICKS than any other incubator.

It is further guaranteed—

To require no artificial moisture. To operate satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing, and to require no attention to the regulator from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

The perfect construction of all its mechanical parts is also guaranteed, and any incubator or part thereof that does not fulfill our guarantee in every particular, will be replaced without question any time within forty days.

(Signed) THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.



The case is made of solid California Redwood. The inside walls are seasoned Yellow Poplar. The side and tops of each incubator consist of two walls of this lumber and 3/4-inch thickness of fiber insulation between the two walls. This produces a case that is absolutely impervious to the changes of the outside temperature. The door has two thicknesses, with the dead air space between, and further protected by a wooden door on the outside. This provides a desirable dark egg chamber and permits easy reading of the thermometer.

The Buckeye circulating hot water tank system is made of extra heavy copper exclusively, and will not rust or corrode. The lamp is made of No. 27 gauge steel (galvanized); is absolutely fire-proof. There is a jacket around the boiler which not only reduces the cost of fuel, but is so constructed that we get double service from the lamp when the thermometer is falling.

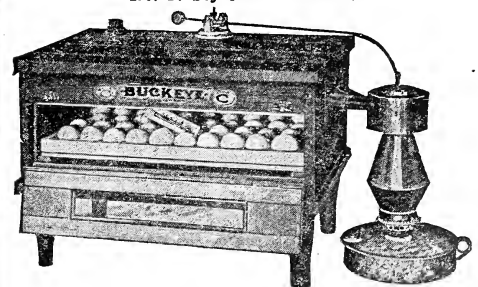
PRICES STANDARD BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

No. 1 Standard (110 hen eggs).....	\$ 37.50
No. 2 Standard (175 hen eggs).....	44.50
No. 3 Standard (250 hen eggs).....	57.75
No. 4 Standard (350 hen eggs).....	68.00
No. 5 Standard (600 hen eggs).....	107.00

STYLE E INCUBATORS

Are made of California Redwood, beautifully finished. A standard Buckeye Metal Thermostat regulates the temperature to a fraction of a degree. You simply regulate the temperature of the egg chamber when the hatch is started and it cannot change. The tank is made of Galvanized Iron and is an improved design that insures a uniform temperature throughout the egg chamber.

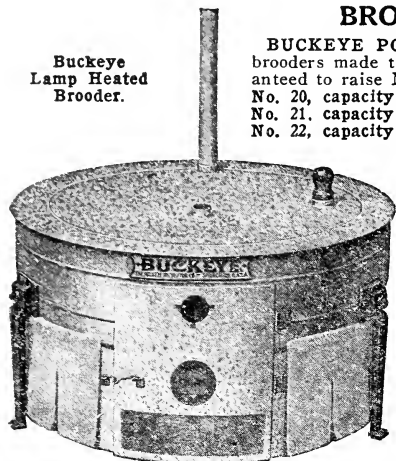
No. 14 Style E Incubator.



PRICES OF STYLE E BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

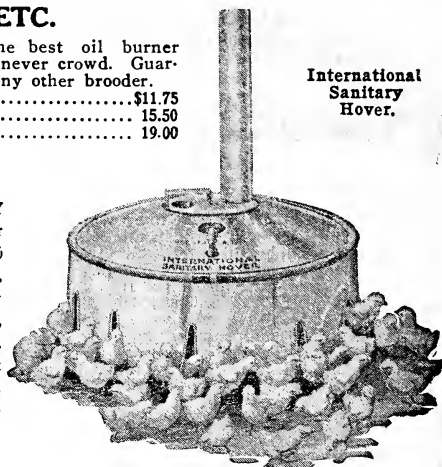
No. 14 Style E (65 hen eggs).....	\$16.50
No. 16 Style E (110 hen eggs).....	27.50
No. 17 Style E (210 hen eggs).....	36.75

BROODERS AND HOVERS, ETC.

Buckeye
Lamp Heated
Brooder.

BUCKEYE PORTABLE BROODERS—These are the best oil burner brooders made today, and so constructed that Chicks never crowd. Guaranteed to raise **MORE AND BIGGER CHICKS** than any other brooder.

No. 20, capacity 60 chicks.....	\$11.75
No. 21, capacity 100 chicks.....	15.50
No. 22, capacity 150 chicks.....	19.00

International
Sanitary
Hover.

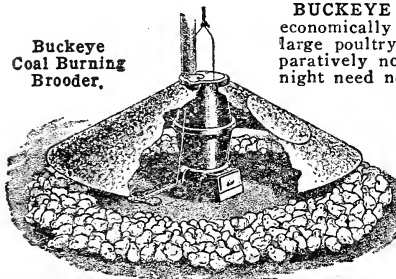
INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER—One of the most popular Hovers on the market; capacity 100 chicks. Lamp being in the center, separated from the chick chamber by a wall of asbestos and heavy metal, eliminates any possibility of fire. There is an even distribution of heat throughout the chick chamber always.

Complete with Lamp, Burner, Thermometer, etc., each \$13.50.

Guaranteed to raise more chicks and bigger chicks than any other Brooder, to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature down to freezing, to be absolutely free from all gases or odors and to provide a circulation of pure, fresh air every minute in the day.

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODER—During the past five years the Buckeye Experimental Department has been busy with a view of developing a blue flame oil colony brooder that would come up to their ideals, and it gives us a lot of pleasure to tell the poultry producers at large that they have perfected a truly remarkable blue flame brooder that every brooder they build will be sold under the same 30 days' money-back guarantee which they have always given with their coal-burning brooders.

No. 9, capacity 100 chicks (new model).....	\$ 9.75	No. 28, capacity 350 chicks (42 inches in diameter).....	\$20.00
No. 27, capacity 200 chicks (34 inches in diameter).....	17.50	No. 29, capacity 500 chicks (52 inches in diameter).....	22.00

Buckeye
Coal Burning
Brooder.

BUCKEYE COLONY BROODERS—This style brooder can be operated more economically than any other on the market, and is the style we recommend for large poultry raisers. It will take care of from 500 to 1,000 chicks with comparatively no expense whatever. The brooder burns coal, which when fired at a steady, even heat, for just a few cents a day. By raking down and filling twice a day, morning and night, you are assured of a steady, even heat, for just a few cents a day. These brooders have the usual Buckeye guarantee—to raise more chicks and stronger chicks than any other makes.

PRICES OF BUCKEYE COAL BURNING
BROODERS

Standard No. 18, capacity any number up to 500	\$21.50
Standard No. 19, capacity any number up to 1,000, each	26.50

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES

Poultry raising has an important place in every farmer's plans, and we would like to draw attention to the fact that although most farmers are daily selling poultry products, either eggs, friers or grown stock, it is seldom that any attention is paid to the comfort and even necessities of the chickens themselves. It is not given the consideration it deserves and the attention that is necessary to get maximum egg production.

BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER—This little machine can be fastened to any table or board and it is a labor saver for shelling corn. It is economical, durable and easy to operate. Where whole corn is fed to poultry it will be found a very good article to have for the shelling of it. Price, \$3.00. By mail, add 35c postage.



BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL—This is one of the most useful and handy machines that a poultry raiser possibly could have. It can be easily fastened to a table or board, and corn and other grains can be cracked or ground into the finest meal. It is easy to operate and will pay for itself in a very short time. Price, \$3.50. By mail, add 35c postage.

OAT SPROUTER No. 110—Made entirely of metal. Strong and rigid. Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is of steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five of the pans have perforated bottoms to secure the proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. Pans are interchangeable. Sectional frame can be quickly taken apart and stored in small space. Total height of frame, 3 feet. Size of pans, 16 by 18 inches. Packed knocked down 1 in a crate. Shipping weight, 30 lbs. Each, \$6.75.

LAWN PARK BROOD COOPS—This is the most ideal brood coop that we have ever known; it is a telescope coop, all made of galvanized iron and heavy galvanized wire. It absolutely protects from cats, rats, dogs, hawks and other animals. The wire run that extends in front gives them plenty of ventilation and they have protection in case of bad weather. They make excellent coops in which to place setting hens. Each, \$5.00.



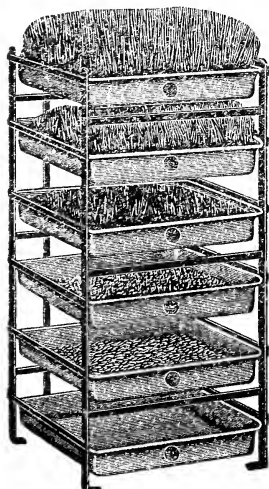
"BABIE" CHICK FEEDER

Description—The "Babie" Chick Feeder is made from Galvanized Steel materials throughout, making it substantial and rustproof. Should last a lifetime. Size 6 inches high, 24 inches long and 18 inches wide, accommodating THIRTY to FORTY Chicks at one feeding.

Saves the Feed—Only the smaller chicks can enter the feeder, as the door has a patent guard which prevents older fowls from entering and eating the chick feed. The feed SAVED on ONE BROOD will pay for at least ONE Feeder.

Saves the Chicks—Drop the feed through the top of the Feeder and watch the little fellows hustle inside and eat in contentment, while the older fowls have to stand outside and look on. Prevents the chicks from being trampled and killed by the grown chickens.

Can be used with Lawn Park Brood Coops. Price, each, \$1.25.

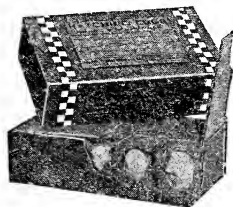




HUMPTY-DUMPTY EGG CARRIERS

Well built wooden egg carrier. Holds twelve dozen eggs. The best, cheapest and most convenient in existence. Eggs may be shipped by express without danger of breaking them. An ideal article to market eggs in. Carrier comes complete with paper fillers (to separate each egg). Price, \$1.25.

ANDERSON "HATCHANEGG" BOX—The merits of Anderson "HatchanEgg" boxes can be summed up in nine points taken from a letter recently dictated to one of our customers:



1. Large cell for hatching eggs
2. Excelsior cushion
3. Double wall corrugated on all sides
4. Protection of division boards
5. Great strength of container
6. Convenience
7. Easy and quick pack
8. Attractive package
9. Can be sealed to prevent pilferage

The same grade double faced, light weight, strong, water-proof finish, corrugated fibre board used in the "Master Breeders" Chick Boxes goes into this package. The walls are double thickness throughout. The cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar but guards them against excessive heat or cold.

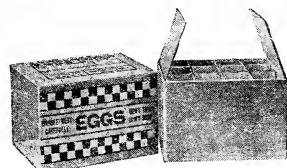
This box is so constructed with filler inserted, that it will resist crushing and blows received when in transit much better than a one-piece box or a box without a filler, such as the average box now on the market.

The Anderson "HatchanEgg" Box is designed particularly for transportation of valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. "HatchanEgg" boxes are printed in two colors with forwarding and shipper's address lines. "HatchanEgg" boxes are packed and shipped one dozen in a corrugated shipping case. A very convenient form for your stock. Please order in quantities of even dozens as we do not break bundles.

The Anderson "HatchanEgg" boxes are made in the following sizes:

	Price Each.	Dozen.
No. 3-15-egg	\$.30	\$3.25
No. 4-30-egg .....	.45	4.50
No. 5-50-egg .....	.60	6.00

ANDERSON "EATANEGG" BOX—For market or utility eggs the EatanEgg box serves the purpose best as it is particularly designed for a light yet durable, inexpensive package. A larger cell size than standard gives greater protection to the eggs and prevents shipping losses. Speaking of this package a big shipper of eggs says: "Your egg boxes are O. K.—they have the strength and the price is right."



The "EatanEgg" box is good for one trip or can be used several times. Gummed address labels assist in the return of the box. Shipped knocked down—easily set up—printed in two colors and has a forwarding and return address line. Manufactured in the following sizes:

	Price Each.	Dozen.
No. 31-12-egg	\$.25	\$2.00
No. 32-24-egg .....	.35	2.50
No. 33-36-egg .....	.40	3.00

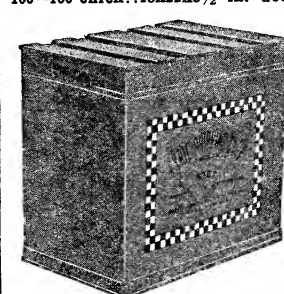
MARKET EGG CARTONS—A pasteboard box with separate egg compartments to hold one dozen eggs. The only thing for marketing eating eggs. "Selected Eggs" is printed on cover. One dozen, postpaid, 25c; 100 by express, \$1.50; 1,000 by express, \$12.00.

THE "MASTER BREEDERS" CHICK BOX—The Best Seller. Both body and top are made of double faced corrugated board, waterproofed on the outside. The strength of this package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. Represents the best quality of material and workmanship obtainable.



The box is well ventilated—built to offset acute weather changes. Partition boards on both 50 and 100-chick size are made full height to add greater strength to the box and to prevent chicks from crowding over the top, becoming squeezed and injured. Holes punched in partition boards will give cross ventilation if desired. Covers are attractively printed "Baby Chicks."

No.	Size.	Price Each.	Doz.
25-25-chick..	9x11x5½ in. deep..1 compartment..	\$.30	\$2.50
50-50-chick..	18x11x5½ in. deep..2 compartments..	.40	3.75
100-100-chick..	18x22x5½ in. deep..4 compartments..	.50	4.75



THE ERIE SHIPPING COOP is especially adapted for use in shipping fancy fowls. The top and bottoms are made of wood. The body is made from extra heavy corrugated paper, which protects the fowls from draughts and from heat or cold.

Price of Erie Shipping Coops.

No.	Each.	Doz.
B-21x12x22, single..	\$.75	\$8.00
C-21x18x22, trio....	.85	8.75
D-21x24x22, pen....	.90	10.25

LEG BANDS

Are very important to any one with poultry. To the farmer who does not keep his chickens in pens, they are a means of identifying his birds from those of his neighbors. The poultryman knows his individual birds by their leg bands.

ECONOMY BRAND CELLULOID BANDS

—Long lap, heavy material, Spiral Band. Colors: White, Black, Blue, Yellow, Red and Green. Sizes: Mediterranean type birds (Leg-horns, etc.), American type birds (R. I. Reds, etc.). 12 for 20c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c; 250 for \$1.75.



CAPITAL LEG BANDS—A strong, durable aluminum band designed especially for pedigree, egg record and exhibition identification. It is instantly adjustable to the size of the leg. It locks with a double clamp, fits the leg perfectly and once on, stays on until you remove it. Supplied in consecutive numbers. Prices:

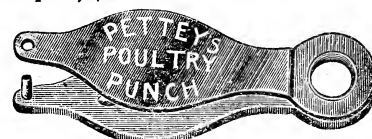
12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 55c; 100 for 95c.

VICTOR BANDS—Combine beauty, safety, durability, comfort, convenience and high visibility. The Victor is the only band possessing all these desirable qualities.

Prepaid Prices of Victor Bands, by Mail: 12 for 45c; 25 for 85c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.45



ELITE PIGEON BANDS—The best and safest pigeon band known. All colors; comes in pairs. 1 pair, 10c; 10 pairs, 75c; 25 pairs, \$1.50.



THE PETTY POULTRY PUNCH

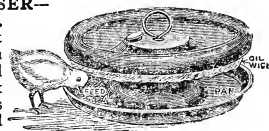
A simple and effective method of marking Chicks which permits identification of sixteen groups or families. The hole is punched in the thin web between toes and makes a clean quick cut and does not hurt the chick. Each, postpaid, 30c.

CHINA NEST EGGS—Well made heavy porcelain nest eggs. These are good quality eggs. Postpaid, dozen 45c.

UNBREAKABLE NEST EGGS—A solid egg made of chalk that is not breakable. Lasts forever. Postpaid, dozen 75c.

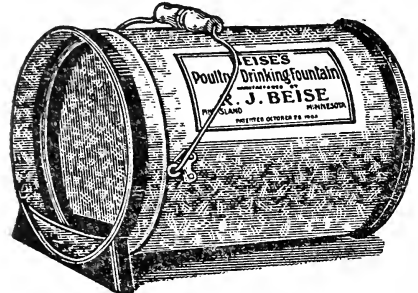
AUTOMATIC CHICK GREASER—

Every Chick His Own Doctor. The wick around the upper part of the greaser is saturated with oil (a mixture of two-thirds lard and one-third kerosene or black oil) and every chick which eats out of the pan will get its head thoroughly greased in a very few minutes. Price, postpaid, \$1.25 each.



SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS, ETC.

Are very important because they are sanitary and if filled regularly with fresh water, prevent the spreading of cholera, roup and other contagious diseases. Although it is hard to believe, there are still cases where poultry are permitted to drink stagnant water from ponds and horse troughs that are not



cleaned out and disinfected. This practice not only spreads disease, but actually creates it. You will save money by putting in some sanitary drinking founts.

BEISE FOUNTS

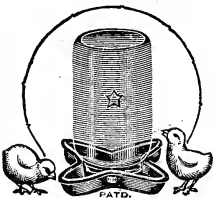
—See illustration. This is a great favorite, and we consider it one of the best. The back end of the

fount screws out, and is therefore easily cleaned and kept sanitary at all times. We have sold Beise founts for many years and never have had a dissatisfied customer. Prices:

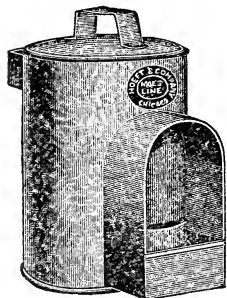
- No. ¾—Holds 3 quarts (chicks and small flocks). Each....\$.75
No. 2—Holds 2 gallons (large enough for 50 hens). Each.. 1.00
No. 3—Holds 3 gallons (large enough for 75 hens). Each.. 1.25
No. 4—Holds 4 gallons (large enough for 100 hens). Each. 1.50

STAR FOUNTS—See illustration.

The finest, most sanitary drinking fount for baby chicks, has no seams, no solder, no loose parts; chicks cannot drown. Fits any Mason jar—pint, quart, two quarts. We do not furnish the glass jars. Postpaid, 15c; 2 for 25c.



BOTTOM FILL FOUNTAINS—This fountain fills the breeder's requirements for a good inexpensive article. Made in two pieces, accurately stamped and formed; easily filled and cleaned. The round tube shape prevents bursting from freezing. Made of best galvanized iron in three popular sizes.
No. 19—1-qt. size.....Price: 35c; postpaid, 45c
No. 20—2-qt. size.....Price: 45c; postpaid, 55c
No. 24—1-gal. size.....Price: 60c; postpaid, 70c



MOE'S IMPROVED WALL FOUNTAIN—Of extra heavy galvanized iron. The covered outlet keeps dirt out and the outlet is further protected by a removable plate which prevents any rubbish from being drawn into the reservoir. We recommend this as a splendid fount for general use. Postpaid—No. 97, 2 qts., each, 90c. No. 98, 1 gal., each, \$1.10.

MOE'S BROODER FOUNT—No brooder is complete without one of these sanitary founts. Sits in a corner of the brooder and occupies but a small space. Baby chicks cannot get wet. Easily cleaned. Made of the best galvanized iron. Price, each, 45c; postpaid, 50c.

HOPPERS AND FEEDERS

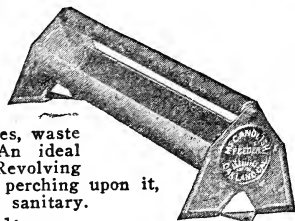
Hoppers and Feeders save their cost by preventing waste of food, and also keep disease down. Canker, for instance, a fatal disease, is started in a flock by a chicken eating grain that has been on the ground for some time and mildewed. You cannot be too particular.

McCANDLISH IMPROVED CHICK FEEDER

—We consider this the best feeder on the market. Equipped with adjustable partitions for various kinds of feed. Made of galvanized iron, no rough edges, waste impossible, can't capsize. An ideal drinking receptacle also. Revolving rod prevents the chicks from perching upon it, making the feeder absolutely sanitary.

Prices, Postpaid:

- 12 inches—for 25 chicks. Each, postpaid.....45c
20 inches—for 50 chicks. Each, postpaid.....50c
30 inches—for 75 chicks. Each, postpaid.....75c



ROUND FEEDER No. 12—This is a splendid feeder for about 25 baby chicks. Used for mash or grains either. Hens can't scratch it over or get to the feed. Perfectly sanitary and desirable in all respects. Postpaid, 8½ inches in diameter; 12 holes. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.



SINGLE TROUGH

—Heavy galvanized iron trough for baby chicks, to be hung on a wall or just placed on the floor; no

rough or sharp edges.

Prices, Postpaid:

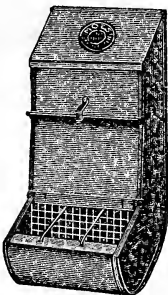
- No. 55—12 inches long. Each.....40c
No. 56—18 inches long. Each.....45c

DOUBLE FEED TROUGH—Similar to No. 55, except that it has two sides and is twice as deep.

Prices, Postpaid:

- No. 58—12 inches long. Each.....50c
No. 59—18 inches long. Each.....65c

DRY MASH HOPPER No. 36-37—Made of extra heavy galvanized iron, very stoutly made. The curved bottom keeps feed within easy reach of the birds at all times, and the shape of the hopper, larger at the bottom, prevents the feed from clogging. The wire mesh and the wires prevent the birds from throwing out and wasting the feed. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper; when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse and weather-proof. Prices:



	Height.	Width.	Postpaid.	Not prepaid.
No. 36	19 inch	12 inch	\$2.25	\$2.00
No. 37	19 inch	24 inch	3.00	2.80

MOE'S MAGAZINE CHICK FEEDER AND WATERER No. 18—We regret that we have not a cut to fully show this feeder. It is a new round chick feeder with a magazine or container to hold a good quantity of feed. The upper magazine is fitted to the feeder with a spiral thread so that it can be adjusted up or down to feed the different kinds of grain. It can be also used for a drinking fount, as the magazine is water and air tight. Price, each, 65c; postpaid, 70c.

CYMACO MASH FEEDER—This is a new mash feeder that



can be placed outside to take care of half grown chicks and laying hens. It is waterproof and can be adjusted so as to feed any kind of mash. This feeder will last indefinitely. It is set on iron legs and the most important feature is

that the feed is protected from water and there is absolutely no waste.

Price Each:

- No. 12—½ bushel capacity.....\$2.00
No. 24—1 bushel capacity.....3.00

So many Poultry Raisers think that the use of standard equipment such as Drink Founts, Feed Hoppers, etc., is nothing more than an unnecessary expense; but we only ask that they separate their pens and buy modern equipment for one and make a test of their saving in labor and loss of feed for one year, and if they do not find at that time that they have more than paid for the equipment, we will be glad to refund the total amount of their original purchase.



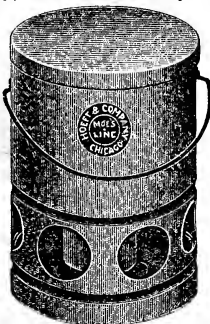
GRIT AND SHELL BOXES—The feeding of grit, shell and charcoal is now recognized as a part of the diet to keep fowls in a healthy, prime condition. There is no more economical methods of supplying grit, etc., than in these practical inexpensive containers. No solder is used in their construction. Made of heavy galvanized iron.

No. 45—A grit box for baby chicks. Two compartments. Price, each 50c, postpaid.

No. 9—Grit Box—Three compartments. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

PIGEON FEEDER No. 105—See illustration. Pigeons scatter and waste feed very badly, and will leave particles of grain on the ground. This is dangerous because if the ground is damp the grains will become mildewed and when the pigeons finally eat it they contract canker, which is generally fatal. This hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and has a slanting bottom leading through a large tube to the feeding bottom. The trough or bottom is made on a slant, too, preventing birds from wasting feed. Postpaid, \$1.10.

MOE'S PIGEON NEST No. 107—Made of galvanized iron. Diameter, 8 inches, with a small hole punched in the center so that it can be tacked to a board. Generally used in pairs. Light in weight and easily cleaned. Price, each, 15c; postpaid, 20c.



POULTRY REMEDIES

We carry the finest remedies, and they are guaranteed to do what is claimed of them. No man who has poultry can afford to be without disinfectants and the remedies for the more prevalent diseases, because you never know when roup, cholera, sorehead, white diarrhea or any of the other ailments will show themselves in your flock, and the time to check disease is when you first notice the symptoms. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This is true with poultry, and by having remedies on hand so you can immediately doctor your sick chickens, you need never worry about losing any of them.

Sold on a money-back guarantee. If any of these remedies do not satisfy, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

AVICOL—A practically new but very popular white diarrhea remedy which has recently been introduced and nationally advertised. It is described as a mild oxidizing agent to be used in the drinking water of poultry and pigeons. Small size, 25c; large, 50c; add 5c postage.

DON SUNG—Widely known as being a scientific discovery for hens that stimulates the egg-laying organs and makes the hen healthy, strong and vigorous. As a result she lays regularly in any season.

Don Sung is easily give in the feed. It is used by thousands of successful poultry raisers the world over.

We have had more "repeat orders" for this remedy than any other that we handle, which is good indication of its merit.

Prices: Small size, 50c; large size (3 times the 50c size), \$1.00, add 5c postage.

FER-SUL—Fer-Sul is odorless, antiseptic, disinfectant and tonic. Kills most bacteria and germs when brought in contact with them. A preparation no poultry man should be without. We have been more successful in treating canker with this remedy than with anything we have ever tried. Price, 12-oz. bottle, 75c; 1 quart, \$1.25; 1-gallon jugs, \$3.00 each.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

We are general agents for these well known standard remedies. You will notice special insert in catalogue on Conkey's Remedies and Feeds which will give you prices on all their remedies. Write us for Conkey's Poultry Book. Every poultry breeder should have one.

POULTRY FEEDS AND NECESSITIES

Prices on feeds are based on prevailing prices at the time when this catalogue goes to press. It is possible that at the time you are ready to order there may be an advance or decline in price of some feeds as listed. Write us for special quotations, especially in large amounts. Remember, however, we are not competing in prices unless we compete in quality. We are listing the best and "Only the Best." Cheap feeds are high at any price.

We are agents for Conkey's Poultry Feeds. We all know that these feeds are the original Buttermilk Mash feeds.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED

2½-lb. sack, 25c; 5-lb. sack, 45c; 10-lb. sack, 75c; 25-lb. sack, \$1.50; 100-lb. sack, \$5.50.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH

10-lb. sack, 50c; 25-lb. sack, \$1.15; 100-lb. sack, \$4.25.

CONKEY'S LAYING MASH

10-lb. sack, 45c; 25-lb. sack, \$1.10; 100-lb. sack, \$4.00.

CONKEY'S SCRATCH GRAIN

50-lb. sack, \$1.60; 100-lb. sack, \$3.00.

CONKEY'S CHICK GRAIN

100-lb. sack, \$3.75.

CONKEY'S GROWING GRAIN

100-lb. sack, \$3.50.

CONKEY'S PIGEON FEED

100-lb. sack, \$4.50.

SPRATT'S CHICK GRAIN—A perfectly balanced semi-cooked grain, insect and vegetable ration, especially prepared for young chicks. Prices: 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

SPRATT'S COOKED FEED—This is a cooked food that is composed of cereals, meat, bone, etc. A very valuable food for young chicks; if fed according to directions, will prove the cheapest. Prices: 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BEEF SCRAPS—Prices: 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

BLOOD MEAL—Prices: 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$4.00.

POULTRY BONE—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

POULTRY GRIT—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

OYSTER SHELL—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 65c; 100 lbs. \$1.10.

CHARCOAL—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 2 lbs. 15c; 50-lb. bags, \$2.25.

HEN-E-TA POULTRY BONE—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

PIGEON GRIT—Prices: 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

We carry in stock for poultry and pigeon breeders Sunflower Seed, Hemp Seed, Pigeon Peas, Flaxseed Meal, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Bran, etc., but are not quoting prices on these articles on account of market fluctuations, but will gladly quote upon application.

HATCHING EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS

We control the output of some of the most up-to-date exclusive breeders in this section. Men who have won prizes and cups at the leading poultry shows of the country—Madison Square Garden to Augusta. These breeders have made a study of poultry and breed scientifically. They are all from heavy laying strains of standard-bred chickens.

We can supply eggs of most all the standard breeds.

Price, best grade eggs, per setting \$3.00, postpaid. Two settings, \$5.00. Get prices on larger amounts. We can also supply turkey and duck eggs in season. Write for prices.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

We are now booking orders for Day-Old Chicks, February, March, April, May, June and July deliveries. Orders must be placed in advance.

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

We guarantee safe delivery of chicks, but all claims for losses or shortages must be made by purchaser within three days after receipt of shipment accompanied by the carrier's deposition showing such losses. Terms cash with order. We pay postage.

QUALITIES OF STOCK

These Chicks are hatched from dependable stock, and have given good satisfaction.

Remember this is standard bred stock. There are cheaper Day-Old Chick on the market—but they are cheap.



Prices:

Feb. Mar. Apr. May June

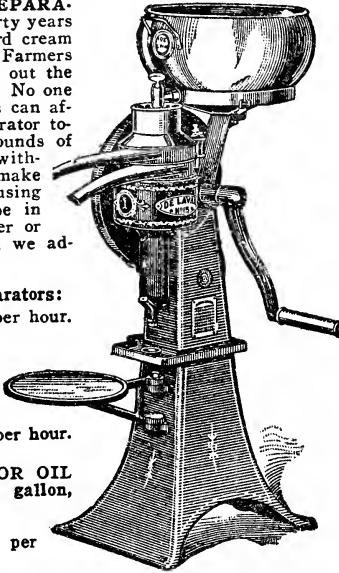
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns.....	20c	20c	18c	16c	15c
Anconas	22c	22c	20c	18c	16c
Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds..	23c	23c	21c	19c	17c
White Rocks	24c	24c	22c	20c	18c
Buff Orpingtons & White Wyandottes..	26c	26c	24c	22c	20c
White Orpingtons	28c	28c	26c	24c	22c

No orders accepted for less than 25 chicks of one variety. Orders must be placed two weeks before delivery can be made. Write for prices on large amounts.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

WE LIST BELOW SOME DAIRY SUPPLIES THAT WE CARRY IN STOCK, FOR WHICH THERE IS A GOOD AND GROWING DEMAND

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS—For more than thirty years this has been the standard cream separator of the world. Farmers and dairymen are finding out the advantage of a separator. No one keeping two or more cows can afford to be without a separator today. For every three pounds of butter you are making without a separator you can make four pounds or more by using a De Laval. You will be in the market for one sooner or later, and when you are, we advise buying the best.

**Prices of De Laval Separators:**

No. 5—150-lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$65.00.

No. 10—350-lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$80.00.

No. 12—500-lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$90.00.

No. 15—700-lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$110.00.

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR OIL—Prices: ½ gallon, \$1.00; gallon, \$1.50.

TURBINE OIL—\$1.75 per gallon.

CHAMPION MILK COOLERS

No. 2—Capacity, 4 gal. Each.....\$11.00
No. 3—Capacity, 8 gal. Each.....13.00
No. 4—Capacity, 12 gal. Each.....16.00

DAVIS SWINGING CHURNS

No. 1—4-gal. size\$13.25
No. 2—5-gal. size15.25
No. 3—8-gal. size15.50
No. 4—10-gal. size18.50
No. 5—13-gal. size19.50

SANITARY MILK PAILS—Sterilac Standard, each \$4.50. Lisk Sanitary, each \$2.25.

DAIRY THERMOMETERS—Taylor's 5715—All glass; floating. Price, each \$1.50.

MILK STRAINERS—Lisk's, Small, \$1.60; large, \$1.90.

MILK CANS—For shipping or delivering milk. Prices: 1-gal. size, \$1.75; 3-gal. size, \$2.50; 5-gal. size, \$4.00; 10-gal. size, \$5.00.

REFRIGERATOR CREAM CANS—Prices: 5-gal. size, \$9.00; 10-gal. size, \$11.00.

MILK BOTTLES—Standard weight. Prices: ½ pints—dozen, 75c; gross, \$7.50. Pints—dozen, 85c; gross, \$9.50. Quarts—dozen, \$1.25; gross, \$13.50.

WAGON DELIVERY, or SHIPPING CASES—Prices: 20-pint size, each \$2.25; 12-quart size, each \$2.25.

MILK BOTTLE CARRIERS—Galvanized iron. Prices: 6-pint size, each \$1.00; 12-pint size, each \$1.50; 6-quart size, each \$1.50; 12-quart size, each \$2.50.

MILK BOTTLE BRUSHES

No. 86 Milk Bottle Brush.

No. 86 STANDARD MILK BOTTLE BRUSH—Each, 50c; postpaid, 55c.

No. 50 LIGHTWEIGHT MILK BOTTLE BRUSH—Each, 35c; postpaid, 40c.



No. 136 Standard Machine Bottle Brush.

No. 136 STANDARD MACHINE BOTTLE BRUSH—Each, 55c; postpaid, 60c.

No. 101 LONG HANDLE MACHINE BOTTLE BRUSH—Each, 50c; postpaid, 55c.



No. 8 Standard Can Brush.

No. 8—STANDARD CAN BRUSH—Price, each, 50c; postpaid, 55c.

No. 416 STANDARD CAN HAND BRUSH—Each, 45c; postpaid, 50c.

MILK BOTTLE CAPS

Price: Regular—1,000, 75c; box of 5,000, \$3.25.

Certified—1,000, \$1.00; box of 5,000, \$4.50.

BUTTER PAPER—Heavily paraffined. Price per lb., 55c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 50c.

BUTTER CARTONS—One pound size. Price, per doz., 35c; per 100, \$2.25.

WYANDOTTE DAIRY CLEANER AND CLEANSER—The standard dairy cleansing powder of the world. Prices: 80-lb. kegs, \$5.47; barrels, 280 lbs. at \$5.59 per 100 lbs.

B. K. DISINFECTANT—The universal disinfectant for dairy use. Prices: Qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.75; 5 gals. at \$2.60 per gal.

BUTTER COLORING (Wells & Richardson's)

	Each.	Doz.
Small size	\$.50	\$4.00
Large size	1.00	8.00

DOG REMEDIES AND FOODS

We carry in stock a full line of dog remedies, ones we can recommend and have been found reliable and a specific for most all diseases in dogs.

Prices quoted are not prepaid. Add 5c for postage.

Cartwright's Black Tongue Remedy. Per box.....\$1.00
Cartwright's Dog Mange Remedy. Per box......50
Climax Mange Shampoo. Per bottle......60
All Right Mange Remedy. Per box......50

The above remedies are manufactured by ourselves and are guaranteed.

SERGEANT'S DOG REMEDIES

"All Well Known and Standard"

Sergeant's Distemper Medicine	Price..\$1.20
Sergeant's Mange Medicine	Price.. .65
Sergeant's Condition Pills	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Sure Shot Capsules	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Sure Shot Liquid	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Tape Worm Medicine	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Arsenic and Iron Pills	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Canker Wash	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Well Mouth	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Pepsin Tablets	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Cough Medicine	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Rheumatic Pills	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Dog Rub	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Eye Wash	Price.. .60
Sergeant's Constipation Capsules.....	Price.. .30

Sergeant's Carbolic Tar SoapPrice.. .25
Sergeant's Skip-Flea SoapPrice.. .25
Sergeant's Skip-Flea PowderPrice.. .25
Get Polk Miller's Book on Dog Diseases. Free.

DR. HAGGERTY'S CANINE VERMIFUGE—Especially prepared for ridding young dogs of worms. This is the mildest and most satisfactory remedy for this purpose we have ever known. Price, postpaid, 60c.

SPRATTS DOG FEEDS

DOG BISCUIT—A standard dog feed especially prepared. Contains all the necessities to make a perfect food. Used in the leading shows and kennels throughout the world. Price, 1-lb. pkgs. 20c; 2-lb. pkgs. 35c; 5-lb. pkgs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$14.00. Ovals—Price, 1 lb. 20c; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

PUPPY CAKES—A standard food for puppies and pet dogs, especially prepared. Price, 1-lb. pkg. 20c; 2-lb. pkgs. 45c; 5-lb. pkgs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$14.50.

DOG MEAT—Perfect canned meat for dog. An ideal food; very convenient; never spoils. Price: 2½-lb. cans, each 30c; dozen, \$3.00.

We also carry in stock standard Stock Remedies manufactured by the most reliable houses, such as Liniments, Colic Remedies, Worm Powders, Tonics, Heave and Cough Remedies, Fever Remedies, Distemper Remedies, Gall Remedies, Spavin Remedies, Hoof Remedies, Cow Tonics, Calf Tonics, Cholera Remedies, etc. Let us know what you are in need of, and we will gladly quote you.

ORDER SHEET FOR

Willet's Seeds

—*absolutely the best by test!*

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Ga.

GENTS.—Ship as per the terms of your 1923 catalogue the goods enumerated below. I understand that you give no warranty of any kind.

	Mail.	Express.	Freight.
1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000
6000	6000	6000	6000
7000	7000	7000	7000
8000	8000	8000	8000
9000	9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000	10000

Show how you want goods sent by marking X in the proper square.

ENCLOSED FIND
(Give Total Amount of
Money Sent with
This Order)

Dollars

Contents

Do Not Write

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D. No. Box State

Express Office.....County.....

In This Space

Express Office to be named when it and Postoffice are different.

PAYMENT FOR GOODS MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—NOTHING SENT C. O. D.

[illegible]

Read the Back of This Order Blank Carefully and Get Free Seeds

(OVER)

Write the Balance of Your Order on This Side After Having Filled the Front of This Sheet

[illegible]

FREE SEED

One 5 cent packet of any kind of seed we handle for the names and addresses of five neighbors who plant seeds and whom you think would be interested in our catalogue. One 10 cent packet or two 5 cent packets for ten such names.

NOTE.—Free seeds will be given only when orders of 50 cents or more are sent in with names. Always state what kind of seed you want at the bottom of your order.

[illegible]

YOUR CHANCE TO WIN \$100

**ONE
HUNDRED
DOLLARS
(\$100.00)**

FOR A
WATERMELON

Last year we offered one hundred dollars for a name for our new watermelon. We received several thousand names. The winning name was "The Wilsonian." We are listing this melon this year in our catalogue and you can see description among the watermelons. This year we are offering one hundred dollars for the largest watermelon of "The Wilsonian" variety delivered to us prepaid by August 1st. We are not restricting this offer to those who buy seed from us, for several thousand of our customers last year got a trial package and they probably have their seed stock already. Anyone sending us in a watermelon of this variety to enter contest must, however, notify us when shipped and weight and mark plainly on tag their full name and address, so that this can be entered correctly upon receipt of the melon. The winner will be mailed check on the morning of August 15th, and name and address of the winner will be published in the Augusta Chronicle on that date.

WILLET'S FARM AND HOME PREPARATIONS

At Least One of These Is Wanted in Every Home or On Every Farm

Contagion Rat Death

A culture in a bottle which if fed on bread gives rat or mouse contagious skin disease from which he dies in ten or fourteen days, and which disease he spreads to rats by contact, or by leaving it on sides of rat holes. The rats die odorless and mummified. Has never been known to be other than harmless to other animals, nor to cats eating dead rats. We have sold this for eight or ten years with great satisfaction, for there are hosts of people who are afraid of poisons on account of children, dogs, cats, etc. It must be used continuously, for rats breed more rapidly than any other animal known and roam wherever food is abundant. Price, box, postpaid, 50c.

Willet's Barium Rat Poison

This cannot be mailed; shipped by express only. The newest government remedy now used with sensational success against rats at Atlantic ports. The best anti-rat and mice poison remedy known. 100 per cent efficient. U. S. Government stresses the value of this poison as being the best of all rat poisons. It is now being used throughout the United States in large amounts. The poison is sprinkled on food that will be eaten by either rats or mice; also good for cock roaches. Full directions with each package. Price, 1-lb. pkg. 35c.

Cartwright's Black Tongue Remedy

For hookworm in dogs. A few years ago there was no remedy for Black Tongue in dogs. The trouble was thought to be a throat trouble, and practically every dog in the old days that had Black Tongue died. At present we have an easy remedy. Many dogs thought to have rabies simply have Black Tongue. A dog with Black Tongue is apt to snap at people and possibly foam at the mouth, gets restless and runs aimlessly around, loses its appetite, gets weak and its tongue will show black. Price, package complete, also tonic pills, \$1.00, postpaid.

All-Right Mange Remedy

There are many dog mange remedies that in mild cases will prove efficacious, but we know of none of them except All-Right Mange Remedy that is efficacious where scab appears and where hair has fallen off. We have cured dogs with this remedy that were a solid scab from head to tail, which had lost all of their hair. These dogs under this treatment have become sound, well and with a nice coat of hair. This formula has three or four fine remedial agents, and furthermore when applied on a scab it keeps the scab moist, which is all important while the curing process is going on. It also keeps away all flies, fleas and gnats which is an important factor. If you have a dog with a bad case of mange, here is a remedy that will cure where all others fail. Price, 1-lb. can, 50c; postpaid, 60c.

Climax Mange Remedy

Pine tar odor. Especially and universally now used for Barber's Shampoo and for all scalp and hair treatments. We guarantee it superior to other remedies of this kind. Leaves the hair soft and glossy. We are shipping this in barrel and in gross lots throughout the United States to Barber Supply Houses. They find it to be one of the best remedies for falling hair, dandruff and scalp diseases. It is also excellent for Dog Mange. Price, 12-oz. bottle, 75c; gallon, \$4.25.

Cartwright's Dog Mange Remedy

An old remedy of Lime and Sulphur. We supply this now in dry form. It is excellent for making dips for dogs. Price, package, 50c, postpaid.

Willet's Fly Guard

Spraying drives flies from mules, cows, etc. Many dairymen keep flies away from their cows and mules by using a heavy oil, which does not dry out easily. This is an especially prepared preparation for this purpose and now has a great many users. Price, 1 gallon, \$1.00; 5 gallons, at 85c per gallon.

Animal Parasite Killer

Invaluable for hog lice and lice on other animals. Destroys dog fleas, mites, etc. This is the easiest non-poisonous remedy that we know where the average animal is afflicted with insects. The carbolic acid and the oil in it stops the breathing pores of the insects and thus kills them. Use in spray one part to twenty-five of water. Price, quart 60c; gallon \$1.50; 5 gallons, \$1.25 per gallon, can extra.

Willet's Water Glass

Water Glass is in large use throughout the world for the keeping of eggs. The container has to be an earthen crock. When eggs are cheap either in the home or the store, they can be put in Water Glass and will keep for months and can be used as wanted. The label carries full directions. Price, 1 qt. 50c; 1 gallon, \$2.50.

Comfort Bed Bug Exterminator

Easily applied. Pleasant odor. Non-poisonous. Vastly superior to the usual poisonous preparations. Nearly all of the Bed Bug exterminators are poisons and hard to use and are applied in a slow and inefficient way. This preparation can easily be applied with a spray, covering in a few minutes the whole bed and mattress. There are many of our Southern hotels using this preparation now entirely. There is no use in having Bed Bugs in any home where Comfort Exterminator can be bought. Price, pt. 50c; qt. 75c; 1 gal. \$1.75.

Sun Sanitary Fluid

A disinfectant of the Creolin order, with strong Carbolic Acid odor. Use one part to fifty of water. For closets, sinks, drains, public places and floors and for mosquito larvae in stagnant water. There are many names for the various creolin sanitary fluids with a carbolic odor and base. We have been selling Sun Sanitary Fluid for twenty years. We believe this preparation contains more value than the majority as offered. Price, 1 qt. bottle, 50c; 1 gallon can, \$1.25; 3 to 5 gallons, \$1.00 per gallon, can extra.

Willet's Sodium Fluoride

Sodium Fluoride is a poison and is the government's best remedy as used against chicken lice, mites and Texas fleas that burrow. It can be applied direct in a powder form with the fingers, or may be made into a solution and fowls dipped. It is the simplest, best and cheapest remedy yet known for the above troubles. We also find it a wonderful remedy for using in dips, or spraying the fowl runs with a solution of this preparation. Price, 1 lb. pkg. 50c; ½ lb. 30c; ¼ lb. 20c.

Ruthless Insect Exterminator

The best remedy for mosquitoes at night. This remedy absolutely does away with mosquito trouble at night if sprayed in the room at bedtime. For dog fleas, Argentine Ant exterminator. The largest patented remedies for fly extermination on the market today are the same formula as ours. Price, qt. 60c; 1 gallon, \$1.75.

Willet's Hog Lice and Mange Oil

For spraying, rubbing, or rubbing posts. Made of "Crude Texas Well Oil" mixed and lightened for spraying uses, with "Gas Oil," and to which is added to eradicate the Mange a strong germicidal creolin. Price, 1 barrel, 40c per gallon; 1-gallon cans, 75c.

Texas Crude Oil

It is excellent for hog wallows, for preservation on lower part of fence posts, and mix two parts Crude Oil to one of Kerosene and spray on all woodwork and floors or ground in hen house—is the only remedy for chicken lice, or "blue bug" and good for chicken fleas and mites. Price, per barrel, 40c per gallon; 1-gallon cans, 75c.

Willet's Rex Brand Cotton Marking Ink

No one marking or branding cotton can afford to do without it. All in powder form; simply add water. It is indelible and fadeless. Colors: Purple and black. Price, pkg. for 10 gals., \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.60. 50 gallons, \$5.00; postpaid, \$5.15.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Manufacturers

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